

Org 1 Common Interest Network

National Intelligence Stu

Org 1 American Bar Assoc.

SUITE 1102, 1800 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

American Security Council

CIN — An Update

AFCEA

by

AFAUSSS

Captain Richard W. Bates, USN (Ret.)
and
Constance Bates

AFIO

CIRA

CAG

CSI

The founding and the first year's activities of the Commor were reported in FILS, Volume 2, number 5, October 1983, an update on Thomas Troy's report.

Wale Foundation

NISC

Professional intelligence officers have traditionally beer their work — shouting their good works from the housetop professional association which would bring public attent simply not the thing to do. But Congress changed all that.

NMIA

NSIC

NIP

Security + Intell Found

As Tom Troy wrote, "retired intelligence officers, old pros, ceaseless round of accusations, investigations, revelations, and condemnations of the intelligence agencies. They had organized in defense of themselves, their careers, their craft, their agencies. At the same time, they had found natural allies — retired military, defense specialists, some academicians, public-spirited citizens — whose concern for national defense made them also supportive of a strong, effective national intelligence system."

CIA 7.02 FBI

"Out of the collaboration there came on the Washington scene, in the last decade, more than a baker's dozen of either new intelligence organizations or old organizations with a new interest in intelligence. From them came in the aggregate much talking, meeting, fund raising, and promoting of causes and projects. So much, in fact, that retired Ambassador Elbridge Durbrow of the Security and Intelligence Fund (now the Security and Intelligence Foundation) was laughingly moved to complain, 'There are too damned many people barking up the same tree. There's need for some coordination.'"

There had been some suggestion of a super-organization, to which all others could belong, which would act as a coordinating body for their efforts. Some organizations talked of combining, but as is normally the case, the question of which organization would be subsumed brought all these efforts to naught.

At the October 1981 convention of the National Military Intelligence Association (NMIA) at the National Defense University in Washington, D.C., leaders of four professional intelligence groups discussed the profession, and particularly the role of their organizations. In addition to NMIA, the National

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

Minish, Joseph G.
Orig Caldwell High
being under Minish)
School
OLC 76-1043/a

21 April 1976

Honorable Joseph G. Minish
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Minish:

I have received your letter of 6 April referring to a request by Mr. Gus Lanata, Caldwell High School, Caldwell, New Jersey, for an Agency official to address his high school assembly.

We recognize the desire of the public to be informed about the Central Intelligence Agency and we make every effort to respond to that whenever we can. We believe, however, that the best utilization of our resources for this purpose is in a single speaker context; not in a seminar or forum discussion with other speakers.

I regret that we cannot accept the invitation from the James Caldwell High School. However, if a group or groups of these students ever visit Washington we would be pleased to have them visit our headquarters in Langley, Virginia and meet with an Agency official.

I have enclosed a package of material about the Agency for you to send to Mr. Lanata. I believe that it will enable him and his fellow students to get a better understanding of our role and responsibility in our Government.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

George L. Cary
Legislative Counsel

Enclosure

Distribution:

- Orig - Add'e
- 1 - DD/A
- ✓ 1 - Mr. Thuermer
- 1 - OLC Subject
- 1 - OLC Chrono

OLC:BJK:ndj
Approved For Release 2004/11/01 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200360001-6



STAT

THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN
OKLAHOMA CITY
26 June 1979

ORGI U.S. Overseas
Airline, Inc.
ORGI California Air, Ch.
CHARTER

CIA Airline Plot Alleged in \$1 Billion Suits

By Paul Wenske

Two federal suits asking combined damages of over \$1 billion were filed Monday alleging the government — through the Central Intelligence Agency — conspired to gain an unfair aviation advantage over other commercial airlines.

The suits, filed in Oklahoma City federal court, claim "The government of the United States of America was inextricably involved in this conspiracy by the CIA and various of its agents and directors."

One of the suits was filed by U.S. Overseas Airline, Inc., composed of five other aviation firms. The other was filed by California Air Charter Inc. and Holiday Airways Inc.

The suits claim federal aviation agencies and numerous airlines conspired "to gain unjust profit for their own benefit and to the ultimate detriment of the plaintiffs and the consumers of commercial aviation services of our country."

They claim the alleged "conspiracy deprived the American people of "low cost, high quality commercial air transportation" for years and caused a loss to the nation's industrial development "measured in the billions of dollars."

The CIA's involvement, according to the suits, "was apparently the agency's effort to develop sources of income to finance clandestine activities without the inconvenience of congressional oversight" from 1958 to the present.

The suits claim the

vately held" commercial airlines, and were allowed "to gouge greater profits from military airlift contracts as well as excessive profits from contract air services from the private sector."

While the government allegedly forced the complaining aviation firms to comply with arbitrary regulations and security considerations, the government-run firms were "allowed a 'hands off' status" the suits state.

Besides the United States and the CIA — other named defendants include the Civil Aeronautics Board; Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Defense; U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force; Air America Inc.; Southern Air Transport Inc.; Air Asia Ltd.; and Civil Air Transport Inc.

Also, Evergreen International Airlines Inc.; Trans International Airlines Inc.; World Airways Inc.; Capitol Airways Inc.; Overseas National Airlines Inc.; Continental Air Services Inc.; Flying Tiger Air Services Inc.; National Air Carrier Association, and 10 named individuals.

U.S. Overseas Airlines alleges it constituted the most successful of what is known in the trade as supplemental airlines from 1946 to 1964 when it incurred a loss of \$135 million in business be-

cause of the alleged conspiracy.

The companies under the umbrella of the firm flew large four-engine transport aircraft.

California Air Charter Inc. made flights within the country and to the Virgin Islands between 1947 until October 1959. Holiday Airways Inc. was formed as an air carrier to gain rights to operate low cost charter flights, the suits state.

ORGI Holiday Airways
Inc

CROSS INDEX

Org 1 California
Bankers Association

For additional information on the above, see:

FILES

DATES

See DDCI Trip File

14-19 NOV
1978

~~Bullock, Hugh~~
Executive Registry

73-21821A

CRG 1 Calvin Bullock

Forum

~~CIA-OT Colby, William~~

7 June 1973

~~(Langdon Bullock)~~

Mr. Hugh Bullock
One Wall Street
New York, N. Y. 10005

Dear Mr. Bullock:

Thank you for your kind invitation of 31 May to speak before the Calvin Bullock Forum on 3 October, 25 October, or 1 November.

I am aware of the program of the Forum and the fact that Mr. Helms, on two separate occasions, spoke off the record to your members. I accept your invitation and believe that 1 November would be most convenient. Perhaps "The Intelligence Community" would be the best working title for my comments.

Needless to say, my acceptance of your invitation is contingent upon the outcome of my forthcoming appearance before the Senate for confirmation as Director of Central Intelligence.

Sincerely,

/s/

W. E. Colby

Drafted by Angus Thuermer

Rewritten: WEC:blp

Distribution:

Original - Addressee

1 - WEC w/basic

1 - Mr. Thuermer w/cy basic

1 - ER w/basic

Executive Registry



CALVIN BULLOCK FORUM
ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK 10005

May 31, 1973

The Honorable William Egan Colby
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Colby:

Once or twice a month a remarkably prominent group of business men gathers at One Wall Street to hear a speaker discuss some matter of major interest to the business world.

Such meetings are usually held in mid-week and begin at four o'clock sharp. The talk lasts half an hour and is followed by a quarter hour question period.

Everything said is off the record. This permits unusually intimate addresses and discussions.

A partial list of speakers is enclosed. Their eminence and the character of the audience have given this institution an international reputation.

Won't you come from Washington as our guest and honor our Forum on October 3rd, October 25th or November 1st? We would promise you a distinguished audience. We hope you can say yes.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "W. E. Colby". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

HB/es
Encls.

Mr. Goodman, James

SOC 4.01-3 WRAL-TV

OR 91 Capitol

BROADCASTING Co., Inc.

29 January 1976

(orig under Goodman)

Mr. James Goodman
Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc.
2619 Western Blvd.
Raleigh, N.C. 27605

Dear Mr. Goodman,

I hope you will forgive the long delay in responding to your kind letter of December 5 in which you invited Director Colby to respond to an editorial. The Director declined to take advantage of your offer.

Again our apologies for not answering sooner.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

**Deputy Assistant
to the Director**

STAT

Remarks

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P-YAP, DIOSDADO M.



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SOC4.01.1 Know Your Congress

(orig under yap)

NOTE: Know Your Congress is filed in storeroom on shelf 3

DIOSDADO M. YAP, Ph.D., LL.B.
President and Publisher

September 27, 1973

YAP
use
basket
keep

Mr. Angus Thuermer
Assistant Director, CIA
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Thuermer:

This is in reference to our telephone conversation of recent date concerning my desire to be placed in your mailing list to receive copies of FDIS.

I have been an active correspondent for several Manila newspapers and currently I am a Washington correspondent for the WEEKLY NATION, the largest magazine published in Manila.

In addition, I am also President and Publisher of Capital Publishers, Inc. A sample copy of one of our publications, "Know Your Congress" is herein attached.

Thanking you for your consideration in this matter and with best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Diosdado M. Yap
DIOSDADO M. YAP

DMY:m
Encls:

~~Original from~~
Mindszenty Foundation

Support needed for FBI and CIA

The Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation, a private research organization located in St. Louis, Missouri, has called for the re-establishment of Congressional committees to investigate subversion and terrorism in this country.

"That there should be no fact-finding in the area of security is irrational," the foundation says in its report. "Not knowing the truth is dangerous since fact-finding is the most important element in the legislative process."

To combat what it calls inadequate intelligence gathering by the CIA and the FBI, the foundation wants to bring back agencies such as the House Committee on Internal Security and the Subversive Activities Control Board.

That the FBI and the CIA have come under vicious attack during the past decade goes without saying. That their intelligence gathering abilities may have been damaged because of domestic legal and political harassment has not become apparent until recently.

Would we have known sooner that Soviet combat troops were in Cuba had the CIA not been distracted by unreasonable criticisms here at home? Only CIA officials, we suspect, will ever know the answer to that question.

—What we can know with certainty, however, is that this country needs a strong FBI and CIA. With international terrorism and domestic subversion flexing new muscle,

it is imperative that our intelligence organizations operate at full strength.

Whether the FBI and the CIA would be strengthened or weakened by the creation of new Congressional investigative committees is debatable.

Let's face it: Legislators, even those with the best of intentions, leave a lot to be desired as investigators. In the past, government secrets — through the use of both official and unofficial leaks — have flowed through Congressional committees like water through a sieve.

And, should such committees be re-established, is there any way to guarantee that its members — who must stand for re-election every two or six years — would be able to conduct top secret investigations without injecting politics into the process? We think the temptations would be great.

While we are in agreement with the Mindszenty Foundation that something must be done to keep a tight rein on subversion in this country, we would prefer to have it done by dedicated, career-minded professionals rather than politicians.

If given the proper public support, a strong FBI and CIA are more than adequate to keep a watchful eye on terrorism and subversive activity.

Let Congress make the laws. Let someone else enforce them.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 13MANCHESTER GUARDIAN
15 AUGUST 1979CIA 4 Bangladesh
CIA 1.04 Cherry, Philip
ORGI CAENEG EN-
Document for Intern
NATIONAL Bureau
(Orig under 4)

The intrigue behind the army coup which toppled Sheikh Mujib

LAWRENCE LIFSCHULTZ

STORIES get told and stories get reported. Frequently a foreign correspondent, trying to penetrate the surface appearance of an intricate set of events filled with their own macabre web of killings and betrayals, fails at first to get the report right. Coups d'etat or midnight butcheries, occurring in distant spots at moments of unexpected crisis, are often reported with little real accuracy at the time. Few writers go back to those reports, once put on page one, to discover later that the real story was a very different one.

Just such a case occurred four years ago on the night of August 14 1975, when the founding nationalist leader of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was killed in a military putsch. For The Guardian, Martin Woollacott and I filed one of the most detailed accounts of what happened. It ran as the lead story on August 23 1975. Looking back, it appears that we inevitably missed a lot. But, as with all such events when they happen, no one except the actual participants knew what had really gone on.

The coup happened on one of those hot sweltering monsoon nights that blow up each summer from the Bay of Bengal. It was a quiet evening and the political talk in the tea shops of Dacca that day was about Mujib's speech planned for the next morning at the university. Life had been going from bad to worse in Bangladesh and people wondered if one of the left wing underground parties might try and make trouble during the university ceremony. But, otherwise, the night did not seem much different from many others that summer.

Yet life in Dacca did take a sudden turn that August evening. Just after midnight the Bengal Lancers and the Bangladesh Armourers slowly trundled out of the capital's main cantonment toward the runways of the abandoned half-built second

As they lined up in formation on the main runway, the commanding officer of the column, Major Farooq, stood on a tank and told his men that that night they would overthrow Mujib's regime. It was a fire-eating speech and by the time Farooq had finished they were ready to go. They moved out and split into three columns. Within three hours Mujib and more than forty members of his family were dead.

The version of events which emerged at the time was that six junior officers, with three hundred men under their command, had acted on their own in overthrowing Mujib. The motives for the coup were attributed to a combination of personal grudges held by certain of the officers against Mujib and his associates, together with a general mood of frustration at the widespread corruption which had come to characterize Mujib's regime.

In reporting the coup no foreign or Bengali journalist probed beyond the superficial aspects of what had happened. What contacts the officers had made before August, which politicians had been contacted, were ignored. The version of events that the officers had acted alone, without prior political planning, was a myth that came to stand as fact.

The morning Mujib and his family were killed, the figure installed by the young majors as President was Khondakar Mustaque, generally considered to be the representative of the rightist faction within Mujib's Awami League. After the putsch, Mustaque remained impeccably reticent about any part he personally might have played in Mujib's downfall. He neither confirmed nor denied his prior involvement. He simply avoided any public discussion of the question, and desperately attempted to

A year following the coup, after he had himself been toppled from power and before his own arrest on corruption charges, Mustaque denied to me any prior knowledge of the coup plan or prior meetings with the army majors who carried out the action. The majors, however, have told a very different story.

They have confirmed prior meetings and prior links with Mustaque and his associates. Knowledgeable Bengali and foreign diplomatic sources now claim that Mustaque and his political friends had been involved for more than a year in plans designed to bring about the overthrow of Mujib. According to information obtained from senior US officials at the American Embassy in Dacca and from well-informed Bengali sources, it appears that the United States had prior knowledge of the coup which killed Mujib, and that American Embassy personnel had held discussions with individuals involved in the plot more than six months prior to his death.

According to one highly-placed US Embassy diplomat, officials at the American Embassy were approached by people intending to overthrow the government of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. This Embassy source has stated that a series of meetings took place with Embassy personnel between November 1974 and January 1975. These discussions were held with the purpose of determining the attitude of the US Government towards a political change in Bangladesh if a coup d'etat were actually to happen.

The contacts occurred during the period in which the Church and Pike Congressional Committee hearings in Washington on CIA assassinations of foreign leaders were gearing up. The

creating great nervousness and anxiety. The American press was openly speculating that senior American intelligence officials might face imprisonment for illegal clandestine action in Chile and elsewhere.

In the atmosphere emanating from the Senate hearings, a decision was taken by the US Embassy in Dacca in January 1975. According to a senior official: "We came to an understanding in the embassy that we would stay out of it and disengage from those people." Although a decision was made at a high level in the embassy that there would be no further contact with the anti-Mujib group, what happened subsequently is a matter of controversy among US officials interviewed.

Those who knew of the earlier meetings deny any personal knowledge of what happened after early 1975. Others allege that while contact was broken off at the level of diplomatic and foreign service officials, who wished to remain "clean," liaison was taken over and carried on through the channel of the American Embassy's CIA station chief, Philip Cherry, and other station agents.

When interviewed, Cherry categorically denied this allegation. "The Bangladeshis were doing it to themselves,"

CONTINUED

Executive Registry
75-8436/1A

~~ORG of John Carroll Society~~
Trimble, Stephen A

31 October 1975 X

Stephen A. Trimble, Esq., Secretary
The John Carroll Society
Union Trust Building #600
Fifteenth and H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mr. Trimble:

Thank you very much for your nice letter, and particularly the honorarium included. I am afraid, however, that I do not accept such honorariums in my present position, as I believe it a part of my official duties to explain the nature of intelligence today to citizens who are kind enough to listen to me. I consider myself honored at having had the chance to do so at the John Carroll Society and consequently return the attached check.

With my thanks,

Sincerely,

/s/

/s/ W. E. Colby

W. E. Colby
Director

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1975

RE

Attachment

WEC:blp

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1 - ER

1 - DCI

1 - Assistant to the Director

Note: Attachment was check in the amount of \$350.00 payable to William Colby from the John Carroll Society, No. 1136, dtd 24 Oct 75

~~ORGI Tol Carroll~~
Society

CIA/Colby, Wm.

September 10, 1975

The Honorable Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr.
President
The John Carroll Society
Union Trust Building
Fifteenth & H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Joe:

Thank you very much for the invitation to speak at the meeting of the John Carroll Society on Sunday, October 19th. Barbara and I will both be very happy to be with you on that occasion.

Obviously, I will speak about American intelligence today. I hope I can clarify our country's need for good intelligence, the excellence of our intelligence, the true proportion of the missteps we may have made over the past twenty-eight years and the way intelligence works today. The idea of a twenty-or-so minute talk followed by questions sounds very appropriate. I look forward to the opportunity to meet this important audience, and I will hope to bring along my application blank as well.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

/s/ Bill

W. E. Colby
Director

WEC:lm (9 Sept 75)

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Virginia Culver, Virginia
Catholic Church
CIA 4 US - DENVER

MOVE-OUT, MOVE-IN CONTROVERSY

Catholic Church, CIA in Conflict Over 'Home'

By VIRGINIA CULVER

Denver Post Religion Editor

You can't really call it a fight, but there is a problem between the CIA and the Roman Catholic Church.

It seems the church wants to use the offices in which the CIA is now housed, but the CIA has been unable to find another home.

The Catholic Archdiocese of Denver last December bought the Bankers Union Life Building at 200 Josephine St. for \$2.25 million. Among the tenants was the Central Intelligence Agency, which has about nine offices on the fourth floor.

The church said it would honor the leases but when they expire they won't be renewed, because the church will need all of the six-story building.

The CIA is the largest lessee in the building. Its lease expires in February and they've been trying to find a suitable location for several months, hoping to move before the church moved in.

BUT THE MAJORITY of the church personnel will begin moving in Monday. That is, all except for the archdiocesan-owned newspaper, the Denver Catholic Register. Register employees are to use the offices the CIA now has; so the Register will stay at 938 Bannock, the present chancery office, until the CIA moves.

As of late last week, the CIA still had no place to go. An unidentified spokesman declined to elaborate on what kind of place it is they're looking for or how many work in the CIA offices or how many offices there are.

The archdiocesan announcement last December to buy the building caused a furor among some Catholics, who protested the church's being housed in the same building as the CIA. They protested the sale by marching in front of the Bankers Union Life building with signs which read: "Future Home of the CIA and the Catholic Church."

Other Catholics protested the move because they said the church shouldn't be housed in such a "plush" office building.

BUT CHURCH officials defended the move on the basis of expediency — they wanted to put the now-scattered offices of the archdiocese under one roof.

Those moving to the new location will include Archbishop James V. Casey, Auxiliary Bishop George Evans, the administrative offices and other departments—schools, development, education, personnel, sisters' council, Catholic conference, liturgy and vocations. There will be 130 persons total.

Sixteen archdiocesan personnel moved into the building in July and the last group, Catholic Community Services, (CCS), will move in later in the fall.

Some CCS personnel said last December they wouldn't move to the new location because of its proximity to affluent southeast Denver.

But the Rev. C. B. Woodrich, information officer for the archdiocese, said Friday all staff members have agreed to move.

The archdiocese will sell the chancery building and the CCS headquarters building at 1665 Grant St. Some personnel moving into the Bankers building presently are housed in churches or schools owned by the archdiocese.

The archdiocese is asking \$375,000 for the Grant St. property and \$1.2 million for the chancery building, according to the office of Martin Work, director of administration and planning.



orig.
For Further Information on CATHOLIC Church

Please see orig 1 MARYKNOLL FATHERS

New Orleans Times Picayune
21 January 1977P. Washington, Frank S.
ORGI Catholic Relief Service

Prelates Deny Agency Served as CIA Spy

By FRANK S. WASHINGTON

The executive director of the Catholic Relief Services denied here Thursday charges that his organization provided intelligence information to the Central Intelligence Agency during the Vietnam conflict.

However, speaking at the 1977 American Catholic Overseas Aid Appeal regional meeting, The Most Rev. Edwin B. Broderick said the CRS may have provided military aid in the form of food given to prisoners of war.

Bishop Broderick said, "The CRS supplied privately contributed food and services wherever possible — or where the use of government resources was inappropriate or not authorized.

"Private contributions," he continued, "provided food to political prisoners in South Vietnamese jails — in keeping with the Gospel message of Christ — since U.S. government food was not authorized for this purpose.

The Bishop said decisions concerning aid to the needy in Vietnam were made under severe and harassing conditions, with an overwhelming compassion for the displaced victims and the hungry crying for food to stay alive.

"Under such circumstances," he said, "it could be that normal CRS independence of action was somewhat affected — but certainly not to the degree alleged."

Bishop Broderick termed the charges as "unfair and misleading" and said they were a disservice historically to the worldwide charitable deeds of the CRS.

Archbishop Philip M. Hannan, of New Orleans, denied all the charges and said they were fed to American reporters by the Communists.

"It was my experience during those times," he said, "that the more effective the CRS was, the more scurrilous the reports became."

The Archbishop said the charges "are a blot on our

employees' loyalty to the church and to the American people."

"I can affirm that CRS operations in Vietnam from 1954 to their forced termination in 1975 were conducted with only one goal," Bishop Broderick said, "to help as many of God's poor as possible, to feed and clothe them and supply medical services to millions of families.

"This we did," he said, "through the generosity of the American people, in the name of Christ, when we were privileged to represent them during that tragic episode of American history."

During the meeting the CRS reported it distributed \$256.2 million worth of relief and development programs for the fiscal year 1976, which brought the total value of supplies and services provided since its establishment in 1943 to \$3.07 billion.

Bishop Broderick said the CRS has made efforts to contact the new Vietnam regime to provide aid and was denied access to the country by the Hanoi government, which does not want any outside interference.

14 DECEMBER 1976

Briggs, Kenneth A.
~~ORG Catholic Relief~~
SERVICES
CLAY, OI AIR America

Catholic Agency Linked to U.S. Military in Vietnam

By KENNETH A. BRIGGS

A prominent Roman Catholic newspaper has renewed charges that the United States military entered into widespread collusion with Catholic Relief services during the Vietnam war. The charge of the agency's Vietnam program has assailed the newspaper report as "full of half-truths" and has defended his policy of cooperating with the American war effort.

While such cooperation has been the subject of persistent rumors in the last few years, the yearlong investigation by Richard Rosake of the National Catholic Reporter, an independent journal based in Kansas City, Mo., raises these reports to a new level of seriousness.

The paper, in its Dec. 17 issue, concludes that the agency went beyond its humanitarian mandate as the foreign relief arm of the United States Catholic Conference by aiding the military in such endeavors as forcibly uprooting Vietnamese peasants and herding them into refugee camps.

Among Mr. Rashke's contentions are that the Catholic service unit supplied huge amounts of food and other provisions to prison camps and to reimburse Vietnamese military forces. Military officers were said to have worked in Catholic Relief Service offices and provided

with agency files stocked with intelligence data.

The Rev. Robert L. Charlebois, who directed Vietnamese efforts for the organization, conceded yesterday that the agency accepted material help from the American Government and worked in close cooperation with the military.

He argued, however, that these arrangements were solely for the purpose of assisting the poor, and represented expedient choices under severe wartime conditions.

"When we found ourselves in the reality of the situation," Father Charlebois said, "we made the best of it that we could." He added that the pressing situation led the agency to accept many forms of help, among them transportation for staff members by Air America, the line operated by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Father Charlebois, now an assistant to the executive director of the agency, also pointed out that the policies in question saved lives. "What would have happened if we hadn't responded as we did in many cases?" he said. "Death." He continued: "No doubt hundreds of thousands of people were kept alive because we fed them."

Reports of alliances between the military and Catholic Relief Services have floated about for years. Many came to light a year ago with reports that the

C.I.A. employed American missionaries as informants.

The controversy began with the disclosure by Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, that the Director of Central Intelligence, William E. Colby, and Philip W. Buchan, White House counsel, had acknowledged in letters that enlistment of missionaries was considered standard procedure.

Vigorous protests from church groups followed, most demanding a change in policy. The outcries subsided when the new Director of Central Intelligence, George Bush, in one of his first judicial acts, issued a directive forbidding the direct solicitation of information from church personnel.

Catholic Relief Services and a Protestant evangelical agency, World Vision International, were mentioned widely as recipients of large Government grants. Suggestions that these agencies offered support for the war effort usually accompanied those reports.

The National Catholic Reporter article binds together many of these scattered allegations. Father Charlebois, who says he felt "nobody could win the war," maintained that the writer, Mr. Rashke, drew his materials for the most part from two sources—two former members of the agency staff whom the priest says he dismissed. One is a former priest, Father Charlebois said.

ORG Missionaries
Hatfield, Mark O.
CIA. OI Colby, Wm,
Buchan, Phillips

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P. Hyer, Marjorie
CIA 401 Air America
CIA 4 Vietnam S.
Rashke, Richard

Catholic Charity Allegedly Aided U.S. War Effort

By Marjorie Hyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

During much of the Vietnam war, Catholic Relief Services abandoned its apolitical humanitarian role and became an adjunct of the American military effort, a leading Catholic weekly has charged.

The charges, which will appear in the Dec. 17 issue of the National Catholic Reporter, grew out of a year-long investigation of CRS by the weekly's Washington correspondent, Richard Rashke.

In his account, Rashke alleges:

- That CRS turned over vast quantities of relief supplies—food, clothing and medicines—to U.S. and South Vietnamese military units to be used as pay for irregular forces and "incentives" for intelligence gathering.

- That U.S. military personnel worked in CRS offices, where they had access to CRS field reports containing information valuable to military intelligence but possibly disastrous to the Vietnamese civilians CRS was supposed to help.

- That as much as 90 per cent of the church relief agency's budget came from the U.S. Agency for International Development program in Vietnam on a quid pro quo basis, which presupposed the church agency would reciprocate "by accepting U.S. policy without criticism and by sharing information with U.S. AID personnel," the Reporter says.

- That CRS supplied rations for interrogation centers and political prisons, including Con Son prison with its infamous "tiger cages."

- That the U.S. military "built CRS into its refugee program" of forcing Vietnamese civilians from homes and farms into refugee camps, which were supplied by CRS.

- That CRS "encouraged" its staff members to live rent-free in housing on AID compounds and used the CIA's Air America for staff travel and shipment of relief goods.

This was all occurring at a time when opposition to the war was mounting in this country and the U.S. Catholic bishops, who are ultimately

responsible for the direction of CRS, were increasingly critical of U.S. war policy and demanding U.S. military withdrawal.

The Most Rev. James S. Rausch, general secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops—to which CRS is ultimately responsible—said he has not yet seen the Reporter account and therefore could not comment. He said that, if the charges are substantiated, the bishops would "certainly want to take action."

