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CIA 102 WALTERS, Vernon
ORQ1 Dallas Council on
World Affairs

Dallas Council on World Affairs

AC 214 521-2171

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Dallas, Texas 75219

July 30, 1975

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

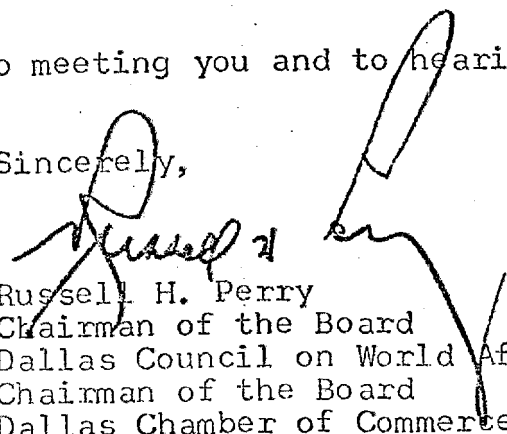
Dear General Walters:

On behalf of the Dallas Council on World Affairs, it is a pleasure to confirm your acceptance to address a luncheon meeting at 12 noon Tuesday, September 16, 1975, in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel. This meeting will be cosponsored by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and will terminate no later than 1:30 p.m. It is understood that your subject will be entitled "CIA and World Affairs".

The Dallas Council on World Affairs is an independent, voluntary, non-partisan organization of citizens and representative businesses of the Greater Dallas area. Many other distinguished individuals have appeared before our Council over the past twenty-three years, including heads of state, ambassadors and other important dignitaries.

We look forward to meeting you and to hearing your remarks.

Sincerely,


Russell H. Perry
Chairman of the Board
Dallas Council on World Affairs
Chairman of the Board
Dallas Chamber of Commerce

/im

CIA 102 WALTERS VERNON
- speeches
ORIG 1. DALLAS Council
~~ON~~ World Affairs
(orig under Walter)

SPEECH

by

LT. GENERAL VERNON A. WALTERS

before

DALLAS COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS

THE CIA AND WORLD AFFAIRS

DALLAS, TEXAS

16 September 1975

Approved For Release 2004/11/01 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200410001-0

Danko turns out test model of CIA ship, aircraft parts, gear to map human body

By BRADLEY MARTIN

Imagine an industrial complex in which woodworkers patiently turn out one-of-a-kind ship models—such as a 25-foot version of the CIA spy ship Hughes Glomar Explorer, where foundry workers cast aluminum parts for aircraft, and where an engineer tinkers with the prototype of a stereoscopic camera system for mapping and measuring the human body in three dimensions.

Imagine further that all these people are working on the products of a single company. And, finally, imagine that the company with this bizarre product mix, far from being a giant conglomerate, has only 60 employees and sales of around \$1.5 million a year.

That is diversification. And that is Danko Arlington, Inc., tucked away in a few buildings on East Wabash avenue in Northwest Baltimore, where its history and the proclivities of its current chief executive conspire to keep its corporate fingers in several pies at once.

The late Joseph O. Danko, Sr., with a brother-in-law, started the original firm in 1920 to make wooden patterns for casting. His son, Joseph O. Danko, Jr., recalled last week that the company survived the Depression and prospered during World War II. After the war, the senior Mr. Danko and several other people bought an aluminum foundry that had been started to serve the defense industry. It was named Arlington Bronze and Aluminum Company.

In the early 1950's, members of the group got into the manufacture of corrugated box machinery. When they eventually sold this operation, they looked around for another manufacturing line that would use castings produced in the Arlington foundry.

By this time, the junior Mr. Danko, a graduate of Poly and the engineering school at Cornell who describes himself as a "technically oriented fellow," was involved in the company. He became president in 1960.

In 1968 the company found a new direction it could take that would both relate to its foundry business and appeal to the younger Mr. Danko's inventive nature.

A Southeast Baltimore firm called Kelsh Instrument Company was in deep financial trouble and up for bids. Danko Arlington, among 14 contestants, won the bidding and took over Kelsh, which produced machines for plotting contour maps from stereoscopic photo models. The machines were made with aluminum castings.

The pattern shop, the foundry and the instruments company were brought together into a single firm. (Mr. Danko, who is 50 years old, says he owns about 95 percent of the stock, which is not publicly traded.)