Information in the Reporter account was derived largely from U.S. government reports and interviews with former CRS-Vietnam personnel as well as staff members of other voluntary and U.S. government agencies who served in Vietnam.

CRS, which is headquartered in New York, refused to make any of its files or reports available, Rashke said.

As the official humanitarian arm of American Catholics, CRS is supported in part by collections in all churches on a designated Sunday, usually in late March. Like other worldwide relief agencies, it also derives a large part of its budget from U.S. government contribution of surplus food under Public Law 420.

In 1975, church members gave \$6.5 million to CRS, or 3 per cent of CRS' total, worldwide budget.

CRS worked in Vietnam from 1954, when it moved in to help feed, clothe and resettle the nearly 1 million refugees who fled south after the French pullout, until the fall of Saigon in 1975. Although there were earlier charges of mishandling of relief goods, the Reporter account deals primarily with the situation from 1967 on, when the agency's Vietnam operation was directed by the Rev. Robert L. Charlebois.

In 1967, writer Michael Novak reported after a visit to Vietnam that CRS, at the request of Gen. William Westmoreland, was supplying 7,000 tons of food and clothing a month to 150,000 Vietnamese civilian militiamen and their 550,000 dependents. The supplies were requested by the American military to provide what Novak said was 25 per cent of the monthly wages of the Popular Forces/Regional Forces, nicknamed the Ruff Puffs by the U.S. Marines.

After seven months of growing criticism, CRS in New York ordered an end to paying Ruff Puff salaries with relief supplies. Rashke's article charges that instead of changing its policy, CRS in Vietnam "merely changed its accounting procedures."

While not supplying the Ruff Puffs directly as it had previously done, it assigned it to Vietnamese and U.S.

military officers, who in turn gave it to the Popular Forces and their families," the Reporter says.

It adds: "Charlebois and his Saigon successor, Father John McVeigh, vigorously denied CRS continued to supplement the salaries of the Ruff Puffs after the New York order to stop."

Despite Charlebois' insistence, in an interview with Rashke, that CRS policy prohibited giving CRS commodities to prisons or interrogation centers, Rashke said that former staff members told him such distributions were made in several prisons, including Con Son.

CRS was also "built into" the U.S. military program that involved forcing large numbers of civilians out of their villages and farms and into refugee camps, for reasons of military strategy, the article alleges.

"As the largest contractor of U.S. refugee goods, CRS played a major role in implementing this strategy," the Reporter says. "Its field workers in the provinces attended military briefings before and after operations. Told in advance how many refugees could be expected as the result of such and such an operation, they would have the commodities ready for military trucks and helicopters."

The Reporter claims that military personnel were routinely assigned to work in CRS offices in South Vietnam.

CRS officials in New York refused to let Rashke see its reports, but a former staff member, Jacqui Chagnon, who typed some of them in Saigon, asserted they contained intelligence information. "You mention names, places and situations—how many people are in a village, how many people are sympathetic to this side or that, who seems to be the main leader in the village?" Rashke quoted her as saying.

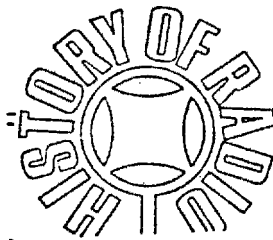
Rashke reported that another former staff member, Heinz Kotte, now back in his native Germany, was present when CRS officials gave U.S. intelligence officers "information about the military security of villages and hamlets, Viet Cong troop movement and what was going on in general in those areas to which CRS had access and the military did not."

In an hour-long interview with Rashke taped in New York, Charlebois, currently handling negotiations between CRS and the United States for government funding of CRS projects, said he had "no apologies" to make for his administration of CRS.

Charlebois told the reporter his primary concern was "to feed the hungry and give aid to the poor and needy. It is possible for us to be the Christ in Vietnam without the logistical support which was in fact controlled by two governments."

CB MAGAZINE
October 1978

2001.1 (orig under 2001)
OR: CB
CL: 03 Gross, A



Fred Link & Al Gross

By Pete Bowles

Their inventions tipped the scales in World War II; and without them, there would be no CB radio

Editor's Note: As part of its commemoration of Citizen Band Radio's 20th Anniversary, CB MAGAZINE concludes its series of vignettes on the pioneers who developed radio. The author is a distinguished investigative reporter, and was a member of a team of writers which was awarded a Pulitzer prize for work in uncovering the trail of drugs smuggled into the United States from Europe, South America and Mexico. Beginning in 1979, a new series will begin on those who took the basic inventions and revolutionized Western civilization.

Two men who played major roles in establishing workable radio systems for America's armed forces during World War II also were pioneering contributors to the phenomenon now known as citizens band radio.

The two are Fred M. Link, 74, the father of two-way mobile communications, and Al Gross, 60, who was granted the Federal Communications Commission's first certificate of approval for a citizens band radio transceiver in 1948 — ten years before the establishment of the Class D citizens band radio service we have today. Link, who began supplying two-way radios to police departments on the East Coast as early as 1932, was responsible for outfitting the Army with two-way radios for tank use shortly before the outbreak of World War II. Gross, who designed a high-frequency walkie-talkie in 1939, helped the Office of Strategic Services set up a radio system for counterintelligence activity in the early days of the war.

Both began their radio pioneering careers as amateur radio operators.

Gross, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, was introduced to radio in 1927 — at the age of nine — on a steamboat trip with his parents across Lake Erie to Buffalo. "Like all kids, I was restless; and during the all-day trip I wandered up to the top deck where I discovered a room full of strange, humming equipment and a man tapping out something on a telegraph key," he recalled in an interview. "It was the

ship's radio room; and the brass pounder, as they called radio operators, took me in and gave me a complete tour, even got me some lunch. From that moment I was a captive in the wonderful world of radio."

The wartime activity of Al Gross, who calls himself the first CBer, was a bit more surreptitious. With the outbreak of the war, he was called to Washington to discuss the possible development for military purposes of the handheld unit he had built in 1939. His small — 1½ by 2¼ by 8 inches — walkie-talkie seemed ideal for the clandestine work of the Office of Strategic Services, predecessor of the Central Intelligence Agency. Under the wing of the OSS, Gross helped design the highly secretive "Joan-Eleanor" system that allowed an agent on the ground to conceal a tiny transceiver for contact with a plane that copied ultra-high frequency voice transmissions on a wire recorder while retransmitting them overseas. The Joan-Eleanor system (Joan was the code name for the airplane radio, Eleanor for the ground radio) was considered one of the most spectacular radio developments of the war.

TREMENDOUS THING

In 1944, Gross was invited to a meeting of the FCC to demonstrate his hand-held radios and to discuss the possible development of a citizens radio communications service. "It was going to be a personal, two-way radio," said Gross, "and even then we realized what a tremendous thing this could be." This was probably the first discussion of what is now known as citizens band radio. As a result of the meeting, FCC Commissioner E.K. Jett wrote an article for the Saturday Evening Post in 1945 describing the postwar possibilities of a civilian radio system. "From mere listeners or spectators, as they are now, people in homes and offices throughout the country will become active participants," said Jett. The com-



Al Gross is shown in a 1949 newspaper photo demonstrating his 12-ounce CB — a cousin to the unit he developed for OSS agents behind enemy lines.

civilian radio was limitless and would undoubtedly bring American citizens — both in the cities and in the country — closer together. He also predicted the emergency applications of such a system. "When storms, floods, earthquakes or other disasters after the war disrupt wires, families and communities will nevertheless remain in touch with the outside world," wrote Jett.

Gross returned to Cleveland and set up the Citizens Radio Corp. in 1945, and for three years tested his citizen radios in every possible circumstance. On March 22, 1948, the FCC granted Gross the first certificate of approval for a radio transceiver to operate on the frequency of 465 megacycles. The FCC said the 2½-pound, battery-operated set represented "the advent of a new service which will be available to individual citizens for personal use in the band 460-470 megahertz."

CONTINUED

P-MEADOR, BARBARA
CIAist Bush, George
ORG CBS Radio
Network Affiliates

DAILY NEWS
Newport News, Va.
15 Sept '76
Page 1

RECEIVED

BLASTS MEDIA MYTHS

Bush Calls For CIA Support

By BARBARA MEADOR
Staff Reporter

WILLIAMSBURG — George Bush, director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Tuesday called for public understanding and support for the instruments of national intelligence gathering.

In remarks prepared for delivery before a convention of CBS Radio Network Affiliates at the conference here, Bush said damaging myths about U. S. Foreign Intelligence are being perpetuated by sensations in the public media disguised as investigative journalism.

The former ambassador to the United Nations and U. S. representative in Peking told the group of about 500 people that intelligence is "much more than the sometimes romanticized and often misunderstood clandestine work."

He said he realizes "dirty tricks artist" James Bond is "more fascinating than a scholarly analyst of foreign political or economic trends," but in the eight months since he's become head of the CIA, he's never seen anyone remotely resembling the fictional spy.

Yet, Bush noted, at any given lunchtime, the CIA cafeteria might contain enough scholars and scientists to staff a university.

Among the chores Bush said are performed by the CIA are the collection of data about Soviet compliance with strategic arms limitation agreements, strategic balance in the world, nuclear proliferation, international terrorism, world narcotics traffic and economic trends.

"In a world where unimaginable forces of destruction can be unleashed in an armed conflict," Bush said, "our national security increasingly depends on the excellence and accuracy of our knowledge about our adversaries' capabilities and intentions and about the world in general.

The CIA director said public understanding and support will ensure America's peace and security by making sure the nation's intelligence is "second to none in the world."

But, he said, America must safeguard its sources and methods of intelligence, and not be misled by "bandying about in public incomplete or unreliable information."



(Staff Photo By Buddy Norris)

Bush with CBS executive

RECEIVED

0201 CBS Radio Network

~~Affiliates~~

REMARKS BY GEORGE H. BUSH
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
TO THE
CONVENTION OF CBS NETWORK AFFILIATES
CONFERENCE CENTER
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1976

September 14, 1976

George Bush, Director of Central Intelligence, said today that sensationalism in the public media masquerading as investigative journalism is one reason for the perpetuation of damaging myths about the United States foreign intelligence process.

In an address to the Convention of CBS Radio Network Affiliates at Williamsburg, Virginia, Mr. Bush said: "I realize that dirty-tricks artist James Bond is far more fascinating than a scholarly analyst of foreign political or economic trends, but in eight months as Director of Central Intelligence, I have never met anyone remotely like James Bond. Yet, during any lunchtime visit to our Headquarters cafeteria, I may be sharing the room with enough scholars and scientists who hold enough advanced degrees in enough disciplines to staff a university."

Mr. Bush described modern intelligence as "much more than the sometimes romanticized and often misunderstood clandestine work", and described some of the major international issues which claim the attention of the President and the National Security Council and on which the intelligence community, and particularly the Central Intelligence Agency, collects and produces vital intelligence:

--Monitoring Soviet compliance with strategic

arms limitation agreements

--Strategic balance in the world

--Nuclear proliferation

--International terrorism

--World traffic in narcotics

--Economic trends

Mr. Bush spoke of the development of Executive direction (President's Executive Order No. 11905, of February 18, 1976) and of Congressional oversight, which provide the mechanism of effective public accountability for the national foreign intelligence apparatus while safeguarding its legitimate needs for secrecy. Calling for responsible public understanding of the parallel requirements of accountability and secrecy, Mr. Bush said: "In a world where unimaginable forces of destruction can be unleashed in an armed conflict, our national security increasingly depends on the excellence and accuracy of our knowledge about our adversaries' capabilities and intentions and about the world in general. There is no substitute for intelligence as a parameter of peace, because there is no alternative to knowledge in policy-making--except ignorance. It is important to safeguard our sources and methods of intelligence, and it is important not to mislead ourselves or our adversaries by bandying about in public incomplete or unreliable information."

Mr. Bush noted that he himself has been a user of the intelligence product as Ambassador to the United Nations and as U. S. Representative in Peking.

"I have found that product to be excellent," he said. "And I continue to think that it is entirely consistent with our nation's desire for peace and security that we must have and that we do have intelligence second to none in the world. Public understanding and public support will ensure that we keep it this way."

CROSS INDEX

Org 1 CEM

For additional information on the above, see:

FILES

DATES

See Org 1 Central Missouri Press Association

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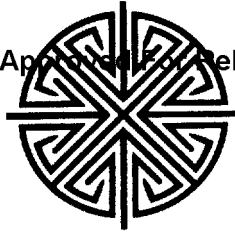
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New Orleans, La.

NOTE: See Page 3.

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CCR

CENTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Dear Friend,

Food riots? Rent strikes? Mass demonstrations for jobs? In the United States? Yes, the nightmare is real, and becoming more real day by day. We haven't seen food riots yet, but rent strikes have already become common, and in the past two months alone, tens of thousands of unemployed Americans have demonstrated in Washington for jobs.

Do you remember when blacks were demonstrating for civil rights, and getting arrested in the process? Or when thousands of students, people we were told were "hippies" or cowards or traitors, were holding mass demonstrations for peace, and getting arrested for their efforts? Perhaps you, or your parents or grandparents, remember as far back as the 1920's to the mass arrests of Americans who simply wanted the right to organize and join unions.

The patterns begin to emerge. First, you start with intolerable conditions, whether fundamental economic needs, or denial of civil rights, or the conducting of an illegal and inhumane war.

Then, inevitably, people begin to organize themselves to change those conditions, because they understand that the only power they have is in numbers. Finally, the government and corporations begin to see the dangers inherent in large organizations of people committed to goals that are inconsistent with their desires.

That's when the repression begins. Laws are passed. Union organizing becomes "criminal syndicalism." Progressives become subversives. Students become hippies. Interstate travel to a demonstration becomes "crossing state lines with intent to incite a riot." Wanting peace, or food, or jobs, becomes an "un-American activity." Government spying on its own citizens becomes "domestic security measures." And on and on. The targets change with history. The tactics remain essentially the same.

And if there is anything that stands out clearly about the tactics of repression in this country, it is that the law has consistently been used to achieve repression. Think about it. How much of a difference was there between

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CABLE: CENTERITES. NEW YORK

the notorious frame-ups of Sacco and Vanzetti in the 1920's, the Rosenbergs in the 1950's, and the "VVAW 8" in the 1970's? Is there any real difference between the mass arrests of union workers fifty years ago and the mass arrests of anti-war demonstrators five years ago?

As we enter the second half of the decade, economic depression and social upheaval loom large. We can expect the passage of laws limiting further your right to assemble. To strike. To boycott. To withhold your rent. To join many organizations. You can expect fabricated criminal charges against the most outspoken critics of government and corporate practices. We can expect a major increase in government surveillance and intrusion into our private lives.


The CCR can't lower the price of bread. We can't force an employer to rehire those who have been laid off. We can't force the government to abandon economic policies which benefit the corporations, and crush us. Only *you*, working with your friends, neighbors, and co-workers can do that.

But what we can do, what we have always done, is to protect you in whatever it is you must do to insure your survival. To interpose ourselves between you and the government; to be your first line of defense against repression.

From its birth in the civil rights movement, the CCR has led the resistance to the "legal" aggression that our government regularly engages in against its own people. We have fought and defeated laws that attempted to illegalize your First Amendment right to assemble; we have won acquittals in major conspiracy trials, and exposed the purely political bases for the prosecutions; we have resisted, and in many cases, defeated the misuse of grand jury subpoenas to frighten and even jail American citizens; we caused the government's claim to an unlimited right to spy on you to be struck down in the Supreme Court.

The CCR has no reason for being, except to defend and expand *your* rights, as you pursue social, economic, and political justice. Therefore, we can expect and would accept no support from the Rockefellers or Fords, or the corporate interests they represent. Our support must continue to come from the people. From you. Please contribute as much as you can today.

For Justice,



William M. Kunstler

P.S. To join the fight against illegal government activities, please read the enclosed.

STAT

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FIGHTING C.I.A. DOMESTIC SURVEILLANCE

With the recent disclosures of massive, illegal C.I.A. surveillance of domestic political activities, the need to press the attack against the police state mentality of government agencies assumes an ever greater importance. The recent passage of the new Freedom of Information Act gives every U.S. citizen the right to see the files being kept on them by government agencies.

The CCR staff has decided to avail itself of this right and to extend to you the suggestion that you do likewise. The fact that the C.I.A. admits to having kept files on at least 10,000 citizens (and that number is probably greatly understated), and the fact that you have supported progressive organizations such as the CCR, suggests that "Big Brother" may, indeed, be watching YOU. For your convenience, we have included a form letter that can be used or copied to request your file.

We would like to be able to evaluate the level and character of the C.I.A.'s compliance with the Freedom of Information Act. Specifically, we are interested in the number of denials that files exist, the number of files that are returned with deletions or otherwise censored, and the number of files that are returned uncensored (at least according to the C.I.A.). Of course, we'd also be interested in knowing from those of you that actually receive your files the types of information they contain. So, if you decide to ask for your file, please let us know what kind of response "Big Brother" gives you.

Mr. Angus MacLean Thuermer
Assistant Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act as amended, (5 U.S.C. 552) the undersigned hereby requests that you send to me any files your agency may have concerning me. I believe that I am one of the 10,000 Americans for whom you maintain files.

If, in complying with my request, you omit any information contained in my file(s), I request that you so inform me in your response and indicate the extent and specific reasons for the omission. I am prepared to pay reasonable costs for locating the requested file and reproducing it. However, as you know, the amended Act permits you to reduce or waive the fees if that "is in the public interest because furnishing the information can be considered as primarily benefiting the public." I believe that this request plainly fits that category and ask you to waive any fees. To facilitate your search, my date and place of birth are:

As provided for in the amended Act, I expect to receive a reply within ten (10) working days.

Sincerely,

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25 — The police here are being trained in special crowd-control techniques to enable them to cope with any protests that might occur during the current recession.

Chief of Police Edward M. Davis denied Thursday an earlier report by a subordinate that the police were being trained to cope with food riots.

"I do not think that there is any reasonable possibility of any kind of food riots," said Chief Davis. "America is the food basket for the world and

California is the food basket for the nation so the last thing I would expect is a food riot."

Police Comdr. Frank Brittel of the Metropolitan Division said Wednesday that the department had started the training program last month in anticipation of food riots. Commander Brittel said that many policemen had joined the force since the 1965 Watts riots and had never controlled a crowd.

"Food riots might be more difficult to handle because of the emotions involved," Commander Brittel said. "Our training stresses using reason rather than force and helps the

officers to understand the people on the picket lines."

Five hundred police supervisors have completed the program and are now instructing line officers. All 7,200 policemen will be taught to control labor strikes, student protests and other demonstrations that might occur in a recession.

The instruction is part of the department's ongoing education program and takes place in the station houses. No special equipment or instruction is necessary. The program is financed from the regular budget.

THE *Washington* WSP *er*

WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE
120 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

June, 1975

CIA INFILTRATED, SPIED ON WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE IN 1967-68 -- WSPer NANCY RAMSEY SPEAKS ON THIS OUTRAGE IN NATIONAL TELEVISION INTERVIEW

The Rockefeller Commission Report on the CIA reveals that The Agency sent agents to WSP meetings in 1967-68 as part of "Operation Chaos" -- the CIA campaign to spy on and monitor antiwar and civil rights groups. At least 17 area organizations were harassed by the CIA in this manner. Under this "operation", the names of 300,000 Americans were put in a CIA computerized index and 7,200 'personality files' were begun by this nation's secret police agency.

As soon as the report was made public ABC-TV contacted Women Strike for Peace for a statement -- and wound up doing an interview of several minutes duration with our own Nancy Ramsey on the network's June 11th nightly news show. Among Nancy's superbly presented points: the CIA wasted the money of American taxpayers in this domestic surveillance campaign; the CIA effort did not hinder or stop the work of WSP; WSPers are citizens and we were performing within our rights in our antiwar efforts; that we hadn't the vaguest notion why the CIA spied on us as our work is open and lawful. A few of Nancy's statements were not aired. She said that people who oppose the CIA are considered 'enemies' by The Agency and that the Rockefeller Commission Report was a whitewash. The ABC treatment, however, was by far the best presentation of an antiwar group's views on the CIA surveillance, and Nancy's interview was shown next morning on "AM America." We are all very proud of her....

Washington Area WSP has issued an open letter to CIA Director William Colby, demanding to see the CIA files on us under the Freedom of Information Act. WSP's national office has called for the abolition of the CIA.

"LET'S JAIL ANYBODY WHO SAYS ANYTHING" -- Senate Bill S.1 -- PROPOSED CRIMINAL LAW REFORM WOULD ABOLISH CIVIL RIGHTS, OUTLAW DISSENT, DESTROY PEACE-TYPE MOVEMENTS

As we always knew, Nixon's "law and order" had nothing to do with reducing crime, but was aimed at eliminating dissent. Among the legacies which he and his former Attorney General, John Mitchell, have left us is S.1 -- a bill to "codify, revise and reform" federal criminal law. It is now in a Senate judiciary subcommittee and is expected to come up for debate and a vote before the full Senate late this summer.

As Nick von Hoffman wrote in his Washington Post column, "Under the sabotage section of S.1 people taking part in demonstrations like those massive outpourings that had so much to do with getting the nation to take a second look at the war might be prosecuted for a felony....The wiretap provisions are the same as they are now, which is to say inadequate to protect privacy, and nothing is done to prevent the conversion of the grand jury into a legal torture chamber." S.1 provides 15 years and a \$100,000 fine for mere advocacy or membership in, or "facilitating" same, an organization that allegedly calls for revolutionary change "at some future time." (section 1103). Space does not permit us to detail all the faults of S.1. So please call the WSP office (546-7397) for names of Judiciary Committee members and further information on this horrendous proposed legislation.

WHERE WE CAME IN, UNFORTUNATELY: FORD ADMINISTRATION IS PREPARING FOR "LIMITED" NUCLEAR WAR AND ADVOCATES PUTTING MILLIONS OF AMERICANS IN MINE SHAFTS

Women Strike for Peace began approximately 13 years ago in response to the U.S. government's construction of nuclear fallout shelters and continued nuclear testing. Today it appears that our Campaign for Survival is timely and vital because this Administration is reverting to the Cold War nuclear-scare tactics of the past. The Washington Post (6/14/75) reveals that U.S. Air Force bomber crews have been ordered to "start training for fighting a limited nuclear war in case the United States should want to exercise that option."

With typical arrogance the Administration has made a "controversial decision to prepare the nation for a small nuclear war, where destruction might be controlled, as well as for a war of massive destruction (!!!!)Under the Schlesinger strategy, Air Force crews are training for what is called the optimum small option -- hitting targets as small as an oil refinery or one missile base..."

And in Parade magazine for June 15th, author Phil Stanford reveals that the Pentagon's Civil Preparedness Agency is planning to shelter 50 million people in "level, dry and readily accessible mines," during a nuclear war. Although it takes only 30 minutes for an intercontinental ballistic missile to reach its target the Pentagon planners feel we'd have a few days notice, and "city dwellers" could make it to their nearest mine shaft, a two or three-day trip from their homes. This Civil Preparedness Agency has asked Congress for \$1.3 million for additional work on its operational concepts needed to carry out the movement of people and shelter and sustain them in safer locations." Stanford reminded readers of that horrifying and justifiably famous film, "Dr. Strangelove" in which the President, Pentagon generals and assorted maniacs are planning to move into luxurious mineshafts, just before the U.S. triggers World War III. "With any luck at all we should be able to close the mine-shaft gap," closed Stanford.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA?

Twenty minutes of work a week for four-year-olds? Open heart surgery with acupuncture as the only anesthetic? Recovery of a 2,000-year-old buried prince encased in a jade funeral suit? Scenes of everyday life for the Chinese people? All this and more was seen and photographed by Ruth and Ray Pinkson during their recent visit to China. Please come to see their slides at our WSP party, Friday, June 27, at 8 p.m. at the home of Sandy Weiss: 11701 Auth Lane, Silver Spring, Md. (593-1699). Refreshments will be served...donations, please.

A FRIEND'S EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY...ROSALIE'S BACK!

Rosalie Reichman, legislative representative for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, has been visiting Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Israel. The trip is sponsored by AFSC. Rosalie will speak at the June meeting of the Washington Area Women Strike for Peace on Tuesday, June 24, at 8 p.m., at Nancy Ramsey's, 1824 Varnum St., N.W. Don't miss this important meeting and presentation!

--- WSP CALENDAR --- WSP CALENDAR --- WSP CALENDAR --- WSP CALENDAR --- WSP CALENDAR

Thurs., June 19 -- 12 noon. Demonstration to mark anniversary of execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, front of FBI Bldg. on Penn. Ave. between 9th and 10th Sts., N.W. (southeast entrance)

Tues., June 24 -- WSP area-wide meeting. 8 p.m., Nancy Ramsey's, 1824 Varnum St., N.W. (723-5177). Report on the Middle East by Rosalie Reichman.

Thurs., June 26-- Public meeting, D.C. Committee for the Bill of Rights. Rep. John Conyers, speaker. Georgetown Law Center, 600 New Jersey Ave., N.W. Hall 3 - 1st floor. 8:30 p.m. To discuss govt. spying, harassment, disruption of political groups, etc.

Friday, June 27 -- WSP party with films on China by Ruth & Ray Pinkston. 8 p.m. at Sandy Weiss' home, 11701 Auth Lane, Silver Spring, Md. (take Georgia Ave. to Arcola Rd, turn right until Kemp Mill Rd., right again at Hermligh Rd., and next right is Auth Lane). 593-1699.

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TRIPLE THREAT II

As WO has reported (see issues 170 and 175) President Nixon's Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, has made numerous secret deals with the Kremlin, including a promise to deliver \$56 billion worth of farm and manufactured goods and credit as "war reparations" to compensate for that amount of material the Russians sent to North Vietnam.

Part of the secret commitments to the Kremlin was Nixinger's promise to grant most favored nation trade status to the U.S.S.R. However, Nixon's entanglement in Watergate has seriously weakened him. Thus, he has not been able to persuade Congress to act favorably and probably will not be able to.

The Foreign Trade bill has been held up in Congress for a year over the controversial clause that grants "most favored nation" treatment to Soviet Russia and by the Vanik Amendment that ties credits to the Soviets to freedom of emigration from Russia. Charles A. Vanik is a Democrat from Ohio. President Nixon is threatening to veto the omnibus trade bill if he is not allowed to extend unlimited credits to the Soviets at a low interest rate. Apparently, Nixon is by-passing Congress to keep Kissinger's secret commitments to the Kremlin.

The high military command had reasons to be dubious about any commitments that Kissinger might make to jeopardize America's defenses. The Pentagon has long had a confidential file on Kissinger. His Army file shows that Kissinger was a Jewish refugee from Germany who came to the United States on September 5, 1938 and was drafted into the U.S. Army on June 25, 1943, and did not become a naturalized American citizen until he was inducted into the Army. The "in service" naturalizations were carried out expeditiously and with a minimum of investigation. He served as an enlisted man during World War II.

Kissinger applied for an Army reserve commission in 1947 and resigned his commission in 1949. He wangled an assignment to the Military Intelligence Division after he became assistant director to the Center of International Affairs, which was subsidized by the CIA. Among his sidelines while he was at the Center and teaching at Harvard was as editor of *Confluence* magazine. And on his advisory board were his predecessors as the White House Security Adviser, McGeorge Bundy and Walt W. Rostow, both proponents of the Convergence doctrine.

A Defense Department document dated April 3, 1959, signed by Brig.-Gen. Richard Collins, Army General Staff, said:

Dr. Kissinger was recruited to the Department of Defense in 1955 because of allegations that the publication *Confluence* contained items written from a Communist or pro-Communist point of

In his syndicated column of January 10, 1974, Paul Scott wrote an article entitled "Kissinger serving in 'double agent' role." Scott said:

The Soviet Ambassador in Washington, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, appears to have let the cat out of the bag on how Soviet leaders are using Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. In private conversations with other Iron Curtain diplomats here, Dobrynin revealed that Secretary Kissinger is serving as negotiator for Soviet leaders as well as President Nixon in the current Middle East negotiations.

The disclosure of the amazing "double agent's" role came recently when Dobrynin briefed the Communist diplomats on the frequent meetings with Kissinger and the Kremlin's position on the current Middle East peace talks. Asked specifically about his role in the secret negotiations by one of the East European diplomats, Dobrynin replied: "I'm the laughing third man, sitting still. Kissinger is negotiating for us too."

Ambassador Dobrynin went into great detail in outlining how the current negotiations supported long-range Russian objectives in the Middle East and covert agreement on amiable co-existence with Israel.

The foregoing article describes Kissinger as a double agent in the most recent Mideast war. Is it possible that he was also a triple agent? An astonishing article appeared in the pro-Zionist *Washington Post* on February 9, 1974, entitled "Kissinger's Remarks to U.S. Jews Leaked in Report," by Marilyn Berger.

The article describes a leaked report on a conference between Kissinger and a group of intellectual leaders in the American-Jewish community. The confidential meeting was held on December 6, 1973. One of those present wrote an unsigned report of the conference that came into the hands of the *Post* reporter. The *Post* article stated:

According to the report of the meeting, Kissinger sought to convey the impression that he had been instrumental in getting the arms airlift to Israel approved at a time when Israel had run out of ammunition and when congressional support was visibly declining in the face of the energy crisis.

Beyond that, he claimed to have given the Israelis an extra 96 hours—or four days—while he went to Moscow to discuss the cease-fire. At the same time he reportedly said that Israel's last minute gains were basically unimportant and that it would not have made a difference if they had had another two days.

It was at this meeting with Soviet leaders in Moscow on Oct. 20 and 21 that Kissinger was able to get a provision for direct negotiations between the Arab nations and Israel—a matter of great importance to the Israelis at the time. The Soviet Union was then pressing in the United Nations for a cease-fire which they had not wanted earlier when the Arabs were making gains. Ironically, he told the Jewish writers he saw that the Israelis had run out of ammunition, indicating that they could not have kept going without the airlift which he was instrumental in pushing through.

Is it any wonder that the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff and the chiefs of staff of the Army, Navy, Air Force and the Marine Corps were apprehensive of the secret commitments made by Kissinger?

*Colby, Wm.
Orig Center for Political
Public Relations in Tokyo*

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE A-3

THE WASHINGTON POST
4 May 1978

Ex-CIA Chief Lining Up Job With a Japanese PR Concern

For most of his government career former Central Intelligence Director William E. Colby was in the business of gathering intelligence abroad and bringing it home to Washington.

Now, following a well-established Washington tradition, Colby is negotiating with a Tokyo-based public relations firm to monitor the Washington political scene for a group of Japanese business interests.

Colby, who is now in private law practice here, was approached by the newly formed Center for Political Public Relations in Tokyo. The firm is headed by publisher Takayoshi Miyagawa, who last year published a critical book by a Japanese journalist on the exploits of the CIA. Colby was one of those interviewed for the book.

Colby said that when the current negotiations are concluded he will register with the Justice Department under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

His predecessor as CIA director, Richard M. Helms, earlier set up a firm to work in behalf of Iranian companies after leaving his position as U.S. Ambassador to Iran last year. The rolls of the Foreign Registration Section at Justice are replete with former high-ranking government officials whose expertise and contacts have been hired by foreign principals.

Miyagawa, who accompanied Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda on his current trip and is a close political associate of the prime minister, said he hoped that Colby would help him and his clients evaluate important political and economic issues in Wash-



WILLIAM E. COLBY

... follows an established tradition

ington, but not lobby for Japanese interests in the U.S. government.

A public controversy has arisen in the Japanese press over large fees paid both by the government and private business groups in Japan to Washington lawyers and public relations advisers.

Miyagawa suggested that one of Colby's missions may be to find out what the Japanese principals were getting for their dollars to satisfy their yen for influence in Washington.

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Approved For Release 2004/11/01 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200360001-6

5 DEC 1974

Fitchett, Joseph
CIA. of Schlesinger,
James
orig. CENTO

Indian Ocean maneuvers may indicate revival of CENTO

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

A major pro-Western naval exercise near the Persian Gulf — officially described as the largest ever staged in the Indian Ocean — has focused world attention on the "silent alliance": the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) linking the United States, Great Britain, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey.

Ships from all five CENTO nations participated in the just-ended naval games known as "Midlink 74."

"Midlink" was designed to show Western strength in sea lanes that carry Arab oil to the West — and that will become more accessible to Soviet naval vessels when the Suez Canal is reopened.

An American aircraft carrier, the Constellation, joined the small American naval fleet based on the Persian Gulf's Bahrain Island to take part in the exercise. Entry of the carrier into gulf waters caused an uproar in the Arab press, which accused the U.S. Navy of preparing plans for a strike at the oil states.

Maneuvers expanded

Midlink 74 was an expanded version of regular joint naval training maneuvers carried out annually by CENTO. This year's games are not only bigger but also more highly publicized — including sharply worded denunciations from India, Iraq, and pro-Soviet media in the Middle East.

It is part of the rising superpower rivalry in the Indian Ocean, which now is involving the once largely dormant CENTO.

"CENTO could well play a much larger role in the overall Western defense picture, and I personally believe it ought to," said the current

CENTO secretary-general, Nassir Assar, an Iranian, during a recent interview at CENTO headquarters in Ankara, Turkey.

Interest renewed

The intensity of Midlink 74 apparently confirms Mr. Assar's prediction of renewed Western interest in CENTO's military potential.

Originally forged in "the Baghdad Pact," the alliance was aimed at insulating the Arab Middle East from Soviet influence. Iraq's participation, bitterly opposed by Egypt's President Nasser, contributed to the Iraqi revolution in 1958.

Renamed "Central Treaty Organization," the alliance jelled in its present form with a pact between Great Britain, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey. The United States is not actually a signatory, but is committed to full CENTO solidarity and participation.

CENTO never has fulfilled a major military mission, and unlike NATO, maintains virtually no "CENTO-designated" military units. As exceptions, CENTO did flex its diplomatic muscles against any Soviet intervention during the Arab-Israeli war in 1967. And Great Britain keeps nuclear-armed "CENTO" bombers on Cyprus for the defense of Iran.

A secret aspect of CENTO work is counter-subversion. Essentially, this involves pooling information — agents' names and techniques — to defeat Soviet-inspired espionage, propaganda, and agitation. This campaign was boosted after last year's CENTO council in Tehran when former CIA chief (now Defense Secretary) James Schlesinger represented the United States.

However, Western diplomats monitoring CENTO are skeptical Washington would go along with any overt measures to upgrade CENTO militarily in the present detente area.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 1JEFFERSON CITY NEWS AND TRIBUNE (MO.)
27 May 1979*014102 Carlucci, P.*
~~014102~~
Missouri Press
*Assoc.**014102 KH-11*
(orig under Carlucci)

U.S. monitoring capability probed

Can the American intelligence network effectively monitor the Soviet Union to ensure compliance with strategic arms limitations agreements?

Frank C. Carlucci, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, declined to provide that assurance during a news conference Saturday at the Lake of the Ozarks.

"I think the Senate will be impressed with the monitoring capability we have," Carlucci said with reference to the upcoming Senate hearings on the Carter administration's proposed SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union.

Carlucci, however, declined to discuss any specifics of that monitoring capability or its effectiveness. The deputy director was visiting Mid-Missouri during the Memorial Day weekend to speak before members of the Central Missouri Press Association.

"All we can do is tell the Senate in closed sessions how we can monitor the Soviets and how we can detect cheating," Carlucci said. He added, "it would be inappropriate for someone in my position to express a personal point of view."

The deputy director said two recent developments—the loss of the CIA monitoring base in Iran and the leak to the Soviet Union of a top-secret manual explaining the KH-11 U.S. satellite system—have "reduced the confidence level" of the monitoring network.

The KH-11 manual was stolen by a junior CIA employee and turned over to the Soviet Union. The CIA employee,

William Kampiles, was subsequently convicted of treason and sentenced to 40 years imprisonment.

"I'm unhappy that the KH-11 manual was furnished to the Soviet Union," Carlucci said, "and while it is serious, I wouldn't describe it as crippling."

The deputy director made a similar observation concerning the loss of the Iranian base. "Our monitoring capability is essentially a network and the loss of any one part reduces our confidence level," Carlucci said. "While it is a concern, it is not crippling."

Carlucci described strategic arms limitations agreements as "a process leading to mutual restraints" and he added, "all of us are in favor of limiting strategic arms."

Carlucci later declined to give an opinion specifically regarding the proposed SALT II accord. "Our people do not take a position," he said, "we're not a policy-making part of the executive branch."

Asked his opinion of what would happen to a CIA official who publicly opposed SALT II, Carlucci said, "if someone wanted to express a personal view, he would have an obligation to resign."

"When a person goes to work for the CIA, he accepts a certain amount of discipline," Carlucci said. "A CIA without discipline cannot be effective."

Carlucci added, "this is not to say that there is no dissent within the organization." When questioned about the frequency or nature of dissenting opinions regarding SALT II, he said, "I don't think it would be appropriate for me to comment."

Carlucci also felt it inappropriate to comment on a number of other questions put to him Saturday. He declined to comment on the recent trade of captured Soviet spies for Soviet dissidents and he declined to discuss his view of retired military officials who have publicly opposed SALT II.

A native of Scranton, Pa., and a former U.S. ambassador to Portugal, Carlucci took office as deputy director of the CIA in February of 1978.

He is a 1952 graduate of Princeton University and he served as a lieutenant junior grade in the U.S. Navy before attending Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Carlucci has previously served as under secretary of the federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare, deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, and assistant director for operations, Office of Economic Opportunity.

CONTINUED

25 May 1979

Deputy CIA Director To Give Keynote Talk

Frank C. Carlucci, deputy director of the United States Central Intelligence Agency, will be the keynote speaker at the 54th annual convention of the Central Missouri Press Association



Frank C. Carlucci

Saturday evening, May 26, at Kirkwood Lodge on the Lake of the Ozarks.

Carlucci's address is scheduled for 8 p.m. Saturday in the Kirkwood Lodge Terrace Room.

Carlucci was sworn in as deputy director of the CIA on Feb. 10, 1978.

A native of Scranton, Penn., Carlucci graduated from Princeton University in 1952. He served as a

lieutenant (junior grade) in the U.S. Navy from 1952 and 1954 and following his military service attended the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration (1954-55).

He joined the U.S. Foreign Service in 1956.

From 1969 to 1970, Carlucci served as assistant director for operations Office of Economic Opportunity, and from January to September 1971 as director of OEO. In 1971, he was appointed associate director of the Office of Management and Budget, followed by his appointment as deputy director. From 1972 to 1974, he served as under secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Carlucci was appointed United States ambassador to Portugal in December, 1974, and served in that position for three years. He is a career minister in the U.S. Foreign Service.

CIA-02 Carlucci

Missouri Press

Assoc.

CROSS INDEX

Org 1 Chamber of Commerce (Charlottesville)

For additional information on the above, see:

FILES

DATES

CIA 1.01 Turner, Adm. Charlottesville file dated 2-3 Dec 77

Executive Reg.
74-6561

CHANCELLOR KENT INTERNATIONAL LAW SOCIETY

IIT/Chicago Kent College of Law
10 N. Franklin Chicago, Illinois 60606

CIA Colby, William
GRG | Chancellor
Kent INTERNATIONAL
LAW Society

IRwing, Ronald
October 7, 1974

(orig under Colby)

The Honorable William Colby, Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Sir:

The Chancellor Kent International Law Society membership is comprised of law students at IIT-Chicago Kent College of Law. Our Society seeks to expose its members to a wide variety of topics in international law and foreign relations. In meeting this goal we invite guest speakers to address our membership on matters of theoretical and practical importance in the relevant topic areas.

In August of this year I spoke by telephone with an unidentified representative of the C.I.A. stationed in Chicago. My purpose was to solicit a representative of the C.I.A. to speak before our Society. The person with whom I discussed the matter suggested that I write to C.I.A. headquarters setting forth the nature of our group and the topic to be discussed.

I have tried to comply with the first prerequisite in my opening paragraph. Should specific details be required I will be happy to furnish them at your request. I will only add at this point that our Society is of limited resources and therefore unable to pay honorariums or travel expenses to guest speakers.

As to an appropriate topic, we encourage our guests to pick the specific topic within the general framework set out above. Of current interest would be such matters as the C.I.A.'s alleged (and partially admitted) involvement in Chile. Also the case of U.S. v Marchetti, 466 F.2d 1309 (1972) raises several interesting issues. However, the ultimate topic is left to the discretion of our guest with the understanding that an opportunity for dialogue be provided after the address.

On behalf of the Chancellor Kent International Law Society I would like to express the sincere hope that your agency will be able to honor this request. Your reply is anxiously awaited. Should telephone contact be desired I may be reached during working hours at (312) 332-7700 ext. 233. Thank you for all consideration given this request.

Very truly yours, Ronald IRwing

24 NOV 1969

Lindstrom, Paul D
Org Chicago Veterans
for Peace in U. Vietnam

U.S. Seeking Neutrals' Aid on POWs

Secret negotiations with neutral countries are under way in an attempt to coax North Vietnam into releasing American prisoners, a State Department official told Congress yesterday.

But State and Defense Department witnesses at a House Foreign Affairs Committee hearing agreed that there has been virtually no progress in a variety of U.S. efforts directed at freeing the estimated 1300 servicemen held by North Vietnam.

"There have been some approaches to third countries, neutral countries," William H. Sullivan, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia affairs, said. "These are still under way and still may have

results so we don't want to discuss them publicly in detail."

Sullivan and Dennis J. Doolin, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asia affairs, testified in support of a resolution sponsored by 274 House members that expresses concern for the treatment and welfare of the prisoners.

The congressional resolution and U.S. attempts to bring the matter before the United Nations are part of an effort to pressure North Vietnam, through world public opinion, into changing its attitude on the prisoners, the witnesses said.

"We believe that vocal public concern about our prisoners may be the most effective way to bring pressure on the

Communist authorities to treat our men humanely," Sullivan said.

Sullivan and Doolin said two purported lists of prisoners turned over to the government by citizen groups this week contained little new or useful information.

One list, containing 74 names and photographs, came from an organization called Chicago Veterans for Peace in Vietnam. According to Doolin, the information and pictures were old and "all were previously known to us and classified as prisoners earlier by the Defense Department."

A list of 97 names given to the Army by the Rev. Paul D. Lindstrom, chairman of the

Remember the Pueblo Committee, is "more unsatisfactory," Doolin said, because only three of the 97 appear to be names of servicemen who could actually be prisoners.

CROSS INDEX

orig 1 (~~Santa Barbara~~)
Channel City Club

For additional information on the above, see:

FILES

DATES

See DACI Trip File

14-19 NOV 78

MR. LANCASTER: ...Since we're in a theater, it's very appropriate to have some attractive scenery for you to look at during our proceeding. And we're very happy to have the wife of our distinguished guest, Mr. Carlucci.

[Applause]

And the president of the Woman's Forum.

[Applause]

In all of our years and all of our speakers, we've never had an official of the CIA. Since accurate intelligence is always necessary, and in today's sophisticated weaponry it's vital, we're delighted to have the Deputy Director of the CIA here with us today. However, our guest has had such an impressive career that we would have welcomed him without the CIA connection.

A graduate of Princeton, Harvard Graduate School of Business, he joined the U. S. Foreign Service in 1956. He served in South Africa, the Congo, Zanzibar, Brazil, and then returned to Washington where he was the operations officer of the Office of Economic Opportunity. He was then made Associate, and then Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget. That was BBL, Before Bert Lance.

[Laughter]

After that he became Undersecretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and, in 1974, was appointed our Ambassador to Portugal. Last February, he was appointed Deputy Director of the CIA. There're only one or two men who I can recall, like Elliott Richardson and James Schlesinger, who have held more top positions in Washington. So he's going to talk to us today on good intelligence, all of whose importance today is vital.

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It's a real honor to present to you the Honorable Frank C. Carlucci.

[Applause.]

* * *

[ADDRESS BY DEPUTY DIRECTOR FRANK CARLUCCI]

* * *

LANCASTER: Thank you very much for a very interesting and informative address. Mr. Carlucci has agreed to answer questions for a few minutes. I think you'll have to lay down a couple of rules. There're a lot of people here, so please make your questions short. Since there're no microphones out there, you'll have to speak up so we can hear them up here on the platform.

The meeting's now thrown open for questions.

Well, either one.

Q: I wonder who is responsible for the Freedom of Information Act.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR CARLUCCI: The question is, who was responsible for the Freedom of Information Act? And it was enacted -- passed by the Congress during the tenure of President Ford. And he vetoed it, and his veto was overridden. I don't think it would serve any particular purpose to enter the names of the individual sponsors of the act. It was overwhelmingly passed by the Congress.

The President -- part of the reason for the President's veto, for President Ford's veto was that he felt the act was inapplicable to the intelligence agencies. But this argument did not prevail. We are making it again with the Congress. And I think it's fair to say that at least in the discussions I've had, I've found a fair amount of sympathy for our position.

Yes, go ahead. Yes, ma'am.

Q: On the subject of the Russian's gross national product, I'd like to know how you determine that, and who is responsible for that?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR CARLUCCI: Well, we in the CIA -- the question is the Soviet Union's gross national product, who is responsible for determining it, and how do you determine it?

We have an economic unit, quite a good one, in the Central Intelligence Agency. That unit, in conjunction with various

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other intelligence organizations, tries to put the information together. The information can come from any number of sources: open publications, although the Soviets don't publish very much, of course; information from our embassies overseas; information that we pick up from returning businessmen, people in the economic sector who have some knowledge of developments in the Soviet Union; consultation with the academic world. We have certain technical ways, certain models that we can build for crop forecasting, one important element. We gather information on the various indices in the Soviet Union. Some of our information is clandestine intelligence; some of it is gathered by technical means. And it is our job in the Central Intelligence Agency to pull all that together and to try and make the best estimates that we can.

I might say that it's a difficult task, and we make extensive use of computer in doing this kind of thing, because our information comes from such a wide variety of sources.

Yes, sir.

Q: You have characterized Soviet Russia as the adversary. What about Red China?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR CARLUCCI: Well, there're certainly....

MAN: Question, please.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR CARLUCCI: The question, I'm sorry -- the question is, I have characterized the Soviet Union as the adversary. What about Red China?

There's no question that they represent a potential threat. But measured in quantitative terms, there really is no comparison between the two. The military might of the Soviet Union is far superior to that of Communist China. This doesn't mean that we don't need to keep a watch on Communist China, or indeed, with modern technology and nuclear weapons, we have to keep our eye on a number of countries around the world, because obviously one of our chief concerns is that a country with irresponsible leadership would develop a nuclear weapon.

So that's one of the things that makes the intelligence business a lot more complex today than it was a number of years ago when we really only had to watch the Soviet Union. You're quite correct. We do have to watch a number of other countries as well.

Yes, sir, right here.

Q: Does the Freedom of Information Act apply to unpublished information as well as published?

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR CARLUCCI: Oh, yes, sir. That's the -- what happens -- he asks, does the Freedom of Information Act apply to unpublished as well as published information?

What happens is that if you want to write in and say to the CIA, "Please give me all the information you have on the Berlin Tunnel," and indeed one person did do this and wrote a book out of the information that he got, or "Please give me all the information that you have on me," we are required, under that act, to search all our files and take the information, review it, and then we are entitled to take out anything that is national security information. If you then believe we've taken out too much, you can go to court and sue us. And the judge then makes the decision. If the decision goes against us, there is a requirement that that particular government employee who took out the information be disciplined.

So the fact is that when your request comes in, we have to search as many as 23 different filing systems, because one of the principles of an intelligence organization is what we call compartmentation. We don't want to have all our information together. We want to keep one part of our organization from knowing what another part of the organization is doing, for security reasons. We operate on the "need to know" principle. So that means we, far more than any other government agency, have to go through a number of different files.

And quite frankly, what you get out of it I think is of very little value, unless you really do plan to write a book. I was told of a case the other day where we've had one person employed for four years answering freedom of information requests on a man who's writing a book on a particular subject in Germany.

Yes, sir.

Q: Is the CIA concerned with UFOs to any degree?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR CARLUCCI: Is the CIA concerned about UFOs in any degree? The answer to that is, no, that's really the Air Force's responsibility. We haven't had any reports of any lately.

I'll take a question way in the back there.

Q: Did the CIA ever authorize the assassination of Castro?

[Laughter]

DEPUTY DIRECTOR CARLUCCI: Of course, then, I think you all heard it. Did the CIA ever authorize the assassination of Castro?

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The CIA, as an organization, does not have the power to authorize doing any activity of that nature, other than intelligence collection. In virtually every case, as I indicated in my earlier remarks, as verified by the Pike Committee and the Church Committee, the activities CIA engaged in were as a result of a political decision at a higher level. The fact is that, according to the hearings -- and I wasn't involved in the CIA at the time -- there was a plan along those lines. The assassination attempts never took place. I personally think it's reprehensible, but the planning took place.

But in any event, President Carter has issued an executive order making it very clear that the CIA will not engage in assassinations pursuant to directions from anyone.

Yes, ma'am.

Q: What do you see as our [words inaudible] the apparent inroads that the Soviet Union is making into Africa?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR CARLUCCI: Your question is, what do we need to do to include [sic] the apparent inroads that the Soviet Union is making into Africa?

I myself spent a number of years in Africa, and I wish I could answer that question easily. It really is a policy question which would be better addressed to the Secretary of State or the President. We as an intelligence organization are only charged with the responsibility of following the developments in Africa, analyzing them and reporting them to the President, the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, along with possibly suggesting options. But we do not get in the policy-making process.

Having said that, let me just note once again that the Soviet Union obviously thinks it is gaining some leverage by its activities in Africa. Castro obviously thinks that he is enhancing his image among the non-aligned. My own view is that it is very important to stress that this, in no sense of the world -- by this, I mean the Soviet and Cuban activity -- can be considered non-aligned. The Cuban activities in Africa are very clearly aligned with a big power, and it's important that the non-aligned countries, the truly non-aligned countries of the world understand that. And it seems to me important that the countries of Africa understand that if these activities continue, their hard won independence could be in some danger.

We'll take one over here this time.

Q: I wonder who is the lesser person who can give you an order on what to do?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR CARLUCCI: Well, the Director of Central

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Intelligence -- "Who is the lesser person who can give us an order what to do?"

You have to make a distinction here between intelligence collection and what are called special activities, non-intelligence collection. In terms of intelligence collection, the priorities are set through the National Security Council mechanism. The Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Adviser for National Security Affairs, Director of Central Intelligence meet, decide what are the critical items of information that they need to make a decision. And that's reported to the President, and he then establishes the priorities.

In terms of special activity, that is other than collection activities which have been authorized by executive order and are authorized under the 1947 statute, there is a process that has been set up which requires a meeting of the National Security Council, a presidential determination, and a briefing of those seven committees of Congress that I described.

In terms of line of command, the Director of Central Intelligence reports to the President through the National Security Council.

Yes, sir.

Q: How does your agency feel about President Carter's willingness to release the satellite photos?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR CARLUCCI: The question is, how does our agency feel about President Carter's willingness to release satellite photos? Correction. The President made a statement in which he acknowledged the fact of overhead photographic systems. He did not indicate that he was going to release the information gained through those systems. He did indicate that those systems would be important in verification of the SALT treaties. And we certainly agree with that, and we support his decision to make known the fact that we do have these satellites.

Yes, sir.

Q: I understand that the Civil Defense is planning to evacuate cities in the event of nuclear attack. Do you think it's possible to get a warning early enough to do this?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR CARLUCCI: It is possible, yes. And indeed that -- the question is, is it possible to get a warning early enough to evacuate our cities in the event of a nuclear attack?

Yes, it is possible. That's one of our missions. Warning, though, can be as much as a year's leadtime if you

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start to analyze some of the troop deployments, some of the industrial production, or it could be -- if you miss something, it could be as short as a couple of hours. And that is precisely why it's important that we continue to have an effective intelligence organization.

By and large, I think we have the capacity to give our country sufficient warning. But given the nature of modern technology, I can't give you a categorical assurance that you would have four or five days' warning to evacuate cities. Certainly we would have enough warning to be able to retaliate. And our current doctrine is based on strategic retaliation. That is, and this is not a very pleasant subject, after they hit us, we still have enough left over to do very severe damage to them. And that is the ultimate deterrent. And certainly our warning is sufficient to give us that.

[Applause; end of Q&A]

Channel City Club

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, Frank Carlucci

Question & Answer Session

The Channel City Club

Santa Barbara, California

Friday, November 17, 1978

SANTA BARBARA NEWS PRESS
18 November 1978

CIA 102 Carlucci
FRANK

CIA man tells of vital services

CR 91 Channel
City Club
CR 91 Women's
Forum

The need for good intelligence—to let the U.S. know the intentions of other nations—is more vital today than ever before. Good intelligence will give this country an early warning system that could be the difference between national preservation and destruction.

This was the main message carried to Santa Barbara yesterday by Frank C. Carlucci, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), when he addressed a joint meeting of the Channel City Club and Women's Forum at the Lobero Theater.

Carlucci said the U.S. must be concerned not only about the intentions of the Soviet Union but "other nations who want to develop nuclear weapons without us knowing about it."

"Today we have to look at the world in terms of regional development since what is happening in one country affects its neighbors," Carlucci said. "Yes, we must be concerned about the Warsaw Pact but there are other important considerations, too. Nothing is isolated. Everything must be put into proper perspective."

Stressing the need for clandestine intelligence to learn what might develop in other countries that would be inimical to U.S. safety, Carlucci said it is of the utmost importance to protect the CIA's sources of information.

"The CIA needs a certain degree of secrecy," he maintained. "We have recently acquired an ally in newspapers when efforts were made to force disclosure of their sources of information."

He pointed out that the newspapers argued that their sources would "dry up" if they were forced to disclose the identity of those providing information. The same holds true for the CIA, Carlucci said, with the added probability that the lives of its agents would be in jeopardy.

Denying charges that the CIA is "a rogue elephant," out of control, Carlucci said that today the CIA is operating under a "proper system of checks and balances" that prevents misuses of power.

He decried, however, the effects of the Freedom of Information Act that opens CIA files to those "in the business to expose CIA agents overseas."

"It makes no sense," he said. "But if the KGB (Russian secret police) requested information from our files we would be obligated to reply within 10 days."

In answer to a question from the audience, Carlucci said the CIA is equipped to alert the U.S. in advance of a nuclear attack.

"It may be weeks, days or hours in advance," he said. After a pause, he added:

"It's a sobering thought. But I assure you that if they hit us first, we will have the power to strike back with more force."

—Tom O'Brien

CR 91 WARSAW
Pact

CIA 2.05.1 FOIA

P-O' Brien, Tom

CROSS INDEX

Org, Channel City
Women's Foreenth

For additional information on the above, see:

FILES

DATES

See DDCI Trip File

14-19 NOV 1978

1.0 Helms, Rich
Dulles, Allen

Inside Chestnut

Lodge

orig Chestnut Lodge
(orig under Plante)

By Hank Plante
Sentinel Staff Writer

Where would the head of the Central Intelligence Agency turn for psychiatric care? The same place as his top deputy. Although neither one of them knew it.

The late Allen W. Dulles, who was CIA director from 1953 to 1961, was too complicated and too secretive a man to pick just any hospital for his out-patient psychiatric therapy. But even Dulles, who had all the information that his position as head of the CIA would allow him, could never have guessed that his planning deputy and eventual successor, Richard Helms, would pick the same institution for the same thing.

Both super-sleuths were seeing the same psychiatrist at the same hospital on different days. That is, until the schedules got mixed up.

The day that they bumped into each other in their doctor's office could have been a scene of tension right out of "The President's Analyst." Instead, according to one senior medical official at the hospital, the repercussions were "none at all."

They were both amused, actually, but surprised of course! And there was also an element of compassion there between them.

The institution capable of drawing these esteemed patients, and many others like them, is almost an unknown as that Dulles-Helms meeting. The hospital is Rockville's Chestnut Lodge.

Spread out on an anonymous 88 acres of meadows, shade trees, gymnasiums, tennis courts and craft shops, and ranked with Topeka's Menninger Foundation, Richmond's Westbrook, Baltimore's Sheppard and Enoch Pratt, and Connecticut's Silver Hill, the lower-profiled Chestnut Lodge is the epitome of private psychiatric care -- at about \$40,000 per year per patient.

"We don't solicit the Beverly Hills crowd," the Lodge's medical director Dexter M. Bullard Jr. says. But if they did, hospital officials could boast of 25 full-time psychiatrists for its 90 beds, or of the fact that three of the 10 books most often used in the teaching

of psychiatry were written by physicians closely associated with the institution.

Keeping away from that "Beverly Hills crowd," and from any publicity at all, for that matter, has steered Chestnut's admissions staff into turning down both Marilyn Monroe and Judy Garland at different times, as well as other less notables, according to high level Lodge officials.

Because it is more of a national institution than a local clinic (with only five per cent of its patients coming from the metropolitan Washington area), getting into Chestnut Lodge can take two weeks to a month of conferences, or longer.

In the case of someone like Judy Garland, for example, a Lodge psychiatrist says, "They have some sort of PR office call and try to make the arrangements, that's the way these people work."

Bullard, the medical director, adds that often the hospital's admissions officials will go out and visit the prospective patients themselves.

For the Chestnut staffers, being surrounded by persons of great notoriety or wealth in a mental institution goes unnoticed, according to one former aide, "Just the same as you wouldn't notice anyone of notoriety at an embassy party."

And like it or not, one of the things that patients at this third-generation, ex-resort hotel have paid for during the last 62 years is anonymity.

Example: When the wife of one former CIA employe had to be institutionalized, Chestnut was the place, independent medical sources have confirmed to The Sentinel.

And that same anonymity has, over the years, drawn people like the daughter of a recent Defense Department official, the son of a 1940s

big band leader, the first wife of a still popular crooner, the corporate heir who had a reputation for getting married so often and the former Washington newspaper publisher who killed himself while on weekend leave from the Lodge.

Private planes

Likewise, rumors of kings, emperors and titular heads flying in on their private planes for sessions at Chestnut have grown through the years in Rockville's sleepy West End.

With an average patient stay of at least one has stayed on for more than

20), Chestnut Lodge has become one of the only institutions in the world to organize itself strictly around the care of the severely disturbed -- especially acute schizophrenics.

Because of this, Chestnut has been the sometimes-disguised subject of many in-the-field reports and papers, as well as the model for the best-sellers "Lilith" written by a former occupational therapist at the Lodge, and "I Never Promised You a Rose Garden," written under a pseudonym by a former patient.

The model for the heroine-psychiatrist in "Rose Garden," who was called "Dr. Fried" in the book, in fact, was the late Dr. Frieda Fromm-Reichman, whom many in the field consider to be more influential than even her one-time-husband, Erich Fromm ("The Art of Loving").

Bringing Dr. Fromm-Reichmann on the staff, and then her bringing in Scotland's noted Dr. John L. Cameron, was the shrewd work of Chestnut's great overseer and president and the man one medical friend calls "the last of the great iconoclasts," Dr. Dexter M. Bullard Sr.

It was Bullard, whose psychiatrist-father founded Chestnut and whose psychiatrist-son, Dexter Jr. is destined to take it over, who, along with his wife, Anne, has built the Lodge to its position of national esteem. At the same time the Bullards

have kept the lid on any off-grounds publicity other than the occasional suicide or false alarm that makes the public police blotter as "500 West Montgomery Avenue."

Low publicity

In the last two years there has been only one suicide -- last summer -- and one killing -- a sheer twentieth century crime in which one patient allegedly beat another to death with an electric guitar.

Publicity, other than that, is nonexistent other than the yearly fall psychiatric symposiums which bring in 200 of the top names in the field, and the occasional cucumber sandwiches that Anne Bullard serves to surrounding Rockville neighbors.

It is this second type of community public relations that has helped has caused an almost protective atmosphere among the surrounding neighbors.

The and GOLD



Our symbol of improvement

Official Magazine of the
CHI PSI FRATERNITY

FALL ISSUE 1976



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and Fraternity
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The PURPLE and GOLD

CHI PSI FRATERNITY
FOUNDED MAY 20, 1841

RIK SHIKI, ETA DELTA '76, *Editor*
VOLUME CXIV NUMBER 1

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On The Cover . . .

The statuette on the Chi Psi Founders Trophy, a phoenix rising from its ashes, symbolizes the Fraternity's award for outstanding improvement.

Our symbol of excellence...

One leads to another

"Many of the criticisms directed against fraternities are well founded, and they are not entirely engendered by a feeling of bitterness on the part of some disgruntled student who did not make a fraternity. The fraternity system cannot be attacked in theory, but unfortunately we do not always carry out our ideals and principles in practice. Snobbishness, political activity, extravagance, poor scholarship, and many other often-quoted evils do exist in many of our chapters, and these must be eradicated absolutely, if we are to justify ourselves in the public eye."

— Written in 1913 by a field Secretary of a national fraternity.

1913, that was a long time ago, but much, if not all of those criticisms are still true. So what is Chi Psi doing? Though in the formative stages, both the Educational Trust and the Fraternity are seriously working to battle the problems of relevance in the fraternity system of today. Both groups aim to provide a meaningful experience for not only undergraduates but also alumni. "Yes, but I've heard that before," you may say to yourself. Exactly why this editorial is being published. All of our members should be aware of the initial steps being taken to reach that goal.

The Chi Psi Educational Trust has embarked upon a campaign to provide an experiential education for all Chi Psis. Part of an undergraduate's educational experience in college relates to the original ideals of fraternity. "For the cultivation of true friendship, then; for mutual protection and advancement in intellectual, moral and social life..." words taken directly from the Preamble of the Chi Psi Constitution, written in 1845. The Trust has committed itself to initiating new programs to provide an "advancement in intellectual, moral and social life." Description of a new program appears later in this issue. Briefly, the pilot program provides a career internship capitalizing on the benefits Chi Psi alumni can provide to Chi Psi undergraduates with the assistance of the Trust.

In **The Chi Psi Story**, the national pledge manual, John W. Anderson, Epsilon '90, sixth president of the fraternity is quoted, "... it (Chi Psi) has expression only in the fellowship of its bonds, begun when life is young and not broken in old age." The Trust's Career Internship Program makes this quote a reality.

Existing Trust programs such as the "Program for Self-Development" touched upon the experiential education for undergraduates but now the Trust advances one step further.

The Fraternity also looks ahead to create a more meaningful Chi Psi experience. As of this summer, the Central Office staff underwent a reorganization assigning staff members to be responsible for all Central Office communications with specific Alphas. In this manner, the staff member would become very familiar with his Alphas enabling him to provide personal attention to them. Alumni Council members were also assigned specific alphas to visit. Through this, the Executive Council should obtain first-hand input from the undergraduates.

The Chi Psi Executive Council, ever conscious of the undergraduate student body, continues to devote five of its fourteen positions to undergraduate representatives of Chi Psi's five regions. This represents the largest number of undergraduates on any national fraternity governing board. All the alumni Council members agree that the input from these men proves invaluable.

President-elect of the Fraternity, Oliver Rowe, Sigma '25, embarked upon a crusade within the fraternity for a "Program for Excellence" last spring. Brother Rowe's program has created great interest among the undergraduates, many alumni and members of the Executive Council and the Educational Trust. Brother Rowe's personal goal requires him to visit every Alpha of Chi Psi presenting his visions of excellence for the Fraternity.

Brother Rowe's response to the question, "What is the Program for Excellence?" describes "The Program for Excellence" as "a movement within the Fraternity to give the Brotherhood a serious and practical purpose. Its long-range objective is to help the undergraduates achieve success in college and to prepare them better for achieving greater success in any walk of life they may choose after college.

"In college the Excellence they achieve would practically assure their entrance into any graduate school, into law school, into medical school, or into any professional school they desire. Also, the reputation of the Fraternity would rise so high and the achievements for excellence be so great on the part of our graduates, they will have earned a preferred position in getting positions in industry or business.

"In life after college our graduates will achieve greater success in their professions and careers, because of the habits they have acquired and the things they have learned from their experience in Chi Psi. I call this the "stuff" on which success is built.

"The Program for Excellence will raise our Brotherhood to heights undreamed of in the fraternity world. So great will be the improvement that colleges and universities will want our chapters on their campuses. Our alumni will develop a new and greater interest, because they will be proud of us.

"Excellence will bring about a considerable easing of our financial problems and Rush will become a joy.

"Ours will be the "Success" Fraternity — bent on turning out superior men."

In future issues, the **Purple and Gold** will present specific programs developed as a direct result of Brother Rowe's "Program for Excellence." Some Alphas have already begun to design "Programs for Excellence" for themselves after Brother Rowe has spoken to them.

Where is Chi Psi today? Chi Psi is in the process of implementing the original ideals by which our founding fathers realized their dream of "cultivating among its Brothers an awareness of our Brotherhood with all mankind." Philip, we extend our apologies for taking so long.

ALUMNI NEWS & NOTES

Wallace E. Johnson, Gamma '23, announced his retirement as vice-chairman of Holiday Inns Inc., effective January 1977. Brother Johnson, who assisted in the founding of Holiday Inns was quoted as saying it is "time to start slowing down". Brother Johnson, 75, intends to continue to serve on the board and executive committee.

William T. Moore, Jr., Kappa Delta '58, has been elected executive vice-president of Stapleco, Stapldiscount and Staplservices. Brother Moore currently serves as Chairman of the Chi Psi Educational Trust. Bill recently moved from Seattle, where he published TODAY newspapers, to Greenwood, Mississippi.

Richard S. "Rick" Larsen, Nu '50, recently assumed the duties as publisher and general manager of a firm which publishes and distributes visitor guides to tourists in Hawaii. These guides are aimed at filling the gaps in the knowledge of visitors to the islands. Brother Larsen was involved with several marketing and advertising companies before joining Visitor Publications. Brother Larsen also became the first president of the Chi Psi Alumni Association of Hawaii and also serves as Honorary Consul for Sweden in Hawaii.

Harold R. Lifvendahl, Psi Delta '56, was named general manager of the **Chicago Tribune**. Brother Lifvendahl had been vice president and director of sales and will continue as a vice president of Chicago Tribune Company. Lifvendahl has been with the company since 1956.

Chi Psi's Brother **Richard C. Buell, Epsilon Delta '36**, is enjoying "early retirement" from 40 years as management consultant to Railroads-Hotels-Banks. Brother Buell now devotes time to his hobbies of golf, model railroading, volunteer work for the American Cancer Society, and his five grandchildren.

The former faculty advisor for Alpha Psi, **Robert B. Gravani, Rho '67**, joined the Cereal Institute, Inc., in Chicago in December of 1975. Brother Gravani is science director of the Institute.

United States Flag Foundation, Inc. elected **Earle H. Houghtaling, Jr. Rho '39** as President. The United States Flag Foundation, founded in 1942, is dedicated to fostering public sentiment to honor the flag and to preserve it from desecration. Brother Houghtaling is a former president of the Holland Society of New York and Chairman of the Board of Fraunces Tavern Museum.

Nelson & Company providing consulting in the corporate and real estate finances was established by **Russell C. Nelson, Iota '69** and his brother George. After leaving Wisconsin, Brother Nelson received an MBA in Finance from the University of Washington. Russ worked at a few other jobs before the establishment of Nelson & Company in March.

Dancer-Fitzgerald-Sample, an advertising agency in New York appointed **William C. Gleason III, Nu '61** a vice-president last May.

David H. Carnahan, Jr., Nu '54, has been named a Senior Vice-president of the United States Trust Company.

Drew University acquired Brother **William J. Carroll, Rho '67** onto its faculty this fall. Brother Carroll is an economist specializing in the fiscal problems of local government and the economics of trade unionism. The experienced intercollegiate lacrosse coach intends to organize a lacrosse team at Drew.

Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company promoted **Jonathan T. Moreland, Eta Delta '74**, to the position of District Sales Manager of the Portland, Oregon District. Brother Moreland represented Region V as an undergraduate on the Executive Council during his senior year.

CHI PSI EYE

Robert Reneker, Epsilon Delta '34, former chief executive officer of Swift & Company represents the fourth generation of his family to be in the meat business.

Brother Reneker no longer heads Swift & Company as that well-known company is now just one of five parts of Esmark, Inc., the holding company Reneker helped set up and now heads.

Although it's not likely that sales revenue from non-food operations in the foreseeable future will overtake the big volume meat revenue, non-food operations already out-distance food in terms of profits — indicated in a recent earnings report disclosing a 17% jump in profits in the year ended October 25, 1975. Profits have more than doubled since 1970 and dividends have more than tripled during Brother Reneker's tenure.

Although the multi-billion dollar complex keeps Brother Reneker busy, he still takes time to serve as president and director of the Community Fund of Chicago and the Economic Club of Chicago. Brother Reneker is also a director of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, the Chicago Community Trust and the Chicago Sunday Evening Club.

The former two-term president of the Boy Scouts of America most recently assumed the chair of the board of trustees at the University of Chicago. These are only a beginning of a list of civic and professional credits attributed to Chi Psi's Brother Robert Reneker.

After serving his term as president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association (CCA), **Robert A. Burghart, Jr., Epsilon Delta '50**, told **Cattle Guard** magazine that he wouldn't trade his year's experience "for a million dollars". Brother Burghart's father also served as president of the CCA during 1955-56.

creating the first father/son legacy to head the association. During his term, many young people received the chair of various committees. After graduation from Northwestern in 1950, where Bob studied radio and television, Bob became sports director for a Colorado Springs radio station. However, in 1952, he became a partner in his father's land and cattle company.

Minneapolis Tribune featured Brother **Kevin K. Odegard, Nu '72**, in a Sunday edition last May. Kevin has recorded two albums, the first titled, "Kevin Odegard," and the second titled, "Silver Lining". Brother Odegard expressed to the **Tribune** that he was more pleased with "Silver Lining" which boasts nine originals of twelve songs. Brother Odegard presently has his own band. He intends to continue writing and performing at least for the time being.

Brother Dr. John T. Pewters, Nu '34, a Minneapolis family physician, received the Distinguished Service Medal of the Minnesota State Medical Association, the top honor bestowed by the association. The 35 year member of the medical association has provided many years of service to the association.

**CHICAGO AREA CHI PSI
MONTHLY LUNCHEON MEETING**
12:30 every second Tuesday of each month at **CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.** Eighth Floor Grill (Wabash Avenue side) State and Monroe. Drop in or call Karl Barthelmess, Epsilon Delta '62, PHONE: 312-328-3005 for more details.

**PORTLAND AREA CHI PSI
MONTHLY LUNCHEON MEETING**
First Tuesday of every month at the **MULTNOMAH ATHLETIC CLUB.** For further information, contact Jim Pittman, Eta Delta '70, Crown Plaza, 138 SW Clay Street, Portland 97201. OFFICE PHONE: 503-221-1211.

**PLEASE
PRINT**



The reverse side of the dues card received by Central Office carries some interesting comments which we wish to share with you. These cards were chosen completely at random for publishing. To refresh your memory, the questions asked are: Additional Biographical Information (ABI); Do you receive enough information about the undergraduates at your Alpha? (ALPHA); What do you think about the **Purple & Gold** magazine format? (P&G).

Douglas M.L. Stewart Pi '32 ABI: An old and retired rancher and feed lot operator.

F. Stuart Miller, Theta '28 ABI: In May 1975 I retired as Chairman of Pacific Tin Consolidated Corp. and moved from Greenwich to Salisbury, Connecticut. ALPHA: I hear one or two other fraternities are returning to Williams. *Editor's note: See article in this issue on Theta.*

Rev. Canon S. Goldsmith Jr., Theta '40 ABI: Just elected to membership in the University of Minnesota Alumni Association (although I never attended a course there!)

Bruce M. Dayton, Theta '56 — Lee: call my Dad —

John G. Easton, Alpha '13 ALPHA: No. Sometimes in the P&G, there is no section from Alpha Alpha. *Editor's note: We depend upon the Alphas to send in their own articles. If an Alpha is not covered, it is because we do not receive the information.*

Richard W. Waldron, Eta '70 ABI: Just received PHD in inorganic chemistry from the University of New Hampshire, now working for Corning Glass Works in Corning, New York.

James R.B. Gillespie, Phi '57 ABI: Am now Executive Editor, Law Division, The Bobbs-Merrill Co. Inc. supervising publication of general law books and law school books. P&G: Fair as a publication.

Steven Sroczyński, Phi '73 ABI: PLEASE PRINT Married on August 28, 1976 to Miss Terrill Jane O'Donnell, 1973 Skidmore graduate, daughter of Brig. General Edwin T. O'Donnell, Ret.

Howard K. Kenyon, Epsilon '29 ABI: Retired as President and Chairman of Board of one of Milwaukee's leading advertising and public relations firms in December 1969. Now active in Church and YMCA PR work in Venice, Florida. Also enjoy doing nothing and resting afterwards. ALPHA: Yes. Would like to see more info about alumni in my class range 1925 to 1936. What ever happened to George Dusenbury? I pledged him!

William B. Davis, Epsilon '34 — No comment on dues increase, no doubt it was necessary.

Ronald B. Foulds, Epsilon '53 ABI: Recently appointed Acting Assistant Director for Engineering Operations, Division of Reactor Safety Research US Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Warren Winters, Epsilon '75. Though initially disposed to defer payment until the energy crisis has been resolved, I became confidant of Chi Psi's immediate need upon learning that the Central Office has recently been saddled by an alarming influx of Oregon people — ANYONE FOR TENNYSON?

Albert S. Dillon, Jr. Sigma '46 ABI: Since July 1, 1974 Senior Partner and Chairman of Executive (now Policy) Committee of Price Waterhouse Peat & Co. (South America)

John A. Lasley, Jr. Sigma '59 ABI: Lieutenant Colonel in US Air Force. Graduated in May 1976 from Air War College (Senior Military Professional School). Now assigned as Chief Staff Meteorologist to Aeronautical Systems Division at Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio.

J. Robert Plunkett, Beta '65 Re: spring issue — my company's name was misspelled. It's the KIMBLE division of Owens, Illinois. More pictures in the Alpha news section. *Editors' note: We extend our apologies for misspelling KIMBLE in the spring issue.*

Frank E. Rutan, Omicron '52 ABI: In 1976 elected to Board of Managers University of Virginia Alumni Association. P&G: The newspaper always got chewed up in the mail. You've changed format so often, I can't remember what the last P&G looked like.

Victor E. Samuelson, Psi '59 P&G: Could be more informative, both as to general fraternity development, aims, and programs and to news of specific alphas and active/graduated brothers. (Too much on meetings, awards, etc.)

Robert A. Joehl, Psi '73 ALPHA: Doesn't matter — apathy! P&G: don't care.

Omar H. Hoversten, Nu '45 — Have established contact with a fine group of local Chi Psis and had an elegant organizational dinner meeting under Brother Harry Reynolds' enthusiastic sponsorship.

Daniel B. Ahlberg, Nu '67 P&G: Personally I prefer the traditional booklet format and wish the P&G would remain in that form.

Daniel P. Knake, Iota '42 — Note to Lee: Do you use a Purple felt pen like this for your business?

James R. Busse, Iota '74 P&G: Needs more sex and violence.

William O. Wirtz II, Rho '59 ABI: Currently doing research on predators and effects of fire on vertebrates in the chaparral in Angles National Forest — funded by US Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

James D. Bunting, Rho '67 ABI: Assistant General Counsel President's Commission on Olympic Sports. Final commission report due January 15, 1977. P&G Certainly better than it was in '68-'71 era. *Editor's note: Quite a compliment considering the source, Brother Bunting edited the PURPLE & GOLD during that time.*

Robert E. Ross, Rho '70 — I'd like to see another Directory of the Brotherhood if possible. The most recent issue I have is 1971. *Editor's note: The Central Office is currently investigating ways to accomplish this.*

Albert W. Cleaver, Xi '73 ABI: Working for NIRO Atomizer. Danish Engineering Co. Recently joined by Brothers Czaplicki and Kaplan. How about some help in forming local alumni group in Columbia, Maryland.

Edgar J. Cook, Alpha Delta '36 — Retired in Athens, Georgia after 30 years with Abbott Laboratories.

Lloyd H. Berendsen, Gamma Delta '19. The leadership of Tom Behrens, especially here in the Bay area is greatly appreciated. ALPHA: Yes, considering circumstances. *Editor's note: Gamma Delta, Stanford, is dormant. However, preliminary measures are being taken to re-activate the alpha.*

James D. Boyd, Jr., Beta Delta '31 P&G: I'm old hat, I guess, present style is not classic.

David A. Fields, Epsilon Delta '73 ABI: Graduated from Chicago Medical School in 6-76 and am interning at Kauer Foundation Hospital, Oakland, California, in internal medicine.

Col. Daniel M. Gauger, Zeta Delta '51 ABI: I am still on active duty in the Regular Army and am currently assigned as Commander of the Command Systems Field Office for the U.S. Army Program Manager for R&D of Tactical Data Systems. Would be glad to hear from Chi Psis in the area (Fort Hood, Texas) or passing through.

Maj. Charles R. Scott, Zeta Delta '62 P&G: Why not try a good quality annual publication with supplemental quarterly newsletters.

Francis V. Arny, Psi Delta '39 P&G: Interestingly varied for me, but must be "hell" to bind for alpha libraries.

Robert H. Pharr, Jr., Iota Delta '40 Was pleased to find out Oliver Rowe is President-elect. He is a grand guy.

Raynham Townshend, Kappa Delta '34 After 39 years as Vice President of Union Trust Company, New Haven, Connecticut, I retired on October 1, 1976.

William M. Thompson, Jr., Kappa Delta '49 ABI: Working as an Environmentalist and Officer of TYLER Corporation, which is involved in environmental education, promoting solar and wind theories, and working against waste of all forms! ALPHA: Not as much as if there was an active alpha.

CAMPUS & LODGE

ALPHA PI

Union College
John J. Kennedy '78

Once again, Alpha Pi is dominating the athletic, academic, and social facets of Union College. The Lodge itself is thriving with a full house of 37 actives. The Union football team, captained by Brother Tom Hood '77, is bolstered by the presence of ten other Lodgers, while the Union soccer team is captained by Brother Jim Manning '78, with support from two other Lodgers.

Academically, Alpha Pi ranks fifth among Union's fourteen fraternities. Recent Clifford Williams Scholarship winner Bob Clarke '77, has been initiated into Tau Beta Pi, an honorary engineering society, and has his eye on medical school.

Socially, Alpha Pi saw many alumni on Homecoming Weekend, and also anticipates a typically excellent rush.

Finally, Alpha Pi would like to thank Brother Hal Stephenson, Pi '38 for his years of dedicated service to Chi Psi as corporation president. He will be replaced by Brother John Strickland, Pi '69.

ALPHA MU

Middlebury College
Ward Mann '78

Things are going well at Alpha Mu this fall. The Lodge has improved in recent years with substantial changes for the better. Our cook of three years is back and the food is great!

With 18 brothers initiated this fall, our membership now numbers sixty. This large number enabled us to welcome back our alumni brothers properly on Middlebury's Homecoming Weekend, October 8-9. The weekend was, indeed, a success despite the frigid, damp weather conditions. A moderate alumni turnout enjoyed an afternoon cocktail party and buffet dinner. An Alumni Corporation meeting was conducted on the morning of October 9th, with trustees and the Lodge #1 and #4 attending. Brothers Schaefer, Cangiano, Peck, Baxter, Barry, Brigham and Fraser were attending. Money was allotted for sprinkler additions and wiring repair.

Intramurals are going well. Alpha Mu's touch football team is undefeated through October 14th, including a devastating 52-0 trouncing of DKE. The Lodge soccer team, after two games has a win and a tie.

The 1976-77 year promises to be a great one, profitable in many ways. We hope as many of you as possible will stop by to see us.

ALPHA ALPHA

Wesleyan University
Don Dandelski '78

The first semester at Alpha Alpha, Wesleyan University, was highlighted by the addition of a new rec room. The Brothers refinished a room in the basement of the Lodge and it was topped off with a new pool table generously donated by Mr. Morris Gaebe, father of Brother John Gaebe.

The fall election of officers saw Brother Bob Latessa elected #2, Brother Neil Fitzgerald elected #4 and Brother Pat Kiley, elected #3. Our present #1, Jim Carey, remains in office until January.

The Brothers of Alpha Alpha are pleased to have an outstanding pledge class this year. They are pledges Peter Murphy, Richard Calantropo, Richard Wilburn, Frank Lamonica, Mark Casey, Greg Paladino, Tom Cooney, Greg Alcroft, and Tom Schofield.

Alpha Alpha was proud to have 14 of our members on the outstanding Wesleyan football team this year, eleven of them starters.

ALPHA ETA

Bowdoin College
K. James Caviston '79

A new fraternity ruling at Bowdoin, increasing rush to ten days, gave many freshmen an opportunity to see the Lodge during its more relaxed moments. The ruling proved fruitful. Under the leadership of chairperson Sue Sokoloski '78, Chi Psi had the most successful rush on campus. We gained seventeen new brothers as well as twenty-nine new members. The brothers include: Mark Kulp '79, Ames Ziegler '79, Mike Arel '80, Michael Connor '80, Kenneth Fine '80, F. Mark Gregory '80, Marvin Green '80, Michael Hayes '80, Douglas Henry '80, Thomas Kaplan '80, Jonathan Klenk '80, Thomas Lorish '80, Richard Murphy '80, Charles Nussbaum '80, Anthony Ronno '80, Stephen Shriner '80, and Timothy Wilson '80.

During the first formal house meeting we resubmitted Paul Young '79 as #3, voted in Tom McNamara '78 as #2, and expressed our unanimous confidence in our #1 Dave Binswanger '78.

We were all saddened by hearing about the death of Brother Glenn McIntire '23. For those who knew Glenn, we realize we have lost a personification of the very spirit of Chi Psi Fraternity to which we are endeared. Brothers who wish to send their condolences to his wife Marguerite should write to 9 Page St., Brunswick, Maine 04011.

ALPHA PHI

Hamilton College
Phillip William Barnhill '77

Alpha Phi of Chi Psi is once again off to a financially sound and active fall semester. We had a very good turnout at our fall corporation meeting in October with many alumni returning to the Lodge. It is a good feeling for the actives to know that they are supported not only by the recent graduates but also by alumni from the classes of the 30's, 40's, and 50's.

During the corporation meeting, Phi decided to move strongly in the direction of a major fund raising drive to be held sometime next year. The proceeds from the fund drive are drastically needed to replace plumbing, electrical wiring, and a roof for our old but much admired Lodge.

Rushing started October 14th and will continue until the end of January. If our success ratio continues to be as strong as it has been in the recent past, we will look forward to another pledge class of at least fifteen men.

ALPHA EPSILON

University of Michigan
Howard Address '79

Life in Ann Arbor this fall remains consistent with the previous few, but within the stately walls of Chi Psi, things are changing, especially in athletics and house unity. This is particularly encouraging in light of the tragic loss of our beloved Brother and #1, Pete Haberkorn, not to mention the turmoil that existed in the later months of the last winter term.

Undercurrents of tension have fallen off to stronger bonds of friendship and a general feeling of optimism has taken root.

In the line of sports, the softball team displayed moments of brilliance, for instance, overcoming an eight run deficit late in the first play-off game — at last gaining athletic respectability!

On October 14, we were honored to have President-elect Oliver Rowe grace us with his inspiring words and charismatic personality. Indeed, when he left Ann Arbor the following day, he left some of his dynamic enthusiasm with every member of the lodge.

In the kitchen the new steward, John Ross, has things well in hand, including this year's new gourmet cook, a foxy little dish from Ohio.

Fall rush so far has resulted in the acquisition of two admirable pledges, Gernot Joachim and Jim Shaw, due to the fine efforts of rush chairman, Ian Callum.

For obvious reasons, Chi Psi has changed hands, Dave Selheim is now our #1.

All considered, Epsilon is a financially stable Alpha, idealizing fraternity life.

ALPHA SIGMA
University of North Carolina
Gregory Nyc '77

Alpha Sigma's Brothers arrived in Chapel Hill late in August knowing that new leaders would have to emerge this year and continue the fine traditions of the Lodge. The impressive achievements of last year and the subsequent sweep of convention awards this past summer served as a reminder of what the Lodge can be. The Brothers set out to make the Lodge even better this year.

This semester, three new social chairmen, Clint Corrie, Les Hamashima and Paul Brown, took over the job of planning of the social calendar. Staley Moore began organizing Parents' Weekend. Louis Edmonds made plans to keep the Brothers busy on numerous workdays to maintain the reputation of the Lodge as the nicest place to live on campus. Mike Egan and Larry Gellerstedt began training programs involving nearly the entire Lodge for the coming intramural season. Tom Terrell and Tom Temple worked hard to get the best possible rushees over to the Lodge during rush, which was rewarded in eleven outstanding pledges.

The Coffee House held in late September gave the Brothers the opportunity to demonstrate their various talents, from song and dance to juggling. With results from last semester's academic work in, Sigma regained its leadership among fraternities with an average of 3.3 on a 4.0 scale. Brothers Egan and Gellerstedt have succeeded in getting the Brothers out of the library and onto the intramural field — at least long enough to take a first in volleyball and a second in the track meet.

With the new leadership in the Lodge this semester, it appears that Sigma is maintaining its reputation as the best fraternity at the University.

ALPHA BETA
University of South Carolina
Reid Heos '78

Alpha Beta initiated seven Brothers on October 16. They are Paul Dennis Way, Donald Wayne Havard, David Randall Lewis, William R. Von Harten, Jr., Joseph Charles Scoville, James Patrick Robertson, John Steven Hill.

On October 9, Alpha Beta had its annual Homecoming Drop-In which turned out to be very successful. Many alumni came to the occasion to meet new Brothers as well as to see some of the old ones.

Several weeks ago Alpha Beta spon-

sored a blood drive with the American Red Cross and Delta Delta Delta Sorority. Through the hard work of Chairman Pruitt Martin, we raised nearly 100 pints of blood. Also, this semester we installed a new study program for the pledges in which the University instructs them on how to study. Several Brothers are also participating in the program.

ALPHA GAMMA
University of Mississippi
Bill Lewis '77

Gamma is really excited about this school year. Coming out of Convention with the honors we received, we went into rush with a fired-up attitude, and pledged 32 of the best men that went through rush.

Improvements at Gamma have completely reworked the thermostat system; put in more insulation; recarpeted parts of the Lodge; repainted the entire interior of the Lodge, and rebuilt our pantry and fireplace. Thanks to our loyal alumni who offered us a \$24000 matching grant, we were able to instigate these repairs.

Gamma was most honored when President-elect Brother Oliver R. Rowe, Sigma '25, paid us a visit during rush. The night of our pledge banquet he presented his "Program for Excellence," which impressed the new pledges and brothers alike.

Gamma is now in the process of working on several major projects. Community service heads the list. For Halloween, the Brothers of Gamma, along with Pi Beta Phi Sorority, gave a party for the children at the North Miss. Mental Retardation Center. For Christmas, we are working on some fund raising events to help the under-privileged children of Oxford. We are also working with the University on an academic program for both pledges and actives. All should be most fulfilling.

We welcome all Brothers to the Lodge at Gamma at any time. Our doors are always open. Stop by and visit soon.

ALPHA OMICRON
University of Virginia
Randy Spotswood '77

The present year holds all the indicators for a bright and eventful future for the Lodge at Virginia.

We started the year with a work week where pledges and actives did the necessary housecleaning to put the house in prime condition. In addition to the usual painting and yardwork, many rooms were given special touches by their new tenants. Most notable is "Little Italy" which now boasts an impressive loft thanks to Phil Boudreau '79 and Jerry Farmer '79. The physical appearance of the Lodge as maintained by house manager, Sky Alland '79, can only be over-

stated by the optimism of the actives. Homecoming Weekend proved to be a high point of the semester. In addition to the night time band parties, the actives and alumni were treated to a pre-game pig roast. The highlight of the day was the presentation of a silver platter to Bill Hearn to commemorate his 25th year with the Lodge. Bill was extremely appreciative and he delighted in seeing all of the returning alumni.

Typically, rush is the most important period during first semester. Under the direction of rush chairman, Jeff Kaufman '78 the Lodge came out of the rush with one of the largest and best quality pledge classes of any house on the grounds. Twenty-three bids were returned and the event was celebrated at a formal dinner followed by a cocktail party. This was definitely our best rush in many years and the Lodge will reap the benefits of this supreme effort for many years to come.

Due to the hard work of many actives especially #4, Jeff Henry '77, the Lodge is pointed in the direction of strength and prosperity. All alumni are welcome to visit at any time or just write and say hello. Look for the next "Omichronical."

ALPHA PSI
Cornell University
Joe Lynch '78

The youngest class of Alpha Psi is perhaps the most varied group of new initiates in the history of the Lodge. Covering ground on the football field are Dave Rupert, Steve Caputi, Mike Tanner, Frank Santamaria, Bruce McMahon, and Dave Kintgh. Returning to the NCAA championship lacrosse team are Joe Szombathy and Riley McDonald, while Scott Pickens and Tom Bishop man oars for the lightweight and heavyweight crew teams respectively. Mike Williams, Kevin Halloran, and Pete Call are representing the Cornell cagers and Joe Magid, recently recovering from a shoulder operation, specializes in the still rings for the gymnastic squad.

Despite this concentration in organized sports, Alpha Psi has put together impressive intramural teams in football, soccer, basketball, volleyball, hockey, softball, swimming, track, wrestling, badminton, and lacrosse, and with each passing week the I.F.C. All Sports Trophy looms ever closer.

Focusing the activities of our diversified Brotherhood is Jerry Krushin, present #1 and the remainder of the executive committee. Thus far, our social functions, including Homecoming, several banquets, a surprise party for the football team following their victory over Harvard, and a few rush functions have been very successful and the future promises more of the same. Indeed, 1976 should be an enjoyable and extremely worthwhile year at Alpha Psi.

ALPHA NU
University of Minnesota
 J.D. Howell '78

On October 9th many alumni came back to Alpha Nu for Homecoming. With an active-alumni football game and a Gopher victory, the day was as good as any. A pancake breakfast was put on by the pledges and a dance that evening made for a thoroughly enjoyable time.

This fall Nu has 25 pledges. Although they slightly outnumber the active body, we expect an excellent group of men due mostly to the complete revamping of our old, outdated pledge training methods.

In sports, besides the usual fall IM teams in football and swimming, we now have a soccer team. Although not doing very well in the standings both the football and soccer teams have an unprecedented high level of enthusiasm.

Initiation is scheduled for the week of December 3rd with the formal dance on December 4th at the St. Paul Athletic Club. Everyone is, of course, welcome. See you there.

ALPHA IOTA
University of Wisconsin
 Gerald O'Connell '77

Activation was held October 1 & 2. New actives include: Dave Kincade, Burlington, WI; Tom Uhen, Burlington, WI; Steve Boebel, Mukwanago, WI; Jay Gullota, Rockford, ILL; Mark Daughtery, Beloit, WI; Doug Czechowski, Whitefish Bay, WI; Mark Huber, Whitefish Bay, WI; Tim Speerschneider, Whitefish Bay, WI; Mark Ebert, Shawano, WI; and Russ Jamison, Rhineland, WI.

This past summer, capital improvements to the Lodge were undertaken. These numerous projects included landscaping the front area and back patio, wallpapering the dining room, carpeting the upstairs hallways, and refinishing the barroom floor. The new actives, as a pledge project, painted the kitchen and the barroom.

Planned improvements this fall include painting the outside trim and replacing storm windows.

The Intra-Fraternity sports of hockey and soccer show much promise so far this fall. After relinquishing the titles

GIFTS—TAX DEDUCTIBLE

Approaching the year end prompts eager plea for Gifts to Chi Psi Educational Trust which is a public vehicle providing special tax deductions. Also remember we can handle unitrusts and other estate planning.

last year, we are hoping to retain championships in both sports. Many lodgers have shown much interest in participation in all sports.

With a relatively large, new active class and a strong rush program, all signs look promising in the future.

ALPHA RHO
Rutgers University
 Tom DiGirolamo '78

Alpha Rho was very honored to have as its guest this fall, Oliver R. Rowe. Brother Rowe spent two days with us and, in that short time, exchanged with us many ideas of fraternity in general, and more specifically, his most worthwhile "Program for Excellence". Oliver's visit to Rho will be remembered as a period of admiration and inspiration for our brother who has done so much for our fraternity and he leaves us a great deal of inspiration, not only to be better Chi Psis, but better men. Brother Rowe's visit concluded when he presented the fraternity's Distinguished Service Award to Brother Tilford G. (Gerry) Wharton, at a banquet held in Brother Wharton's honor.

Alumni relations is a topic which has been of great concern to Alpha Rho this year. Brother Wharton is only one of the many honored and distinguished Rho alumni whom we, as actives, would be honored to know and share our fraternal experiences with. This fall we sent out questionnaires to many of our alumni and held post-football game receptions, all for the purpose of getting to know our alumni more closely. Brotherhood is something we all have in common from the day we are initiated until the day we die; actives and alumni sharing their experiences can only strengthen that brotherhood.

ALPHA XI
Stevens Institute of Technology
 Robert Platt '78

Alpha Xi, led by Brother Ken Skorenko '78, has started off this term with an outstanding pledge class of thirteen men. We are certain that these men will become fine Brothers under the inspired leadership of Brother Robert Platt, '78.

Socially, this looks to be a fine year with many parties and social events. Highlights include Chi Psi Weekend held the weekend of November 12, which featured a cocktail party, a band party, and a Broadway play. Also planned are a Casino Night and an Alumni party. In late October, we had a Halloween party.

Athletically, the Lodge is having a good season. Currently, we are in second place in football and in first place in ping pong. Playing for Stevens from the Lodge are five lacrosse players and three soccer players.

As for the Lodge itself, we are planning to insulate the attic. Other than that there is nothing in need of repair. We are still receiving fine cooperation from our Alumni Association led by Brother Dale Jacquish, Xi '70 and from our Parents' Club. This should be a very successful semester.

ALPHA ALPHA DELTA
University of Georgia
 Glen Joanis '79

A strong fall rush highlighted a promising quarter at Alpha Delta. During this time we gained twenty pledges.

These will be the first pledges to participate in our revised pledge and Big Brother program. Basically, the program involves a more informal method of training the pledges in their duties and responsibilities as they progress toward becoming brothers. Also, the brotherhood will be more responsible for spending more time with each pledge so that both may have a better opportunity to get acquainted.

House improvements including installation of a new sanitary system, painting several rooms, and adding shrubbery to the yard have all been successful projects around the lodge.

In sports, Alpha Delta is continuing its winning tradition. The football team is undefeated after three games. We are also excelling in tennis and there is an excellent chance that our singles and doubles teams will be league champs.

Academically, Alpha Delta is doing very well also, with several brothers being named to national honoraries and Howell Haunson, #1, being named to Gridiron Secret Society.

Fall quarter 1976 is every bit as prosperous as we hoped it would be and we hope that any brothers and alumni who are in the area will stop by to see us. The invitation is always open.

ALPHA BETA DELTA
Lehigh University
 Whitley Cummings '77

The fall semester has been flying by this year at Beta Delta. It began in late August, with the sophomores coming back a week early to clean up the Lodge. They were supervised by #2, Rob Abele, who also helped them paint walls and ceiling in the living room, dining room and foyer.

Rik Shiiki, Alpha Advisor visited the Lodge at the end of September. We are always pleased to have visitors from the National stop by and see how we are doing. We were also visited by several brothers from Xi and Rho during October.

Rush began at the end of September and will last until February. So far it's going pretty well. We are confident of getting another strong class this year.

Once again, we are near the top in in-

tramurals. Under the leadership of IM manager, Mark Mellilo, we have had strong showings in football, soccer and track.

All alumni should make note of the Lafayette weekend festivities at the Lodge. Once again, the cocktail party and dinner was held at the Lodge after the game instead of the Bethlehem Club. We enjoyed seeing all our alumni.

ALPHA DELTA DELTA
University of California — Berkeley
Clay Holstine '77

Alpha Delta Delta started the '76 school year off by getting ten pledges in the fall rush. Added to this were the six pledges we got from informal spring rush. Together, this gave Delta Delta its largest pledge class in many years.

Delta Delta has two alumni events planned for the near future. The first will be the annual Alumni-Family day held before the Stanford-Cal, Big-game, November 20th, at the Lodge. The second event will be the Initiation Banquet to be held in late January.

With the enthusiasm of our great new pledge class, the actives of Delta Delta forsee a great year ahead.

ALPHA EPSILON DELTA
Northwestern University
John Wille '77

A healthy dose of black ink in last quarter's account books has heralded what promises to be an outstanding year for Alpha Epsilon Delta. Besides catching up with the cost of living, there has been a lot of internal investment in the Lodge, including a new TV, two sofas, carpeting, and fresh paint all over.

After a particularly industrious Clean-up Week, the twenty returning Brothers pledged eight very capable and enthusiastic new men. The Brothers and pledges are currently continuing with a strong informal rush, as well as rushing our second class of Little Sisters and had a successful Homecoming Weekend. Also, Chi Psi IM teams are currently undefeated, with the football team 2-0, and the coed volleyball team 1-0.

The Brothers would like to invite all actives and alumni to initiation, which is tentatively scheduled for January 6. Have a great year!

ALPHA ZETA DELTA
University of Illinois
Doug Eisinger '78

With the winning of the Founders Trophy, Zeta Delta is off to a fast start and is continuing many of the programs from last year that helped us win the award.

In early October a formal dress supper with our little sisters concluded with dance lessons from Brother Diebel. The

event proved to be a big success.

Also, our Boy Scout troop spent two chilly nights in the wilderness under the supervision of our fearless Scout Masters, Brothers John Burks and Don Fuener. In mid-October, Alpha Zeta Delta participated in the Program for Self-Development.

Brother Richard F. Reid has taken over the office of #1. Brother F. Immormino, our former #1 will be graduating this semester.

We have pledged nine excellent men through rush, who with the help of the actives, are helping to maintain the Chi Psi tradition of excellence.

ALPHA PSI DELTA
University of Colorado
Louis C. Torres '78

Excitement at Alpha Psi Delta has continued from last semester. The new actives in the Lodge are the main reason.

Our fall pledge class brought in 13 outstanding potential brothers. It helps carry forth our feelings that quality is the most vital attribute of a pledge class. The new pledges are: Chris Larson, Westport, CT; Andy Makhobey, Littleton, CO; Jim Moran, Centreville, VA; John Awald, Lakewood, CO; John Gibbs, Denver, CO; Scott Schiff, Cincinnati, OH; Jeff Klaus, Ames, IA; Bruce Cray, Ann Arbor, MI; Rick Padrnos, Boulder, CO; Scott McClean, Boulder, CO; Jay Allsup, Boulder, CO; Bill Gilbert, Seattle, WA, and Paul Valuck, Denver, CO.

We were honored to have the Alpha Psi Delta Directors over for dinner last month. Many of the brothers had an opportunity to meet the members of the integral group behind the scenes at Psi Delta. A Board meeting after dinner concluded the evening.

Our goal this semester is to increase alumni participation in the Lodge. We invite all alumni to stop by the Lodge in Boulder and once again become part of Psi Delta.

ALPHA ETA DELTA
University of Oregon
David Beckwith '78

Eta Delta is off to a fine start this fall term. Gary Archer '77 is serving as #1, Eric Farley '78 is #2, Jay Wallace '78 is #3, and Jon Greenlee '76 is #4.

Fall formal rush pledged seven prospective members. They are: Ben Gilliam, Piedmont, California; Rob Minty and John Malarkey from Eugene; Tom Turnell and Dave Coleman from Salem; Jed Schlanger from Boise and Brian Nelson from Portland. During informal rush thus far, we have pledged Carl Christopherson from Eugene and John Reiter from Astoria.

Alumni Weekend was November 13th. Several successful events greeted our alumni. The Alumni Association has

been working extra hard this year to help the Lodge meet some of its goals. We are striving to improve the physical structure of the Lodge and appreciate the much-needed support. Extra thanks to Brother Terry Bean for his donation of a television.

As always, Eta Delta is actively participating in community service. We held our annual Halloween party for underprivileged children with the Gamma Phi Beta sorority on October 30. Thirty children trick or treated through the Lodge and were treated to a party afterwards.

Intramurals are playing an important part in Chi Psi's schedule. Our football team is faring well with wrestling, bowling and volleyball starting soon.

Other activities this year have included weekly functions, the selection of a court and a Casino night housedance. A retreat on the McKenzie River is being planned with the Alpha Phis.

A special invitation is extended to all Brothers who may be in the area to stop by.

ALPHA THETA DELTA
University of Washington
Peter Mears '78

Following three months of summer vacation, the Brothers of Theta Delta came back, full of enthusiasm. Six pledges were welcomed into the lodge. These new men include Dennis Williams '80, brother of our #2 Gary Williams '77; Mike Hedman '80, John Gaw '80, Jeff Coomber '80, Mark Niklason '80, and Steve Potter '80. Initiation has been planned for January 7-9.

Alumni participation has increased as demonstrated by the enthusiastic turnout at last year's Alumni-Active Beerball game, which the Alumni narrowly won. The annual Alumni-Active Football game was held this quarter. House improvements have continued, following last year's renovation of the living room and card room. The renovation of the dining room is planned this year. With the momentum of last year's progress, combined with this year's resolution, Theta Delta should have one of its best years ever.

ALPHA IOTA DELTA
Georgia Tech
Kenneth Miller '78

A new spirit abounds at Alpha Iota Delta this fall. The momentum generated by our large undergradate turnout at the national convention, carried through into this fall. A motivating force behind this enthusiasm can be attributed to Brother Oliver Rowe, Sigma '25. Brother Rowe visited the Lodge at the beginning of our rush week and captivated many of the Brothers, active and alumni alike, with his "Program for Excellence" speech.

Aided by Brother Bob Plunkett, Iota Delta '33, Iota Delta already plans the implementation of such a program. Comprehensive in scope, our program intends not to leave one stone unturned in our quest for excellence. Encompassing rush to the formalization of a scholastic agendum, Iota Delta has set high standards that we expect to meet within the next year. We use as our only guide, self-discipline.

The Brothers also had the good fortune to be visited by our #7, Brother Nelson T. Levings, Omicron '26, the afternoon of the Tennessee game. Brother Levings had the opportunity to meet firsthand our twelve new pledges and to encourage many prospective pledges to join up.

Iota Delta wishes all the other Alphas good luck, and invites any Brother, active or alumni, down to our Lodge.

ALPHA TAU DELTA
University of the South
Douglas Baldwin '79

Our rebuilding efforts at Sewanee have been spurred along by the success of formal rush. A close nucleus of six actives attracted ten pledges. All of them are fine men. The *Tau Delta News* will give them a full writeup later, due to space limitations here.

Among the many activities planned for the year, the most prominent are: the new Little Sisters program, the Program for Self-Development, Alumni Weekend, Initiation, and our Paddleless Canoe Race. Alumni Weekend and Initiation dates have not yet been set.

We encourage all of our alumni to visit, call, or write us and see what we are doing. Our new lodge phone number is 615-598-0695.

ALPHA CHI DELTA
Clemson University
John L. Wilson '78

The fall semester began with news that Chi Delta substantially improved its grade average last spring. This semester, all indications are that Chi Psi at Clemson will again move up in academic achievement.

Fall Rush has brought four outstanding men to Chi Delta. This pledge class, each member of which is well on his way to becoming a Chi Psi gentleman, is set to be initiated on the weekend of January 7-9th.

Chi Delta is proud of its fund raising project this fall. Through the sale of school spirit bumper stickers, the brothers and pledges plan to raise well over \$1000. As has been Chi Delta's tradition, great portion of these funds will be donated to the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation.

As always, we urge anyone who is in the area to drop by Norris Hall and say hello.



What's Happening at Theta — Williams College?

Rumor told us that fraternities are returning to Williams College. Alumni of Alpha Theta, upon hearing this rumor have been firing questions to the Central Office about their old Alpha. Realizing their concern, a staff member went to Williams to personally investigate the situation. To provide the source of these rumors, a little background is appropriate.

Last spring, a group formed at Williams and called itself the Adelpic Literary Society. The Society then petitioned the Alpha Delta Phi International to discuss the possibility of a reformation of the Williams chapter of Alpha Delta Phi. An article discussing this matter appeared in the Alpha Delta Phi newsletter, a copy of which reached the Chi Psi Central Office.

On the day before the Chi Psi staff member visited Williams College in early October, the Adelpic Literary Society had officially disbanded. Excerpts from a letter written by the Society read:

"Those Students having formerly participated in the activities of an organization known as the Adelpic Literary Society wish to inform and assure the College that the group has dissolved itself and that its members have disbanded . . .

"We have informed the national organization that our society will cease to exist on or off the Williams College campus. The Adelpic Literary Society never received a charter as an Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. Additionally, none of its present undergraduate members were ever initiated into the fraternity."

The Williams **Record**, the newspaper of the College, paraphrased Dean Peter Berek, Dean of Williams, stating "The

College 'respectfully and forcefully requested' that the fraternity cease 'interfering in the internal affairs' of Williams."

Upon arrival in Williamstown, the Chi Psi staff member was introduced to Dean Berek. Dean Berek assured Chi Psi that Williams is not ready for the return of fraternities nor will it ever be in the future. Dean Berek expressed particular concern and distress at any fraternal organization that would operate sub rosa. Dean Berek justified himself stating that Williams experienced incompatibility with the fraternity system in the sixties proving an incompatibility with the fraternity system now and any time in the future. Dean Berek was also quoted in the Williams **Record**, as saying "The College 'would have to take appropriate action' if students turned to fraternities." A study at Williams conducted by the Committee on Undergraduate Life revealed that only 7% of the student body favored a return of the fraternity system.

To summarize the situation at Williams, President Chandler of Williams College characterized the return of fraternities as resulting in "a great deal of diverted energy and attention that would do no one any good."

Finally, Dean Berek quoted specifically to our staff member during their meeting from the **Williams College Student Handbook**: "Participation by undergraduates in fraternities at Williams College is prohibited as a matter of educational policy."

The Central Office can only assure alumni of Theta that we will keep tabs on the situation, dreary as it may look at this point.

Trust's Pilot Program: Career Internship

Chi Psi Educational Trust approved a new pilot program which it calls the Career Internship Program. Five undergraduates will be selected to test this pilot program next summer. The Central Office will seek an appropriate internship through Chi Psi Alumni able to provide such an opportunity to these undergraduates. To establish an internship, the Central Office will provide alumni a description of goals the Trust would like the internship to accomplish and ask for suggestions as to how the internship position might be developed in their organizations. Through this, the program hopes to establish a close relationship between the Chi Psi alumnus and the Chi Psi undergraduate. In addition

the undergraduate will benefit from close work with an alumnus actively involved at a high level of a business or a professional career. The undergraduate can then evaluate his own desires for such a career and measure himself against the demands of that career.

Chi Psi has some 17,000 alumni in a variety of occupations and professions. The Trust feels that Chi Psi Fraternity can provide the common link to join the undergraduates to alumni with internships to offer. The Trust also feels that most universities lack "experiential education" for their students and that such an internship program will be an invaluable supplement to an undergraduate's

As of September, the Chi Psi Educational Trust successfully completed raising contributions from alumni and Foundations to match the \$50,000 per year, ten-year challenge gift from the Temple Buell Foundation. In conjunction with this matching gift program, the Trustees have committed themselves to a substantial capital effort to increase the Trust to five times its current size. The motivation for this capital effort began with the Buell Challenge Gift, and has been encouraged by many alumni and foundations nationwide who are expressing willingness to give to the Trust to promote and extend experiential programs available to undergraduates and alumni of Chi Psi.

The Chi Psi Educational Trust, a public foundation, is a tax-exempt vehicle that can be of great help in promoting educational opportunities for college undergraduates. The Trust has traditionally offered scholarships and academic improvement awards, and over the past 15 years has been active in supporting and promoting the addition of library and study facilities to Chi Psi Lodges. Since 1965, the Trust has spon-

sored a motivation achievement program, called the "Program for Self-Development", which has been acclaimed and copied by other fraternities. Because of the effectiveness of this self-development program, the Trustees are increasing support for the program to further its effectiveness by providing follow-up sessions to the initial weekend seminar.

In an effort to keep the programs of the Trust current with the needs of today's undergraduates, the Trustees are now in the process of establishing new program emphases. The Trustees recognize that Chi Psi is in a unique position, having membership of both undergraduates and alumni, to complement the academic programs offered by most universities. In an effort to take advantage of this position, the Trustees are establishing a Career Internship Program, which would bring Chi Psi undergraduates and alumni together in promoting experiential education.

The Trustees also see that the fraternity experience comes at an important time in the moral growth of its undergraduate members, and the Trustees are

investigating the development of programs which would provide students with appropriate models and experiences for moral and social development in the early part of their academic experience.

Moving into these areas, the Trustees recognize that their program commitments will increase substantially, making an increase in the endowment of the Trust necessary to properly develop and implement these programs. We are therefore developing a major campaign to re-endow the Trust to prepare the Trust for its increasing commitments to college-level educational assistance.

Our \$10 million goal will be reached by ten-year gifts in the following yearly amounts:

- Two gifts at \$100,000
- Seven gifts at \$50,000
- Twenty gifts at \$10,000
- Forty gifts at \$5,000
- Fifty gifts at \$1,000

In this effort, the Trustees will be contacting all the many brothers who have continually supported the Trust's work, and those brothers who are in positions to assist with contributions from both foundations and corporations which would like to join the Trust in using the fraternity as a unique structure for promoting intellectual and moral development. We recognize that we have both the opportunity and the obligation, to develop programs which would increase the experiential basis of our undergraduate educational programs.

Over the next several issues of the **PURPLE & GOLD**, we will provide additional information about the program directions of the Trust, and the fund raising plan being developed to implement those programs. The Trust has great potential for affecting the intellectual, moral and social growth of college students. We ask the support of all our brothers in our effort to achieve that potential.

COUNCIL SEEKS STAFF MEMBER

The Chi Psi Executive Council is looking to hire a Brother to coordinate a Capital Fund Solicitation Program for Chi Psi Fraternity. We are looking for a man who would be willing to accept the Ann Arbor position for a minimum term of one year. Work involved would include establishing a solicitation schedule based on a program already approved by the Council, coordinating volunteers who will do the soliciting, and preparing of campaign materials.

If you know of alumni who might be interested in this position, please notify T. Lee Pomeroy, Executive Secretary, Chi Psi Central Office, 1705 Washtenaw Ave., Post Office Box 1344, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106, 313-663-4205.

Abridged Council Business

A regularly scheduled meeting of the Executive Council convened in Ann Arbor October 15-16, 1976. Highlights of the meeting follow:

1) Brother Steve Gould, Chairman of the Nominations Committee, noted that there would be at least three vacancies on the Executive Council at the 1977 convention. Any alumni with nominations should contact the Central Office.

2) Considerable time was devoted to discussion of the proposed budget for the 1976-77 school year. A final budget was approved and adopted as of the adjournment of the meeting. To offset a \$13,000 loss for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1976, the budget shows a proposed gain for the year of \$13,000.

3) Pros and Cons of the convention date were reviewed. There were problems with having the convention in either June or August, therefore it was agreed upon to continue the convention in June. Convention dates were set for June 22, 23, 24 and 25, in Athens, Georgia, with a possibility of holding the leadership schools at Georgia Tech in Atlanta.

4) Membership problems with Alpha Chi, Amherst College, were discussed. It was agreed that an ad hoc committee composed of Brothers Peck, Lynch, Shiiki and Pomeroy, would meet with Chi undergraduates and alumni at Amherst in February.

5) Expansion discussion to the campus of Washington and Lee University resulted in a request by the Council to poll the Alphas, Alpha Corporations, and Regional Associations concerning the establishment of a new Alpha there. The Council asked that a charter be granted to be held in the Council's hands until the Council considers it appropriate to expand there.

6) Oliver Rowe presented his concerns in promoting Chi Psi's "Program for Excellence." It was agreed that Brother Rowe begin his freshman development program, begin an academic reporting system, outline a pledge education program and manual and attempt a national rush assist program.

7) The Council asked that methods for publishing a Chi Psi Directory be investigated.

8) The following nominations were **MOVED** and **SECONDED**:

Brother George Peck continue as Chairman of the Council until the 1977 Convention and that Brother Malcolm "Jack" Jeffrey be elected as Vice Chairman of the Council, and that Brother William Kindley continue as Finance Chairman, and that Brother Peter Fetzer be designated Assistant Finance Chairman, all positions to take effect at the adjournment of the Council meeting.

IN MEMORIAM

"Like the relentless waves against the rock bound coast of Maine, **Glenn Ronello McIntire, Eta '25** has, for more than three decades, watched over the destiny of this Alpha. As an officer, director and interested alumnus, he has provided encouragement and assistance for Alpha Eta since its re-activation."

This quotation was taken from the Distinguished Service Award citation presented to Brother McIntire on February 11, 1967. Brother McIntire, retired assistant treasurer of Bowdoin College, died August 18, 1976. He was 78.

The former Treasurer of the Eta Corporation had also served as a Maine state legislator and had been involved in many church and civic affairs. The 1925 Cum Laude graduate of Bowdoin lived in Brunswick, Maine, at the time of his death.

Scott L. Smith, Jr., Pi '39, drowned in the Pacific Ocean recently. Brother Smith was general manager of Marine Wholesale in Portland, Oregon. Brother Smith, born in Poughkeepsie, New York, came to Portland in 1938 where he was a member of the Multnomah Athletic Club. He was 61.

MEMORIAL GIFTS

The Central Office has received the following memorial gifts and has recorded them in the Archives of the Fraternity:

In memory of James G. Todd,
Iota Delta '29

Janis Todd

In memory of Lewis Kayton,
Epsilon Delta '22 and Carroll Belknap,
Epsilon Delta '23 and in honor of Ronald McLeod,
Epsilon Delta '19 and Robert Maxon,
Epsilon Delta '22

Hurford H. Davidson, Epsilon
Delta '21



Peter Haberkorn



William Wright

Remember when you pinned your sweetheart, then broke up and she didn't give your badge back? Or did your Chi Psi ring get lost somewhere one night? For Chi Psis wishing to order jewelry through the Central Office to replace old items or simply to acquire a new one, we have provided a price list below. The following price list does *not* include shipping costs.

Standard Badge	Chi Psi Ring	\$32.00
Gold Plated	Sweetheart Pin	\$25.00
10K Gold Badge	Watch Charms	\$12.00

For year-end contributions, the Chi Psi Educational Trust is a public vehicle providing special tax exemptions.

the PURPLE AND GOLD of Chi Psi Fraternity
Post Office Box 1344, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

6299600A TH 1935 30
RICHARD M HELMS
2430 E ST N W
WASHINGTON DC 20505

Brig. Gen. John TerBush Bissell (US-ret), Phi '15, died July 14, 1976. Upon graduation from Hamilton, he attended the US Military Academy at West Point and was commissioned as second lieutenant of the infantry and assigned to the 7th Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Greene, North Carolina. Brother Bissell served with such distinction in World War I that Laurence Stallings devoted the first three chapters of his "The Doughboys" to Bissell's record as a young officer, fresh out of West Point. Before World War II, he served as professor of military science and tactics at Princeton University. The Commander of the 112th Field Artillery Group in World War II organized the artillery headquarters of the 21st Army Corps, and also participated in the Battle of the Bulge and was decorated with the Legion of Merit and Bronze Star Medal. Gen. Bissell retired in 1946 and moved to Carmel, California where he lived until his death. Brother Bissell has a brother, Leet W., also an alumnus of Alpha Phi.

Hamilton H. Bookhout, Phi '27 died August 18, 1976, in Newtonville, New York.

Peter E. Haberkorn, Epsilon '77 from Sterling Heights, Michigan was killed in a car accident near Detroit in August. In the Lodge Brother Haberkorn served as House Manager, was Epsilon's "man to beat" in paddleball, pingpong, and hockey, and their newly elected #1. The following was written by a Brother from Epsilon on behalf of the Brotherhood.

"Pete had a deep respect and sense of honor for both his family and Chi Psi. His character added a unique dimension to Epsilon, a dimension that is noticeably missing and sorely felt in his absence.

"Our memory of Brother Haberkorn is a happy and fulfilling one and we are thankful that for at least a short while Peter entered and enriched our lives, leaving within each of us a part of himself making each of us a better and more complete person."

Edmond H. Hendrickson, Chi '19, died in April.

Darold I. Greek, Jr., Chi '60 died on March 3, 1976. Brother Greek suffered from muscular dystrophy, but maintained an active life in a wheelchair for many years.

William P. Ferguson, Psi '12, died September 16, 1976. Brother Ferguson, a native of Utah, had witnessed the Butch Cassidy mine payroll robbery at Castle Gate, Utah on April 21, 1897. He served Seoville Mfg. Company as one time general manager of the Waterville Division, retiring in 1956. The avid golfer chaired the Middlebury, Connecticut Zoning Board of Appeals.

William B. Wright, Psi '76, died as a result of an assailant's knife wounds on September 4, 1976. The former captain of the Cornell squash team was graduated with honors from the Hotel School at the University last June. Billy's father, George B. Wright was a graduate of Alpha Psi in 1942. In Brother Wright's memory, Alpha Psi is now attempting to establish a scholarship fund.

Harry Coxhead, Iota '15, died recently.

Austin S. Basten, Rho '09, died October 5, 1976. Brother Basten, a 12 year resident of Indianapolis, formerly managed sales for Diamond Chain Company. He was organizer and past president of the National Association of Roller and Silent Chain Manufacturers and former vice president of Whitney Manufacturing Company of Hartford.

Herbert G. Clifford, Delta Delta '18, died in July of 1976. He made his home in Woodlake, California.

Stewart W. Pettigrew, Zeta Delta '23, died on May 31, 1976.

Way W. Hill, Theta Delta '28, died on May 17, 1976.

James G. Todd, Iota Delta '29, died on August 18, 1976 in Hampton, Virginia. Brother Todd, retired from Newport News Ship Building and DD, served three years with the Navy Department during World War II in Gulfport, Mississippi. In Mississippi, Brother Todd was commodore of the Gulfport Yacht Club.

~~ORG + Ch. P. Fraternity~~
SOCY. 01. 1 The People + The Good
(orig under ORG 1)

San Francisco Shop Does a Brisk Trade In the Works of Mao

* * *
Store's American Owner Shuns
Politics; Red China Doesn't
Mind Not Getting Its Money

By HUGH SPITZER

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

SAN FRANCISCO — Posters of Chairman Mao plaster the shop's walls. The Peking Opera's version of "The East Is Red" plays on a phonograph. Bookshelves are jammed with the works of Mao—including copies of the famous "little red book" in 30 languages.

The store could be in Canton or Peking, but it happens to be a Yankee enterprise called China Books and Periodicals. From its quarters in the Mission District of San Francisco, China Books does a booming nationwide business in publications, posters and phonograph records put out by Red China.

One reason the store does well is that it's one of only two U.S. concerns that are licensed by the Treasury Department to import published material from Communist China. (The other license holder is China Publications of New York.)

Another reason for China Books' success is that the paraphernalia of Maoism are very much the rage these days among young people, particularly those who align themselves with the radical student movement. China Books' hottest selling items are buttons with Mao's picture on them and the little red books, officially titled "Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung." The store also does a brisk traffic in books and pamphlets on the techniques of guerrilla warfare.

500,000 Publications a Year

The store's owner is a tall, friendly 58-year-old named Robert Noyes. Mr. Noyes, who says he is apolitical, started his firm nine years ago in Chicago with \$200 and the import license, and now he says he sells more than 500,000 books and magazines a year.

China Books regularly supplies Red Chinese literature to libraries, colleges and individual China scholars. It even gets orders from the U.S. military services, as well as from politically oriented groups on both the far left and far right. Though it maintains a retail operation, most of its business consists of wholesaling to some 1,000 bookstore customers scattered around the U.S.

"Awareness of the differences between China and Russia and China's development of the H-bomb have both contributed to the increasing interest in China in this country," says Mr. Noyes. "We've grown with that interest."

China Books gets all English-language publications put out by Peking's Guozhi Shudian, or China Publications Center, as well as some Chinese-language classics that have been approved for distribution by the Communist regime. The English-language books range from slick, lavishly illustrated volumes on art or travel ("China—Land of Charm and Beauty") to heavy tomes on Maoist theory ("Training Successors for the Revolution Is the Party's Strategic Task.")

There are even children's bedtime stories with a revolutionary twist. A book called "I Am on Duty Today" follows a toddler sporting a red armband as she does her daily chores—helping her little brother dress, feeding the rabbits and obeying her teacher at school, all according to the thoughts of Mao.

Money Never Reaches China

Though China Books regularly pays out money for the books it sells, the funds never reach Red China. Because Federal law prohibits any transactions that would put U.S. dollars into Red Chinese hands, all income due the Peking publishing house is held in blocked accounts in U.S. banks here.

"But China's main interest is having its materials read abroad, though they wouldn't mind being paid some day," says Mr. Noyes.

Because of the touchy nature of relations between the U.S. and Red China, Mr. Noyes makes a point of remaining personally aloof from politics, both domestic and international. He says he has a "full understanding" of Marxism and has "studied the socialist system in China with great interest and concern." But he adds that he strictly avoids political involvement "because it's inappropriate in this business."

Mr. Noyes' interest in China is a long-standing one. He was born there and lived his first eight years with his Presbyterian missionary parents in Canton. He later won bachelor's and master's degrees in English from the University of Toronto and a doctorate from the University of London. He wrote three novels at night while working during the day as a tool and die maker, but none were published. (He continues, however, to write poetry as a hobby.)

When an old friend who had imported Chinese publications during the 1950s suggested that Mr. Noyes take over the business, he jumped at the opportunity. "It seemed a natural thing to do," he says. "China has always been like a second home."

Mr. Noyes put his wife and two teen-aged children to work filling orders. When the business grew too large for their Chicago home in 1963, they moved to San Francisco and opened the shop. His wife and children, now grown, still are his only full-time employees.

China Books &
Periodicals
P-Spitzer, Hugh
Noyes, Robert

~~SECRET~~ Chicago Assoc. 029

Students protest CIA

The Chicano Associated Student Organization (CASO) is holding a peaceful protest in front of Ford Hall at Highlands today to dampen CIA recruitment of minority students.

Levi Borunda, speaking for CASO, said the organization feels the CIA recruits Latinos and other minority groups to infiltrate and dismember minority organizations.

CASO reportedly heard of today's CIA recruitment plans nearly two weeks ago and scheduled the protest.

"We hope to have slowed down the recruiting process" Borunda commented. "I think we've been pretty effective...we have a lot of support from the student body and faculty."

ORg 1 Chicago Committee

For additional information on the above, see:

FILES

DATES

See Carlucci Trip File

19-21 Sept. 79

CROSS INDEX

ORG 1 Chicago Council on Foreign Relations

For additional information on the above, see:

FILES

DATES

CIA 1.01 Turner, Adm. (folder dated 11 Nov 77)

STAT

Approved For Release 2004/11/01 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200360001-6

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OK by Christian Anti-Communism Crusade



Christian Anti-Communism Crusade

April 15, 1977

P. O. BOX 890
124 E. FIRST ST
LONG BEACH, CALIF. 90801
HEmlock 7-0941

THE CUBAN GULAG

"If you can't lick 'em, join 'em". This is the policy that lurks behind the mask of devotion to Human Rights which conceals the present program of progressive surrender to communism.

Out of one side of his mouth the President tells of his devotion to Human Rights. Out of the other he assures those who deny human rights to their people that he will do nothing about it. "There is no linkage," he emphasizes. This only applies to enemies as action is definitely taken against friendly countries where human rights are slighted.

Cuba is riding high. The Cuban military forces form the mercenary army of the Soviet Union which provides the guns and weapons the Cuban forces use and the money to pay the troops. It is reported that the Soviet Union is subsidizing Cuba to the extent of \$3 million per day. The Soviet Union can give this money because of the credits granted them by the capitalist world to buy the goods produced by the capitalist system and which now exceed \$40 billion. The Cuban forces, paid servants of the Soviet, conquer Angola and impose a minority Communist Government on the Angola people. Angola then serves as a sanctuary for communist-influenced and led rebels to invade Zaire. Thus the malignant process proceeds.

The Cuban conquest of Angola is serving as a model for the conquest of other African states as Cuban troops are based in African countries which are favorable to the Soviet Union to train and lead, or prepare to lead, troops for the conquest of neighbors. The trustworthy English journal, THE ECONOMIST, reports that a major military and economic partnership is developing between Cuba and Libya. Cuban tank crews and advisers will help Libya absorb the massive new deliveries of Soviet equipment while Libya will give Cuba part of her large oil revenues. The deal will involve 5,000-7,500 Cuban troops in Libya who will consist mostly of tank crews, infantrymen and pilots, and their primary duty will be to train Libyans to utilize advanced Soviet weapons systems. While the Libyan Army will exercise formal command, the orders will come from the Russian officers in charge of the reconstruction of the Libyan army.

Castro and Qaddafi, the Libyan dictator, are reported to have agreed that their military partnership will operate in future ventures in Africa and the Middle East. They are also reported to have agreed to cooperate in accelerating their training of international terrorists in Cuba and Libya.

Qaddafi has offered Castro \$250 million for the first year and larger sums later, accepting sugar as repayment.

Human Rights in Cuba

This is a strange time to be adding to Cuba's capacity to extend world communism by military force. The Cuban record in the field of human rights is appalling.

Consider the question of Political Prisoners. There is general agreement that the number is very large

and estimates range from 5,000 to 100,000 as shown in the following table:

HOW MANY POLITICAL PRISONERS?

How many political prisoners are there in Cuba now? Estimates vary widely.

- The U.S. State Department and the International Rescue Committee, among others, estimate 20,000. This is the same figure Fidel Castro gave American journalist Lee Lockwood in mid-1965.

- The National Council of Churches says the figure is now 10,000.

- Some members of Miami's Cuban exile community use figures estimating political prisoners in excess of 100,000.

- Frank Greve and Miguel Perez of the *Miami Herald* have written extensively on Cuban political prisoners. They estimate there are approximately 20,000-5,000 from the Revolution's first six years, and the remaining 15,000 arrested since 1965. But, they add, "nobody really knows."

- In a July, 1975, speech Castro spoke of the 5,000 pre-1965 political prisoners, saying that 3,000 are in reeducation camps and 2,000 remain in prisons. Two thousand was the same figure cited by a foreign ministry official to Alton Frye, senior fellow of the Council on

Foreign Relations, when Frye visited Cuba in August, 1976.

- Other estimates include those of the *Journal de Genève*, which reported that there were some 50,000 political prisoners in March, 1976. In June, 1975, the *Washington Post* published an estimate of 25,000-50,000.

- Another responsible scholar of Cuban prisoner issues, Frank Calzon, points out that periodic waves of political arrests and prisoner releases indicate the total number of Cubans who have experienced the political prisons may be significantly larger than any present or past incarceration figure.

- The *Amnesty International Report for 1975-1976* estimates "approximately 4,000-5,000" current political prisoners in Cuba. This estimate, the report says, was "based on recent Cuban government statements to visitors and public speeches by officials." Amnesty uses the same approximate figure, "less than 5,000," for estimating the current number of political prisoners in Chile.

—T.J.

WORLDVIEW / JANUARY / FEBRUARY 1977

The precise number is difficult to obtain as Cuba does not permit investigations by delegations of neutral or hostile newsmen, attorneys, etc. as Chile does. The paradox is that the more independent investigators are excluded from a country, the better press that country receives. This is because an investigative reporter can receive much more publicity for an expose' based upon interviews with political prisoners than he can for a report that he has been denied permission to visit and interview prisoners. The relative freedom Chile grants to outside investigators accounts in considerable measure for the bad press Chile continues to receive in this country.

Nevertheless, reports of the deplorable conditions of political prisoners in Cuba periodically appear. One such report is the January-February edition of WORLDVIEW, which is published by the Council on Religion and International Affairs which is predominantly liberal. This account is entitled "The Yellow Uniforms of Cuba", and the author is Theodore Jacqueney. He writes:

" 'In Cuba, political prisoners wear yellow uniforms', the wife of one prisoner told me in Havana. Originally, the color was meant to be punitive--the same color worn by the army of defeated dictator Fulgencio Batista, with obvious implications. 'In the late 1960's,' said another political prisoner's relative, 'when my father was with Huber Matos and others in Cinco Y Medio prison, located five-and-a-half miles from Pinar Del Rio, a prison director tried to require political prisoners to change to the blue uniforms worn by common criminals. Led by Matos and his cell mates, political prisoners protested being lumped with common criminals, and refused to wear the blue uniforms. They were severely beaten.' Some political prisoners then accepted the new color, but Matos and his followers never relented. 'They were forced to go without any clothes at all for four months. The guards said that if they refused the blue uniforms they must go naked.

" 'After four months they were permitted to wear undershorts--nothing else, not even shoes. They lived like this, in their underwear, for more than a year more--four months without any clothes, and more than a year with only undershorts. At the end, sometime in 1968, they were given the yellow uniforms again and transferred to Boniato Prison in Oriente province--where we hear that many prisoners are killed, even today. Matos and the others had opposed Batista, fought against

him in every way. They had no affection for the old regime at all. But now the government has changed the meaning of a yellow uniform--for us it is now a uniform of honor.'

"In early October, 1976, I spent a week in Cuba interviewing released political prisoners, families and friends of still-detained political prisoners, and other underground opponents of Fidel Castro's government. Havana authorities do not grant entry visas to people known to be interested in questions of oppression and human rights in Cuba--for years officials of Amnesty International, the worldwide political prisoner relief organization, the Red Cross, the Organization of American States, and others have unsuccessfully sought permission to visit political prisoners. When a friend suggested that I join a group of progressive Republican Ripon Society members invited to tour Cuba, I neglected to mention the full range of my interests to Cuban U.N. officials charged with clearing visitors.

"Once in Havana I rarely went on the thoughtfully programmed official tours. Instead, after the others had left for scheduled trips, I visited people to whom I had brought introductions. One interview with a group of obviously frightened women who had overcome their fears to talk to me set the tone for many of my conversations in Cuba: The first words spoken after my contact introduced me were, 'What do you hear in America about our political prisoners?' Another time a man who carefully described himself as a 'center-leftist,' suddenly blurted out, 'When I heard on a foreign radio broadcast of the Organization of American States investigating political prisoners in Chile, I cried. Why don't they come here and look into our political prisoners who have been treated as harshly as in Chile and have been in prison so much longer?'

"Through people like these I was able to send and receive messages from political prisoners held in maximum security, and from them I learned that for about a month prior to my October visit, political prisoners in LaCabana Prison, near Havana, had been rejecting the food normally brought to them by the guards because the quality was 'so rotten.' ...'Rotting maize porridge served with salt and water twice daily, with rice, meat, fish, and vegetables served only rarely, producing severe protein deficiencies,' I was told. There are approximately four hundred political prisoners--called plantados--held in LaCabana's subterranean 'galleries' (long, narrow prison wards sleeping about sixty to seventy men in tiered bunk beds in LaCabana Prison, one hundred or more in other prisons, usually with one toilet per ward).

The Case of Huber Matos

"I communicated with cell mates of Huber Matos in LaCabana Prison. Perhaps the best known Cuban political prisoner, Matos is a onetime Amnesty International 'political prisoner of the year.' He was a ranking commander in Castro's rebel army and became a military commander of Camaguey province in January, 1959, immediately following revolutionary victory. Ten months later he resigned, protesting increased Communist domination of the new regime, and was arrested on the now ironic charge of 'slandering the Revolution by calling it 'Communist,' a charge later changed to 'treason'. Sentenced to twenty years, Matos has been kept in various political prisons since October, 1959. Matos has been held incommunicado for the past six years. Members of his family in Cuba, including his father who now is over ninety years old, have repeatedly tried to visit Matos during this period--all unsuccessfully.

"The 'Matos cell' was described to me as sixty square meters, underground. During the past six years between seven and sixteen men have been crowded into the cell. Seven are there now. The Matos cell is said to be kept in total darkness--a canvas sheet woven over the cell's two

windows to block the daylight has been replaced by metal sheets which keep the room darker, hotter, and more humid than ever. An interior hall provides the cell's only ventilation. The men are permitted to see sunlight only three days per week, for two-hour periods. 'In the summer they have to carry water into the cell to pour over themselves. Otherwise they could not live because of the heat,' I was told.

"Almost every LaCavana prisoner has allegedly suffered the loss of many teeth, and a few have lost them all. Prisoners are also infected by rats, mice, and 'all kinds of insects.' A kind of biting bedbug was described as particularly troublesome. From the Matos cell prisoners report steadily worsening vision loss caused by lack of light, limb paralysis, hair and eyebrow hair loss, stomach ulcers, and circulation problems. Another disturbing health crisis was described to me as extreme 'nervousness,' with symptoms explained as uncontrollable head-flickings, eye-dartings, rapid gestures, and sleeplessness--some in the Matos cell are reported to wake up screaming through the night--symptoms possibly caused by long-term, closely packed, dark, hot, damp living conditions." (Pages 4 and 5)

The following is a letter from Huber Matos:

LETTER FROM A HAVANA PRISON

Huber Matos

...The reality we breathe tells us we belong to another world, that we are buried in the bowels of the earth.

There is something in my situation which gives me more pain than imprisonment itself. It is to be labeled and treated as an enemy of the People, knowing as I do that I am part of that People, and that their cause is my cause, although a considerable distance separates me from the system and the men who rule our country.

Nothing unites me to the *latifundistas*, the monopolies, the personages of the old order, nor to the crimes, vices and privileges that the Revolution destroyed. I would not give one drop of my blood or sweat to revive the "elected" and corrupt Republic which was born in 1902, a deformed creature of North American intervention on the ashes of the ideals and sacrifices of true Cubans. But, in sum, this is my fate and I am resigned to it.

It is hardly pleasant to expose you to these truths. I should like to offer a more optimistic picture—but I could only do so by putting on rose-colored glasses. What is true is that when they try to tarnish my "Cubanness" everything within me rebels.

And if I explain to you how I contemplate the future it is because here freedom is more a dream than a hope, and dreams are lost in infinity when confronted by the dawn of reality. Where more or less long-term prisoners are concerned, the system which reigns in Cuba leaves little margin for hope.

Of course there are prisoners who, either through naïveté or self-deception, believe that the Government will not survive long and hope to be released from prison in a burst of happiness which cannot be far off. Others, the majority, simply hope for liberty.

My viewpoint is a minority one. If only it were mistaken! I know you are hoping I shall be free within the next few years; I know that you are making efforts to free me and relying on the help of apolitical organizations and people of good will. I am grateful for the good all those generous souls wish to do for me, but in truth it seems difficult to return to my home and life from the bowels of the earth.

If the spiritual state is holding up I cannot say the same for my physical state. I am old and ailing. I am a shadow of the man who entered prison in October 1959. Most of my hair has fallen out, and what remains is gray or white. Deep lines run from my eyes to chin. My thick dark eyebrows have completely disappeared. Only 56 years old, but I look like an old man.

The ups and downs of my health remind me of those old worn-out suits which, despite their many patches, still have a hole here and there. The good thing is that my spirit has no holes, nor will I allow them. And if my hair has fallen out, my energies have not gone with my hair. Privation and suffering, however hard, cannot undermine my spirit.

Even so, in recent months I have had the unpleasant experience of losing the use of my left arm, the result of an occurrence you already know about. Having experienced for a year and a half the loss of feeling in my arm, it became obvious that my shoulder had atrophied. I have been visited by more than one doctor, amongst them a captain, a specialist in orthopedics, who diagnosed atrophy in mid-November.

At the same time he explained that the condition was incurable and that the course of treatment I should follow should aim at preventing total loss of the arm's movement. I am following this course, which basically consists of exercises, heat and pills. I can definitely confirm that the exercises I do day after day according to the doctor's instructions permit me to retain such movement as I now have.

I do not give much importance to this circumstance since I was prepared for a greater loss of movement, and because my healthy spirits are not to be dampened by such clouds. From time to time I still amuse myself humming old songs. I still get up each morning and go to bed each night thinking of my dear wife and of the children.

—Excerpts from a letter to his family, dated March 10, 1975, smuggled out of prison.
Translated from Spanish for the New York Times.

Women in Prison

"Granja Nuevo Amanecer at Punta Brava was singled out as a prison reputed for mistreating women political prisoners. Some are kept in solitary confinement for long periods, others stacked into 'galleries' at a hundred or more women per ward, it was charged. Allegations of poor food, heavy on corn-flour porridge, with concomitant protein deficiencies, matched complaints concerning male political prisoners, as did charges of insect and rodent-plagued wards. The women also report the same extensive loss of teeth that the men do. As in the men's prisons, the women political prisoners report deplorable medical inattention, with deprivation of health care sometimes used to coerce prisoners. I was told by a relation about a woman in Nuevo Amanecer who was not permitted to have a desperately needed cancer operation 'until she promised to change her political ideas and attitudes. And thus she was rehabilitated,' said my bitter informant.

Rehabilitation

"The Cuban Government offers a 'rehabilitation' program to political prisoners. A prisoner who accepts may eventually receive less rigorous treatment, including possible transfer to a work camp setting where 'sanitation is better, sleeping arrangements less crowded, food is better, with more protein, including fresh milk. Many rehabilitation camp prisoners are required to construct dairies,' said one freed rehabilitation camp prisoner. Rehabilitation camp inmates must do manual labor, primarily construction or mining, with occasional agricultural fieldwork; prisoners are even building a new 'model prison' located near the capital that inmates call 'Havana East.' On paper, rehabilitation prisoners are permitted furloughs every forty-five days. Vocational and political indoctrination classes are also provided. At one of the few scheduled events I attended, Supreme Court Justice Nicasio Hernandez de Armas told me that the indoctrination classes were voluntary.

Coercive Voluntarism

"However, 'accepting' rehabilitation was not always voluntary, my informants charge. I frequently heard of prisoners who rejected rehabilitation and refused forced labor only to find that at the completion of their sentences their terms had been extended a year. The next year [the prisoner] was asked to accept rehabilitation and told that if he did not accept, he would remain for another year --and the next year, the same thing... Over and over again I asked contacts why prisoners rejected the rehabilitation plan--the possibility of doing easier time and eventual freedom--for the certainty of harsh treatment and continued detention.

The Love of Liberty

" 'More than four hundred prisoners in LaCavana have followed the example of Huber Matos and not accepted the plan,' I was told. 'Rehabilitation requires the prisoner to renounce his political principles, to say they are wrong,' said a relative of one of the LaCavana four hundred. 'Most of the prisoners believe that the issue causing their imprisonment is the issue of liberty, of personal freedom in Cuba, and they will not say they were mistaken about this.'

"A group of prisoners sent another message, put together in consultation, I was told: 'Tell the world we are suffering in Cuba's prisons. You asked about 'human rights' in Cuba. In Cuba these two words are unknown. Cuba and Cubans would like to be free. Help them please. And guard the liberty you have.' Yet another Cuban dissident told me: 'We hear that sometimes foreigners are permitted to visit political prisoners who have accepted rehabilitation. But permission to see those

who feel strongly about liberty is always refused, because it is said that such people are held in 'maximum security'. Ideas like those of Matos and the others, you see, must be held in maximum security.'

Permission to Visit Prisoners Denied

"While in Cuba I formally requested permission to visit three well-known political prisoners. This I did in carefully written letters citing human rights concerns by progressive and influential U.S. leaders--letters I personally handed to about half a dozen cabinet and subcabinet officials and a supreme court justice. The three were:

*Huber Matos

*David Salvador--once a key leader of Castro's urban revolutionaries and who headed Cuba's trade union confederation after the victory. Salvador was arrested in November, 1960, in an attempt to escape Cuba after Castro turned on leaders of his old 26th of July Movement who, because they held ideas of free speech, free press, free elections, and free trade unionism, opposed dominance of the new government by Communists.

*Miguel Sales--a twenty-five-year-old poet whose works have been published in the U.S.

"There was never an official response to my letters or my verbal requests to see these men.

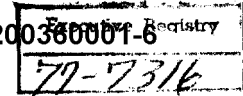
Cuban Elections

" 'These elections are a comedy,' said one former prisoner. 'Only Communists or Communist-approved candidates can run. They were selected by a show of hands at assemblies--not by secret ballot--and they can be coerced from participating by the Municipal Election Committees, which supervise the election and which are controlled by Party members. No one may campaign, no one can say 'vote for me and I will order the Committees for Defense of the Revolution [the Party-controlled community membership associations with heavy police functions] to stop spying on neighbors; that if you vote for me, I will try to control the organs of State Security, the G-2 and the DGI secret police, to stop them from coming into everyone's house at any time, searching everywhere, arresting everyone.' If you could say such things, Castro and the Communists could not win a free election. A free election--such an idea is utopian, a fantasy.'

The Trade Embargo

"Over and over again government officials encountered on the tour voiced demands that the U.S. end its Cuban trade embargo. Communicating this demand to Americans was clearly, I thought, a key purpose for inviting Ripon Republicans to Havana. But the Cuban dissidents with whom I was in contact agreed; they too wanted the embargo lifted and the diplomatic and trade relations normalized between the U.S. and Cuba, although for different reasons than their government.

"The embargo problem is the most important for the political prisoners, and for all of us fighting for a democratic process,' said an officially 'rehabilitated' prisoner once jailed for anti-Castro activities. 'Isolation from the U.S. is for the prisoners more important than food, teeth, disease, everything. Tell them in the U.S. that the blockade helps Fidel Castro. It gives him an excuse to explain his big economic mistakes, and the political prisons--all mistakes in this country are explained by the blockade. If we fail in the price of sugar, it is the blockade. If there is not enough coffee, if we do not have petrol, if prices are too high and goods are scarce, it is the blockade. In my opinion the blockade is wrong.'



The Cuban Dissidents

Orlando 21 Apr 77

" 'My friends and I hear about the underground in Russia, about Samizdat, about Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov and others of the Russian resistance. Do you think we do not have our Cuban Solzhenitsyns, our Sakharovs? How could we not, when we are so close to your country and respect the ideas of your country, the democratic process, freedom, liberty? Of course we have people like them here. But how is the world to know, and how can they be protected by world opinion, like the Russians, if there are no journalists here to meet them and write about them, if Castro can arrest them and they disappear?' " (Pages 5 through 10)

The author reports that those Cuban dissidents whom he met, favor the lifting of the embargo on trade with Cuba. If this is done, it should be coupled with a continuing campaign to expose the treatment of Cuban political prisoners and the denial of basic human rights to the Cuban people. As the communists are so fond of saying, "detente does not mean the cessation of the ideological war." Literature and radio messages exposing the plight of the prisoners should flood Cuba and the world till the names of Huber Matos, David Salvador, and Miguel Sales are as well known round the world as those of Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn.

CUBAN AGENTS WITHIN THE U.S.A.

On September 21, 1976, Orlando Letelier, former Foreign Minister of the Allende Government in Chile, was assassinated by a car-bomb in Washington, D.C. The identities of his murderers are still unknown, although the Chilean Intelligence Service (DINA), its Cuban counterpart (DINA), and anti-Castro Cuban exiles have all been accused.

At the time of his death, he was director of Transnational Institute which is a subsidiary of the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) which is based in Washington, D.C., and which is an influential radical think-tank.

A briefcase containing confidential papers was discovered with the body of Letelier. Letters from Allende's daughter "Tate", who is married to a senior officer of the Cuban Intelligence Agency (DGI) and who lives in Havana revealed that Letelier was receiving a regular salary of \$1,000 per month from Havana, Cuba.

These documents also revealed that he had built up an impressive range of contacts among congressional staffs and well-known liberals in the U.S.A. and that he maintained close contacts with staff members of the Church Committee on American Intelligence activities.

Senate

Congressman Michael Harrington, who championed the Kennedy Amendment, which cut off arm supplies to Chile, in the House of Representatives, received money from Letelier for a trip to Mexico.

How many other "friends" of American Congressmen and Committee Staff Members are receiving salaries from Communist Cuba?

THE PURPOSE OF SOVIET SEA POWER

S. Gorshov, one of the leading naval men of the Soviet, writes: "Under many circumstances it is not necessary to resort to military strength. All that is necessary is to put pressure to bear on the other side with the strength of one's military power and by the threat of war, and one will achieve one's political objective." (Ta Kung Pao, February 10, 1977)

NUCLEAR POWER IN THE SOVIET UNION

The Russians are proceeding rapidly with the development of Nuclear Power. They decide, then act without encumbrance by protesting demonstrators. This contrasts with the situation in the free world where there are protests and demonstrations whenever and wherever building a Nuclear Power Station is proposed. In non-communist countries, these protests are often supported by the communists. This is consistent with their program to weaken the free world economically, militarily, and morally so that communist conquest will be easier.

The Russian attitude to Nuclear Power is revealed in this statement by the Chairman of the USSR Atomic Energy Committee: (ATLAS, April, 1977)

All Clear in the U.S.S.R.

Our tenth Five-Year Plan sets a priority rate of development for the atomic power industry in the European part of the U.S.S.R., the most densely populated section of the country. Nuclear reactors are in operation or under construction in the Leningrad, Kursk, Smolensk, Sverdlovsk, and Kalinin regions, near Kiev in the Ukraine, in Armenia, and elsewhere.

Strict sanitary regulations are laid down and enforced by the Ministry of Health. They are obligatory and cover also the location and operation of nuclear installations. Each operating reactor is provided with virtually unfailing (because of a three or four-tier system of checks and double-checks) safeguards against accidents that ensure automatic instantaneous cooling if the temperature suddenly reaches a critical point. Of course no serious scientist rules out the probability of the improbable. It is all a matter of the degree of risk.

Not long ago the U.S. nuclear regulatory commission estimated on the basis of data collected at 100 operating nuclear power stations that the "likely" disaster rate was once in a million years. At this rate one might as well scare the public with the danger of the Empire State Building collapsing. The same applies to the talk about the radiation danger to the population in general. To raise this scare is as absurd as it is unscientific. If it comes to that, sugar or salt could kill any living organism if introduced in inordinate quantities. Air can kill if a bubble of it gets into the circulatory system. We live in the midst of constant dangers but have learned how to guard against them. Controlled peaceful use of atomic energy within scientifically set limits involves no danger from radiation.

As to the problem of the radioactive waste, the greater part can be relatively simply coped with since the degree of its radioactivity is not high and does not present a very great danger; it disintegrates rapidly in specially designed tanks under water. There is, however, a certain proportion of highly radioactive waste that has to be stored away hermetically for years, in, say, abandoned salt mines. Experts are now concentrating on the creation of new types of reactors with a low yield of radioactive waste.

Optimism should not be taken to mean that I underestimate the potential danger of the nuclear destruction of our civilization. But that is another problem. The world has reached the state when atomic energy has ceased to be a great and fascinating scientific and technological novelty and has become a vital necessity. The march of progress cannot be halted. ■

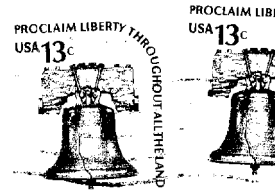
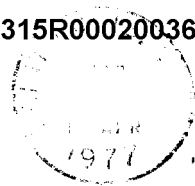
—Andranik Petrosyants, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Atomic Energy Committee, in an interview with Elena Knorre, staff writer for the weekly "New Times" of Moscow, Jan. 3.

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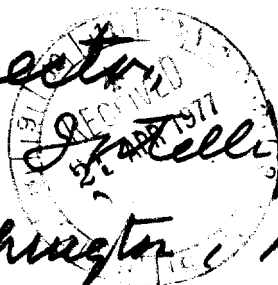
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1966 —

Soc. of Covert Action
Information Bulletin
Org / C. I. Publications
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ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE AI5

THE WASHINGTON POST
4 August 1978

CIA Foes Must Find New Home

The new Covert Action Information Bulletin organized to help "destabilize" the Central Intelligence Agency will have to find a new corporate headquarters. Education Institute. Schaap works there as editor of a bimonthly newsletter, but Institute President Thomas P. Adler said yesterday in a formal statement that C. I. Publications will have to find a new home.

The anti-CIA magazine is being published by C. I. Publications Inc., which Washington lawyer William Schaap, and colleagues formed last December. Schaap gave the initial corporate address as a Dupont Circle suite occupied by the Public Law Education Institute, and its use of this address as an official registered office is contrary to the policy of this institute." Adler added in a letter to the D. C. Recorder of Deeds.

P. LARDNER, George Jr.

Agee, Philip

Soc. 4.01 Covert Action Information Bulletin

CIA-03 Hetu, Herbest

Worldwide Effort Being Launched to 'Destabilize' CIA

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

Perched just below Dupont Circle is the apparently temporary headquarters of a new international campaign to "destabilize" the Central Intelligence Agency.

The anti-CIA announcements are being made in Havana, but the vehicle is a magazine being put together by former CIA officer Philip Agee, "the agency's No. 1 nemesis," and a number of colleagues bent on "exposing CIA personnel and operations whenever and wherever we find them."

The new publication, which is expected to appear roughly six times a year, is called the Covert Action Information Bulletin, and its tone is uncompromising. Urging a worldwide effort to print the name of anyone who works abroad for the CIA, Agee advises readers of the premier issue not to stop there. Once the names have been made public, he recommends:

"Then organize public demonstrations against those named—both at the American embassy and at their homes—and, where possible, bring pressure on the government to throw them out. Peaceful protest will do the job. And when it doesn't, those whom the CIA has most oppressed will find other ways of fighting back."

Agee concludes: "We can all aid this struggle, together with the struggle for socialism in the United States itself."

"This thing is incredible ... unbelievable," exclaimed CIA spokesman Herbert Hetu. "The motivation of these people has got to be more than that they're just ticked off at the CIA."

"This goes beyond whistle-blowing," Hetu added of the magazine. "Whistle-blowing is supposed to be directed at wrongdoing. These people are operating under the overall pretext that everything we do is wrong."

Expelled from Britain and a succession of other Western European countries over the past two years, Agee is reportedly living in Rome, but the magazine is being published here by C. I. Publications Inc., a nonprofit corporation set up in the District on Dec. 22.

Its incorporators, directors and officers are William H. Schaap, a lawyer and editor in chief of a newsletter called the Military Law Reporter; Ellen Ray, a colleague of Schaap on various boards and projects; and Louis Wolf, coeditor with Agee of a new book entitled "Dirty Work: The CIA in Western Europe."

It is designed partly as a how-to-do-it book aimed at "breaking the 'cover' of thousands of CIA agents around the world."

The headquarters of C. I. Publications Inc. is given in the incorporation papers as a sixth-floor suite in the Dupont Circle Building at 1346 Connecticut Ave. NW, which houses the Public Law Education Institute.

The institute's president, Thomas P. Alder, told a reporter yesterday he had not been aware of Schaap's use of the address for his "sideshow" magazine and indicated he would put a stop to it. The institute publishes the Military Law Reporter Schaap edits.

The financing for the new undertaking was unclear. Alder said Schaap, Agee and all the others who could answer such questions were still in Havana, where they have been taking part in an anti-CIA tribunal that began last week as part of the International Youth Festival.

In announcing the plans there, Agee and Schaap have said they hope to establish a worldwide network of "researchers" who will keep CIA officers under close scrutiny and forward their names to the Covert Action Information Bulletin for publication. Others associated with Agee in the so-called "CIA Watch" are James and Elsie Wilcott, former CIA finance and support personnel who are also taking part in the Havana festival.

In a joint statement in the first (July 1978) issue of Covert Action entitled "Who We Are," Agee and the others describe the magazine as a successor to Counter-Spy, which went out of business a year and a half ago.

Counter-Spy folded after a welter of controversy over the 1975 assassination in Athens of CIA station chief Richard S. Welch. The magazine had earlier listed Welch's name as a CIA official stationed in Peru.

Unlike Counter-Spy, Agee and the others said in the first issue of Covert Action, "We are confident that there will be sufficient subscribers to make this publication a permanent weapon in the fight against the CIA, the FBI, military intelligence and all the other instruments of U.S. imperialist oppression throughout the world."

According to John H. Rees, editor of a conservative newsletter called Information Digest and Washington correspondent for the Review of the News magazine (originally put out by the John Birch Society), Schaap is a member of the National Lawyers Guild, and, with Ray, served on the Counter-Spy magazine advisory board. The two also participated together in the National Lawyers Guild's Southeast Asia Military Law Project and served as the guild's observers in February 1977 at the Baader-Meinhof trials in Stammheim. Rees reported in Information Digest's latest issue.

Several hundred copies of Covert Action were reportedly sent from Washington, and more were distributed free in Havana.

CIA 4 Cuba

OR 91 C.I. Publications, I

OR 91 World Youth Festival

CIA 1.04 Wilcott, James

Wilcott, Elsie

Soc 4.01 Covert Action

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ORGI Circle K Organization

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ORGI Kiwanis Youth Organization

ORGI CIA INTERNATIONAL

Why Crimefighter is the best protection against...



... burglary.

The crime rate of residential burglary has increased 334 percent in the last 10 years. Can you think of people you know (perhaps yourself!) who have been touched by theft or other crime? Hardly anyone in the country has not been affected in some way by the brutal statistics.

Nite & Day's Crimefighter provides the very best protection against burglary in a home or small business. Its protection is superior to that of guns, dogs, and most other electronic systems. Dollar for dollar, Crimefighter is unsurpassed by any system.

DAYTIME BURGLARIES

Most break-ins occur between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. in broad daylight! As well as providing superior nighttime protection, the Crimefighter system is convenient to use as a virtually absolute deterrent to daytime burglaries.

BETTER PROTECTION THAN LOCKS

Of course it's a good idea to lock your

doors and windows. But remember—it's easy to overlook a latch or two. Besides, *locked doors and windows* don't do much to slow down a determined intruder. The Crimefighter system is simple and foolproof to arm, and it works whether doors and windows are locked or not.

BETTER PROTECTION THAN GUNS

Most burglars carry guns of their own. It is far better to scare an intruder away with an alarm—or quietly and electronically summon the police—than to endanger yourself and your family in a shoot-out.

BETTER PROTECTION THAN DOGS

Dogs provide limited protection, particularly in an empty house. They are easily subdued by chemical means, and barks and yelps are too common a sound to attract much attention.

THE DEADLIEST HOURS

Fatal fires most often occur between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m. Hot, silent toxic gases rise, fill bedrooms, and asphyxiate sleeping families. Once combustion has begun, only early detection gives a family a fighting chance, particularly in the middle of the night.

Nite & Day's Crimefighter gas and heat detectors and electronic alarm wakes sound sleepers in time for escape.

THE TOLL IN CHILDREN

Each year more children under 14 die by fire than from the combined effect of *rheumatic fever, leukemia, heart disease, and polio!* A primary reason: Parents don't find out about fire in the home in time to get everybody to safety. Smoke and heat detectors can provide the much needed timely warning.

MOST FIRES START SLOWLY...

A fire can smolder for hours—or *days* before producing visible smoke or flames. *This* is the time to detect the fire; *this* is the time your heat and smoke detector system lets you know a fire is under way.

... AND GET OUT OF CONTROL QUICKLY

Once flames break out, your house acts as a giant furnace. From the point of conflagration, a fire can rage out of control within *4 to 7 minutes* consuming everything inside your home.

BUT FLAMES AREN'T THE BIG KILLER

Fires produce hot, deadly gases. These gases, including hydrogen cyanide and carbon monoxide, cause the greatest number of fire fatalities. Your Crimefighter can warn you of combustion and its gases early enough to prevent asphyxiation.

ONE YEAR WARRANTY

If for any reason your Nite & Day security sys.em fails to operate, the manufacturer, after inspection, will, at its option, repair or replace the system or any of the component parts within one year of the date of purchase. Manufacturer or seller shall not be liable for any loss or damage, consequential or otherwise, arising out of the use by buyer or failure of the product to operate. This warranty is exclusive and given in lieu of all other warranties, express or implied.

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The Crimefighter is a wireless system designed to provide the maximum protection against burglary, fire, and personal emergency. And you can choose only the protection features you need.

Stop a burglary before it happens.

The purpose of an alarm system is to stop an intruder and/or to apprehend him. To accomplish either of these objectives, a response must come in the shortest possible time. With the Crimefighter, the intruder is detected before he enters.

Find out about a fire in time to escape.

If you don't learn of a fire in its very first stages, you may not have time to get your family to safety. After flames break out, your home can be an inferno in 4 to 7 minutes! With the early detection and warning features of the Crimefighter, your chances of escape are excellent.

Tiny detectors do the work.

Miniature sensors can—

1. Detect illegal entry through doors and windows.
 2. Detect fire, smoke, and superheated air in time for you and your family to get to safety.
 3. Be used to signal for help in the event of intrusion or medical emergency.
- These detectors transmit an impulse to the master control unit. The master control unit is the brain of the system. It maintains constant awareness of security conditions and activates an appropriate alarm when danger threatens.

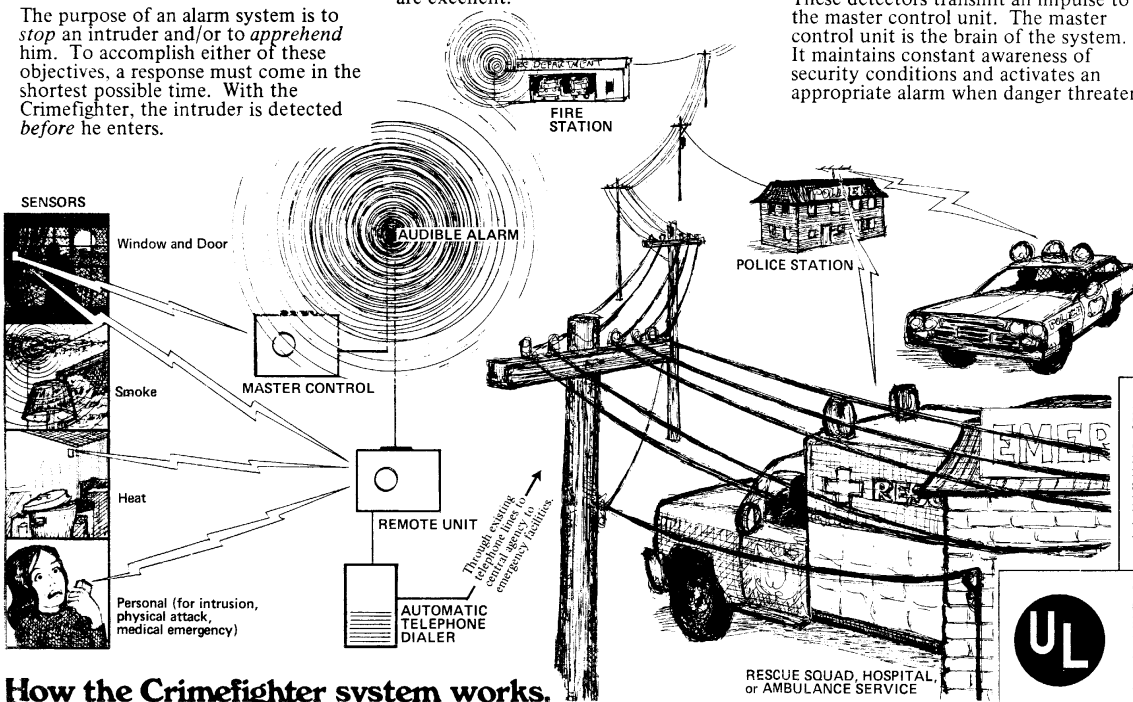
A system as quiet-or noisy-as you want it to be.

For extra safety, the alarm system can be audible or silent. It can send a silent signal to the police if your primary objective is to apprehend an intruder. If personal safety is first consideration, you can use our incredibly loud audible alarms which have the dual function of severely startling an intruder and drawing considerable attention to the site of the break-in.

The silent alarm utilizes an automatic telephone dialer which summons the police, the fire department, or an ambulance through your own telephone system. It can warn or inform anybody who can be reached by telephone.

It's economical and versatile.

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How the Crimefighter system works.

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The Crimefighter operates on radio impulse. That means no wires to spoil the decor of your home, and no wires for a burglar to cut to deactivate the system.

This is the little sensor that started the whole chain reaction. (About 1/6 actual size.)

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A portable sensor enables you to trigger the alarm from any nearby location *inside* or *outside* your home. To be used in the event of—
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2. Personal attack near home.
3. Personal emergency of a medical nature.

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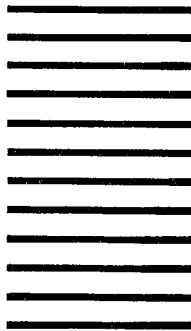
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EARLY WARNING DETECTOR. SMOKE & FIRE

Auto Alarm. Electronic, self-contained auto protection.

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Reprinted from THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1971
 *Excerpt - CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1971

Home Improvement It Gives An Earlier Warning

STATISTICS gathered by various governmental agencies and professional safety organizations indicate that the incidence of home fires has been increasing steadily in recent years, with the greatest number occurring between midnight and 6 A.M. — when most people are asleep and consequently when there is the greatest danger to the occupants of the house.

It is actually not hard to understand these statistics since fires spread very rapidly once they get started, and sleeping persons often do not awaken in time to escape. In many cases they are overcome by smoke, noxious gases or superheated air while they are still asleep, and before the actual flames ever get to them. To give some idea of how rapidly this can happen, studies have shown that from the time flames actually break out, a person has, on the average, less than four minutes in which to escape before he will be overcome by toxic gases or superheated air.

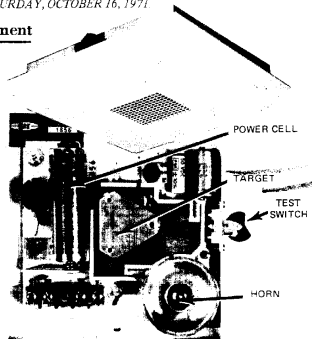
As more and more home owners have become aware of these dangers there has been a steadily growing trend toward the installation of alarm systems that will wake sleeping occupants when fire breaks out at night so as to give them the precious extra minutes needed to escape.

FIRE STAGES — During incipient stage fire shows no visible smoke or flames. During smoldering stage smoke is seen, no flames. In flame stage actual fire exists, heat buildup begins. High heat stage follows rapidly with uncontrolled spread of superheated air.

The most widely used kind of home fire detector is a heat sensor or special thermostat that sounds a central alarm bell or horn when the temperature in the vicinity of the detector reaches a predetermined level — usually about 135 degrees. The trouble with this type of detector is that it loses valuable minutes before it gets hot enough to sound the alarm. By the time the element reaches the critical temperature the air in the room is already much hotter than this, and about one-third of the critical four-minute-leeway (time to escape) may be gone. In addition, some fires give off lots of smoke without much heat.

The second most widely used alarm is the smoke detector. This uses a photocell that sounds the alarm when a percentage of the light passing through a special closed chamber is obstructed by a smoke buildup. It gives an earlier warning than the heat sensor, but it may be set off by insects and may not give adequate warning when the fire produces very little smoke at the beginning.

Though either one or both of these systems will give advance warning of fire, the drawback with both of them is that all too often they do not sound the alarm early enough, especially during a



Combustion products detector mounts on ceiling with screws. Lower photograph shows unit with cover off.

fire's so-called incipient stage when it can smolder for many minutes — or even hours in some cases — without visible smoke or flames.

However, there is one type of fire detector that will sound the alarm while the fire is still in the incipient state — it detects the invisible gases and microscopic airborne particles that are given off at the very beginning.

Known as a combustion products detector or ionization chamber detector, this type has been largely produced only for commercial establishments up till now. However, one company is now producing an early warning combustion products detector for the home which is completely self-contained, and which can be installed by anyone without

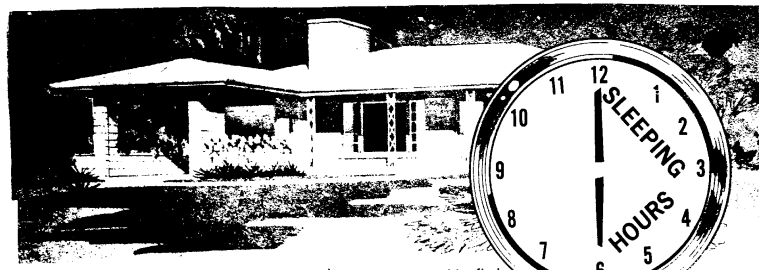
need for wiring. Called the BRK Early Warning Fire Detector it is manufactured by BRK Electronics, Inc. of Aurora, Ill.

As with most fire detectors, the BRK unit is designed to be installed on the ceiling (two screws hold it in place) and for most homes two units will be needed. Measuring about seven inches square, the detector has its own battery power supply, and is the only self-contained unit of this type to be approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

"It operates on an industrial grade battery that signals when it is weakening, but even a weak battery will continue to sound an alarm in case of fire, the maker says.

"The sensing element is an ion chamber in a circuit that monitors the current across the chamber. When combustion product particles, which are larger than normal air molecules, enter the chamber they cause a change in voltage and send a signal to the amplifier sounding a 110 decibel alarm. It can be turned off and also tested at intervals with a reset switch.

A manual supplied with each of these BRK Early Warning Detectors gives instructions on selecting the best locations — but as a rule it is advisable to install one at the top of each stairwell in the hall leading to the bedrooms.



NFPA Reports—Every minute a North American home is destroyed by fire!

Fire authorities will tell you, if a fire breaks out in your home tonight while you and your family are asleep, there is a good chance someone will die or be seriously burned as a result of the fire.

If your home burned tonight, would you and your family get out??

No insurance can replace a life,
 a BRK Smoke Detector may save yours!
EARLY DETECTION SAVES LIVES



These units operate on their own power cells and are not dependent upon external wiring which usually fails in time of fire. They are self-contained and sense the products of combustion in the very early stages and sound an alarm while there is still time to escape.

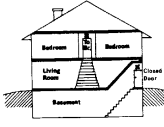


P. O. BOX 3206
 ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA
 22302

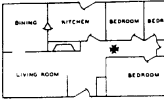
Distributors of Burglar and Fire Alarm Security Systems

'703' 671-1865

BRK EARLY WARNING HOME FIRE DETECTOR



Multiple Floor Installation



Single Floor Installation

LOCATION OF DETECTORS

It is very important that you locate these BRK Detectors where they will be able to detect fire at its earliest possible state to give you the earliest possible warning.

The products of combustion from fire rise to the ceiling and rapidly spread across it. Therefore always mount the Detectors on the ceiling

- Between the bedroom area and the rest of the house.
- On any level (like a basement) separated from the rest of the house by a closed door.
- At the top of stairwells.

If smoking is done inside a bedroom, either the door should remain opened or a Detector should be placed directly inside the room.

FEATURES

- *Detects fire at the earliest stage* before visible smoke or heat are present, yet will not alarm in a room of smokers.
- *Warns the family* while there is still time to escape.
- *Is Underwriters' Laboratory Listed.*
- *Uses the Principle of Ionization* which is capable of detecting smoky and smokeless fires.
- *Is battery powered* and completely self contained — eliminating wiring of any kind for easy installation.
- *Utilizes only a single battery.*
- *Is Fail Safe:* the battery will last over one year and a trouble signal will sound *intermittently* when the battery gets low.
- *Requires minimum maintenance.* (See Owner's Manual.)
- *Carries a one year warranty.*
- *Sounds a loud, sustained alarm* (110 Decibels), enough to awaken heavy sleepers through closed bedroom doors.
- *Is ideal for homes, mobile homes, apartments, condominiums, vacation trailers or campers.*
- *Has remote horn, thermal loop and contact closure capability.*
- *Includes Thermal Detector for over-heat situations.**

REMOTE HORN RH-518A

- has an attractive housing
- can be wired directly to the unit
- gives 110 decibel output

REMOTE RELAY KIT A77-87

- mounts directly inside the unit
- plugs into the printed circuit board (no soldering required)
- has Form C two amp contacts

REMOTE NON-RESETTING THERMAL T21-4

- 135°F fixed temperature

SPECIFICATIONS

Sensitivity Meets U.L. requirement of detecting 8 oz. of paper burning in a room 60' x 60' x 15'9" with units placed on 30 foot spacings.

Alarm Duration 7 hrs. continuous with a fresh battery, 5 min. with a battery which just starts giving a low battery indication.

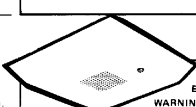
Low Battery Indication 10 days minimum

Battery 10.7 Volt, BRK B08-2

Size 7" x 7" x 1 1/2"


Shipping Weight 3 lbs.

Thermal Actuation * 135°F



EARLY WARNING DETECTOR

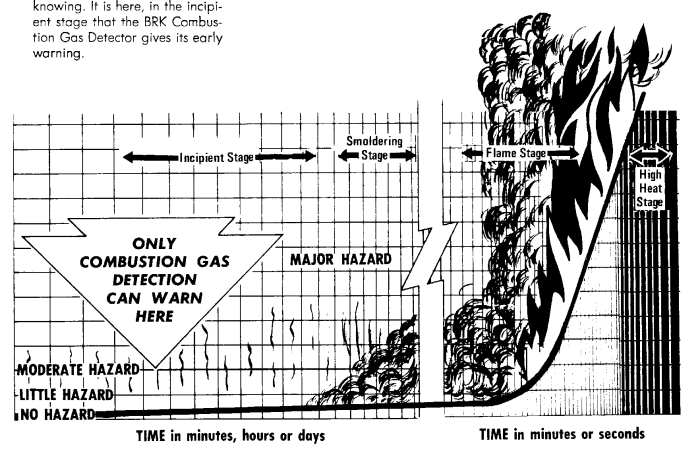
This new low-cost single-station unit has its own transformer and plugs into any 110 VAC outlet. U.L. listed, of course. Phone us or write for details.

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PATENT(S) PENDING

4 STAGES OF FIRE

- 1 The Incipient Stage:** Invisible combustion gases are given off as the fire is beginning. No visible smoke, flame or appreciable heat is present yet . . . but a fire is starting.
- 2 The Smoldering Stage:** Combustion products are now apparent as smoke. Flame, or appreciable heat is still not present.
- 3 The Flame Stage:** Actual fire now exists. Appreciable heat is still not present, but will follow almost instantly.
- 4 Heat Stage:** High heat, uncontrolled and air that is rapidly expanding join here to make a dangerous combination that destroys property, claims lives and creates tragedies.



ALL BIG FIRES START SMALL 10% VISIBLE

In virtually every case except explosions, a fire starts small and spends many times longer in the first two stages than in the last two. It is a matter of record that the Incipient and Smoldering Stages can exist for hours or even days BEFORE the Flame and Heat are present a fire can develop at a catastrophic rate.

EARLY DETECTION SAVES LIVES

In most fires 90% of the products of combustion are invisible. Only 10% are in the visible (smoke) form. Most of the fire detection systems in use today are dependent upon the Heat Stage to trigger any alarm. This is too late in many cases to save lives and extensive property damage.

FIRE SPREADS SLOWLY UP TO A POINT

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 778

NEW SCIENTIST
8 March 1979

CIA 2025.1 FOIA
Orig Citizens Comm.
on Human Rights
at 401 mind-Control

Feedback

CIA flies over the cuckoo's nest

Electroconvulsive therapy, they tell us, is not nearly as bad as Jack Nicholson would have us believe. Our answer is: tell that to the CIA.

One of the controversies surrounding ECT—the elegant practice of slamming several volts through peoples' brains to make them less depressed or schizophrenic—is whether it causes amnesia. Yes, say pressure groups like the Citizens' Commission on Human Rights, sponsored by the Church of Scientology. ECT, it claims, does cause severe and lasting amnesia. Not so, say conventional psychiatrists: any effects on memory are slight and transient.

We don't claim that the CIA can settle the issue, but some internal CIA memoranda, recently prised out of the US government via the Freedom of Information Act, cast interesting light on the controversy.

The first is a document dated 7 March, 1951 discussing how the CIA might dispose of redundant agents, defectors and

those who drop out of CIA training courses. It expresses the opinion that it is impossible to lock away such awkward customers forever and raises the hope of "some method of treating such people in a way that would cause semi-permanent amnesia for a period of one year".

The second memo goes much further. It reports a conversation between a CIA agent and a professor of psychiatry who was also a "fully cleared agency consultant". The agent reported the anonymous professor (under the Freedom of Information Act, names are censored to protect the guilty) as saying: "One setting of this machine [the standard ECT model] produced the normal electric shock treatment (including convulsions) with amnesia after a number of treatments. He stated that using this machine as an electro-shock device with the convulsive treatment, he felt he could guarantee amnesia for certain periods of time and particularly he could

OKAY DOC, WE'LL ERASE ALL PAINFUL MEMORIES OF YOUR HIPPOCRATIC OATH



guarantee amnesia for any knowledge of use of the convulsive shock."

A fortnight ago parliament debated the Mental Health Act. Much to the annoyance of the medical profession this suggests panels including "lay" people to pass a second opinion on psychiatric treatment that is "irreversible, hazardous or unproven". The Department of Health does not put all ECT into this category. □

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
BLACK PANTHER
WEEKLY

14 THE BLACK PANTHER, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1976

"SEXPLOITATION IN HIGH PLACES"

KISSINGER LI TO CRIME

Kennedy, John F.
Agnew, Spiro
Rebozo, Charles (Bebe)
Kissinger, Henry
P- FAURA, FERNANDO
P- Freed, Donald
P- Cohen, Jeff
CIA-104 Meyer, Cord
L- Angleton, James
Corigunder Kenned

President John F. Kennedy, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and other notables were the subject of, as yet unreported, organized crime and American intelligence sexual blackmail operations, according to a top-secret report compiled by prize-winning independent investigators.

THE BLACK PANTHER has learned that the explosive research project centers on six major figures:

•John F. Kennedy: A shadowy CIA officer's successful sexual blackmail attempt to force the slain President's mother, Rose Kennedy, into cooperating in the cover-up of the events of November 22, 1963, in Dallas.

•Henry A. Kissinger: Syndicate boss Meyer Lansky's attempt to compromise the secretary of state with a film star. The scenario staged by Lansky's heir-apparent, Sidney Korshack, legal mouthpiece and now manipulator of all organized vice.

•Martin Luther King, Jr.: The plan by the FBI to "neutralize" Dr. King by filming a bogus pornographic scene using an actor to be represented as the murdered civil rights leader.

•Spiro Agnew: The sexual compromise of the Vice-President managed by a show business luminary with ties to both the CIA and organized crime.

•Bobby G. Seale: The FBI plan to pit the former Black Panther chairman against another Panther by compromising Mr. Seale's wife.



Slain U.S. President JOHN F. KENNEDY at 1961 inaugural address. Kennedy was victim of a CIA sexual blackmail attempt.

•Charles "Bebe" Rebozo: The leak, by the CIA, of a venereal disease/homosexual dossier of President Nixon's former confidante.

The independent investigation focuses on West Coast intelligence and crime "sexpionage" activities, according to a source close to the "Kissinger task force" who has given THE BLACK PANTHER the names of one team of authors of the report: prize-winning investigative journalists Fernando Faura; Donald Freed of the Washington, D.C.-based Citizens Commission of Inquiry; Jeff Cohen of Boston's

Commission of Inquiry
P. Castleman, Michael continued

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Warren Report Foe Heads New Group

By Richard M. Cohen
Washington Post Staff Writer

Mark Lane, an indefatigable critic of the Warren Commission report, yesterday announced the formation here of the Citizens Commission of Inquiry, an umbrella organization designed to coordinate the activities of those who believe that Lee Harvey Oswald either did not kill President John F. Kennedy, or was not working alone.

Lane, the director of the newly formed organization, said its purpose would be to generate "a nationwide organizing project to urge Congress to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the resultant cover-up of the facts by the FBI and the CIA."

The organization, Lane said, would begin legal action for the release of evidence still kept secret by the government. He said some of the most important evidence relating to Kennedy's murder was never seen by members of the commission headed by late Chief Justice Earl Warren and charged by President Lyndon Johnson to investigate the assassination of Kennedy.

The Warren Commission was established by Johnson a week after the Nov. 22, 1963 assassination and turned in its report a year later. Since then, its conclusion that Oswald was Kennedy's sole killer and not part of a conspiracy has come under attack from critics such as Lane.

At his press conference, Lane took some swipes at the commission headed by Vice President Rockefeller which is investigating the CIA, and attacked the commission's executive director, David W. Belin, who had been an assistant counsel for the Warren Commission.

Lane exhibited correspond-

ence with the Rockefeller commission in which he had volunteered to appear as a witness to discuss the Kennedy killing and the CIA. He was told by Belin to first submit a letter and responded by addressing one to Rockefeller himself.

In announcing the formation of his commission, Lane released the names of its executive committee. It includes Richard Barnett and Marcus Raskin, both of the Institute for Policy Studies here; Morton Halperin, former deputy assistant secretary of defense; Linus Pauling, a Nobel Prize laureate in chemistry; John Marks, co-author of "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence"; Bernard Fensterwald Jr., a lawyer whose Committee to Investigate Assassinations was merged with Lane's organization; and George O'Toole, a former computer specialist with the CIA and the author of magazine articles saying the Oswald's voice prints indicates he was not lying when he told officials he did not kill Kennedy.

Despite a free-swinging attack on the Warren Commission and federal police and intelligence agencies, Lane said he himself did not know who—or who else—killed Kennedy.

Lane's press conference was the latest indication of a revival of interest in the Kennedy assassination, as well as the subsequent killings of Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King. Lane, whose one-man lecture tour attacking the Warren Commission crisscrossed the country in the early and mid-1960s, said yesterday that he has recently completed a national speaking tour of 35 colleges.

P-Cohen, Richard M
CIA 4-01 ASSASSINATI
LANE, MARK
CIA 7-02 Rockefeller
Comm.
Org Citizens
Commission of
Inquiry
Org Committee to
INVESTIGATE
ASSASSINATIONS
P-MARKS, JOHN
BARNETT, RICHARD
FENSTERWALD,
BERNARD
RASKIN, MARCUS
HALPERIN, MORTON
PAULING, LINUS
P-O'TOOLE, GEORGE

Ramparts

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Sec. of American Report
Clery and
Laymen Concerned
2 April 1971

SAMPLE COPY

VOL. NO. 25

REPORT

REVIEW OF RELIGION
AND AMERICAN POWER

APRIL 2, 1971

Antiwar Movement
Grows in Saigon Press
by Jacques Decorne

"And Besides, It Makes Us Look Like damn Fools"



BANGKOK (PNS)—Over the past year the Saigon press has become increasingly critical of the Thieu-Ky Government and U.S. presence in Vietnam. Several years ago such outspoken criticism in the press would have been unthinkable, but the growing strength of antiwar forces in South Vietnam has rendered the Government's job of censorship almost impossible.

The *South China Star*, a daily published by a Catholic priest, has led the way in the liberalization of the press. Long Duc, its editor, has written articles on the "American presence" in South Vietnam, its reported economic situation, and its effects on the people. He has also written about the "American presence" in Vietnam, its effects on the people, and its effects on the people.

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February 7, 1968

CORDS

The largest American Advisory effort in Vietnam is now under the direction of CORDS (Civil Operations for Rural Development Support). Before May 1967, this operation was in the hands of civilian agencies. A succession of programs attempts were made before CORDS, the most recent being OCO (Office of Civil Operations).

In May, the responsibility for the pacification program was given to General Westmoreland and the military.

Robert Komer was sent to Vietnam with the rank of Deputy Ambassador and as Westmoreland's Deputy for CORDS. CORDS was formed to bring all United States advisory personnel, both military and civilian, in the Corps areas and in the provinces under one management system. As a result there are three levels of CORDS organization, but they do not parallel completely the structure of the GVN. The top CORDS level is located in Saigon, but it is an administrative office for the other two levels and in no way parallels the central government in Saigon. Here all American agencies battle for the ears of national Vietnamese officials.

The two levels of GVN which CORDS does parallel are the Corps regions and the provinces. There is a CORDS chief regional director in each of the 4 corps areas in Vietnam. He has assistants who advise most GVN officials in Corps area offices. The CORDS personnel advise the GNV officials in the four corps regions.

On the province level the organizational framework is much the same as on the regional level. A CORDS "senior province representative", is in charge of all American advisory personnel in his province. There is a deputy province representative and again counterparts to many of the province GVN officials.

Both civilians and military officials hold positions as senior province representatives.

The rationale for the creation of CORDS was that better coordination and cooperation of all United States agencies working in the field in Vietnam was needed. It was also anticipated that CORDS would offer greater military support in expediting civilian supplies and would provide better protection for pacification efforts. While it is hard to argue with the single-manager concept, CORDS organization leaves much to be desired. First, all of the work of civilian agencies was under one program (OCO) before CORDS was created. This program was in effect for only five months, hardly a testing period, before it was replaced by CORDS. So, in effect, CORDS only merged OCO and the military advisory program and placed it under the Military Assistance Command in Vietnam (MACV).

Opinion varies a great deal in both the United States and Vietnam about the effectiveness of CORDS and whether or not it should have been formed. In Vietnam, many American civilians are disheartened and some are leaving or have left, because of the predominance of what they regard as orthodox, purely military judgments. Many feel that there is little or no reference to the consideration of the short or long range effects of military actions on the Vietnamese, especially in the hamlets. Where military officers are senior province representatives, this problem is often the most severe, especially in provinces where there are heavy concentrations of ARVN and United States troops, or where artillery and air strikes are used extensively. In these provinces, in particular, concern was expressed that CORDS senior representatives who are military officers, are less likely to deter contemplated military operations which may seriously affect the civil pacification program. The clear feeling was expressed in Vietnam that civilians are in a stronger position to "back" judgments of this nature than are military officers.

CORDS has also imposed an almost crushing load of paperwork on advisory personnel, especially in the provinces. Both military and civilian province representatives stated that paperwork was seriously limiting the time available for their advisory efforts. A paper war is not the war in Vietnam. Yet CORDS is making it that way. Because of the great desire now to show statistical progress, evaluation reports are the worst offenders.

Furthermore, a new evaluation system will be put into operation soon. The pacification program report will be brighter the day it does because of the way the new system is designed.

However, it does seem, even with all of its detriments, CORDS should be allowed to continue. The numerous re-organizational efforts in the pacification program have hindered the program's effectiveness. It does appear desirable, however, that all senior CORDS province advisors be civilians. The program is still essentially civil in nature and should be administered by those trained in this area. It is imperative that qualified civilians be recruited to fill the advisory posts at the province level. Already a tendency to fill civil operation posts with military personnel is being evidenced. This development is not healthy.

One other point must be made. If developments in the GVN, such as the abolishing of the Corps regional administration and the stripping of Corps commanders of their civil function take place and the election of province chiefs occurs, CORDS will be out-dated. It does seem ironic that at a time when the Vietnamese are embarking on a program to separate the military from civil programs, we design our advisory program to do just the opposite.

Coordination of efforts

The problem of administration at the corps and province level has been discussed, CORDS and its predecessor, OCO, have reduced the competition between civilian agencies and created a more unified effort. Now that the military has also become part of this effort, all advice at the corps and province levels should be coordinated, at least in theory.

This is not the case in Saigon. At the highest level on the American side, there seems literally no joint advance planning between the principal groups, military, state, USIA, CIA, AID and now CORDS. Representatives of each of these groups should at the very least be able to sit down with the others at the formative planning stage of programs generated in any one of them. This is such an elementary practice in any good administration that even to ask if it is being done should be an insult—except for the reason it isn't being done. A person with Deputy Ambassador rank should have no responsibility other than coordinating our efforts at the highest level. Someone with extensive administrative and executive experience, preferably in government, should fill this position.

Economies in our overall effort are possible. Better coordination is essential and longer terms of service would help here. A golden opportunity is open to the Vietnamese to step up their public administration training programs. Too many lawyers, and too few administrators, have been characteristic of developing nations. The Vietnamese need not make this mistake.

The team was not in Vietnam for a sufficient length of time to study in depth the entire administration of the AID program in Vietnam. The Government Operations Committee of the House of Representatives and the Foreign Assistance Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee have produced lengthy and comprehensive documents on this aspect of our efforts.

There are some observations, however, which can be made. A severe shortage of qualified manpower in civil administration exists in Vietnam today among both the

Vietnamese and Americans. The American problem is complicated by the relatively short period of time that our personnel spend in Vietnam. Most are there for only 18 months, but often in any one position for only 9 months or less. It often takes six months to learn a job, and soon the Vietnamese "opposite number" finds a new man on the job, who may have a different set of ideas. It is unusual for an American to speak Vietnamese, and for certain posts and for so short a term, it is hardly worth the effort. It would be much better to use fewer men and enlist them for longer terms. Where relevant, language competence should be acquired prior to assignment to Vietnam. Allied training in Vietnamese history and culture should be a pre-requisite as well. A corollary of the longer term is to lift the ban on bringing wives to Vietnam—at least as far as Saigon. Since most military personnel are being moved out of Saigon the demand for accommodations should be relieved.

A Vietnamese Institute of Public Administration has been established with liberal American support and counsel. It is steadily improving in its training of Vietnamese officials. In the end this kind of program and policy can expedite the phasing out of American advisory personnel, both civilian and military.

The American presence

Finally, the American "presence" in Vietnam itself must be mentioned. There are about 500,000 American soldiers and several thousand American civilians in Vietnam today. Probably 1 in 4 of the males between 19 and 26 is an American. There is no doubt that a considerable and probably growing anti-American sentiment is quite widespread. To a great extent it is irrational, but it is there and must be reckoned with. A recent issue of a Saigon newspaper summarized editorially the chief factors which foster anti-Americanism. Basically they are: The American does not observe many local customs; he tends to be too familiar with all Vietnamese young women, not discriminating between those "for rent" and those not. He gives cigarettes to children. He often treats too lightly the ultimate responsibility of a Vietnamese official whom he advises. He too often speaks slightly of the Vietnamese, both military and civilian. While the South Vietnamese realize our help is essential to their continued independence, there are changes which Americans can make both individually and collectively that would be helpful. Reducing the number of Americans in Vietnam is, of course, an obvious way of reducing the American "presence". We believe that this can be done in both civilian and military areas.

The credibility gap

One other item regarding the American involvement in Vietnam is the credibility gap. Many times members of our team privately expressed skepticism at the accuracy of the information and appraisals given us.

This is similar to the widespread skepticism greeting official pronouncements in the United States itself. Some observations, however, are in order before coming to the heart of the matter.

Americans and others visiting Vietnam tend to come with preconceptions. This always results in a certain amount of "selective perception." We all of us to some extent see what we wish to see. Some contradictions in reporting are thus to be expected. This report doubtless suffers somewhat from this error, in spite of all the very conscious efforts made to be completely objective and objectively complete.

There is built in a disposition on the part of military and civilian officials alike to report matters in as favorable a light as possible. Promotions usually depend on success in an assignment. Budgets depend often on statistics. The group knows of one instance

Civil Operations for Rural Development Support

Civil Operations for Rural Development

orig Cleveland Army Chapter #8



Washington, D.C. 20505

28 February 1977

Maj. John S. Perry, USAR
President, Cleveland Army Chapter No. 8
37351 Sugar Ridge Road
North Ridgeville, Ohio 44039

Dear Major Perry,

Thank you for your letter of January 20 to Mr. E. Henry Knoche, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, requesting his appearance at your general meeting in April. I apologize for the delay in responding, due to the general transition situation and the appointment of a new director of the Agency.

Mr. Knoche appreciates your invitation and if the date of April 20 is still open he would be pleased to appear. If for any reason he is unable to make the trip due to the press of business we would arrange for a substitute speaker from this Agency.

I will be pleased to discuss the arrangements with you by phone. We will try to contact you but in the event we are unable to do so I would appreciate your phoning me here. [redacted]

Once again, I apologize for the delay in answering but we are pleased to try to meet your needs.

Sincerely,

[redacted]
Deputy Assistant to the
Director of Central Intelligence

fc

STAT

STAT



CLEVELAND ARMY CHAPTER, NO. 8

Reserve Officers Association Of The United States



CLEVELAND, OHIO

20 Jaunaury 1977

Mr. Henry Knoche
Deputy Director CIA
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Knoche:

As an alumnus of W&J ('59) I received by copy of "The Independent Spirit", VOL 1, and read with great interest the article discussing your address to the homecoming banquet.

As President of the Army Chapter 8 of ROA, we are planning a general meeting in April of this year for all chapter members in the Cleveland area. We hope to secure a speaker for the meeting who is in the main-stream of National security and defense and open the meeting to the AUSA, and interested civilian and political individuals from the area.

Since an audience of concerned individuals, most of whom are actively working in fields of public service, and military Reserve would be extremely interested in your comments, I would like to ask you if you could honor us with a visit.

We are considering Wednesday 20 April as a primary date, with Monday 18 April as an alternate.

Would you please advise me of your availability and arrangements you require.

Thank you in advance for your consideration,

Sincerely,

JOHN S PERRY ('59)
MAJ, SC, USAR
President

RSVP
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"The Following Commentary is a paid advertisement"

CIA 5.03.75
(orig under S. Africa)

The Double Standards Game... and

THE RUMOUR THAT MUSHROOMED



The Soviet news agency Tass last month reported that "work is nearing completion in the Republic of South Africa for the creation of a nuclear weapon and preparations are being made for carrying out tests of this weapon". Warned Tass: "If the racist Pretoria regime were to obtain the nuclear weapon this would create a direct threat to the security of the African states."

It was not coincidence that this so-called "report" was launched by the Soviets on the eve of the Lagos conference organized to pillory South Africa.

The rumour, detonated in Moscow, rapidly mushroomed and created concern in the United States, Britain and France — all seeking reassurances from a somewhat perplexed South Africa — while Moscow and its allies continued to pontificate on the dangers of nuclear proliferation.

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