The pattern shop had gotten into making ship models around 1966, producing them to scale so that marine architects could test their designs in the water.

The firm was so proud of the craftsmanship on one 1971 job, an odd-looking 25-foot model with a large, rectangular well and a price tag of \$7,000, that it framed a color photo of it and hung the photo in its reception area.

Recently, when the story broke that the Central Intelligence Agency had recovered at least part of a sunken Soviet submarine with a ship called the Hughes Glomar Explorer, the people at Danko Arlington looked at the photographs in the newspapers and took a new look at the photo of their model, Mr. Danko said. What they saw persuaded them that the model had been a test version of the Glomar Explorer.

The company has retained a 1971 purchase order for a customer identified as Global Marine, Inc., of Los Angeles, with instructions to send the finished model to the Naval Ship Research and Development Center's David Taylor Model Basin, outside Washington, where models of naval ship designs are tested.

Officials at Global Marine Development, Inc., of Newport Beach, Calif., the Global Marine subsidiary that worked on development of the Glomar Explorer, confirmed last week that the model number mentioned in the purchase order showed that the model was of the Glomar ship.

Nothing quite so glamorous is going on now in the Danko Arlington pattern division's shop. A model of a Great Lakes ore carrier is being built, with five different, interchangeable icebreaker bows that can be locked into place for separate testing so that their suitability can be compared.

And nearby, work continues on the company's original product: wooden patterns that can be packed into sticky sand and then removed for the pouring of molten metal that will harden into the shapes of the patterns.

The company's foundry division, user of some of those patterns, melts metal at around 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit and brass at around 2,300 degrees to make castings. Large aerospace contractors are major customers, and the division includes a laboratory with X-ray and metallurgical testing equipment to ensure that tight specifications are met.

The foundry accounts for the bulk of the firm's business and has been kept busy in recent years despite the recession, Mr. Danko said.

That, the president added, is the beauty of diversification. A few years ago, the foundry was lagging but the instrument business was doing very well, he said. Now the company's instrument business, like many other businesses providing capital goods, is quite slow—but the foundry is carrying it.

That is a good thing from Mr. Danko's point of view, especially since he is his company's chief engineer and appears to enjoy nothing better than designing and improving the intricate instruments that give a science-fiction feeling to the Danko Arlington complex.

When the firm took over Kelsh Instrument, the only products were the plotting instruments. To make contour maps with a plotting instrument, two aerial photographic images made from slightly different angles are projected through a lens system and merged. They form, to an operator equipped with special polarized spectacles, a single three-dimensional image.

The operator moves controls to cause a dot of white light to appear to stay at ground level while he moves the viewer. Land features and contour markings are automatically traced on a sheet of paper. This saves the trouble of conducting a detailed land survey to determine the contours.

The Kelsh instruments originally used red and blue filters—like the ones in the spectacles that used to be provided to patrons of theaters showing 3-D movies—to give the three-dimensional effect. After Danko Arlington took over Kelsh, Mr.

CONFIDENTIAL

OPOL DAVID R. DEANER Memorial

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DCI PUBLIC APPEARANCE

CIA 101 Bush, George

Event: David R. Deaner Memorial Lecture Series
Place: Dixon Hall, Tulane
Date: November 15, 1976
Time: 7:30-9:00 p.m.

Speaking from Text Yes _____ No x

Need Press Office Help to Prepare Text Yes _____ No x

Hand Out Text _____

Limited Release _____

Embargoed Release _____

Want Press Office to Attend Yes _____ No x

Press Conference Yes _____ No x

Need Press Office Help to Set Up Press Conference Yes _____ No x

Special Press Assistance Required _____

Comments 30 minute speech followed by 30 Q&A from panel of 3 teachers (One is a General International Relations specialist; another will be a S.E. Asia specialist and the third will be the moderator) This session will be followed by 15-20 minute student Q&A session _____

Travel Arrangements Neil will introduce you. _____

Contact Neil Bush -- (504) 861-8991
call him on Mon, Wed, or Fri at 11:30 a.m.

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CONFIDENTIAL

E - 217,423
S - 296,818

AUG 29 1974

CIA 401 Drug TRAFFIC

CIA 4 Turkey

ORG 1 DEA (DRUG
ENFORCEMENT

ADMINISTRATION

U. S. Drug Agent Ouster Feared Turkey's Aim

WASHINGTON (NNS) — Fear is mounting that the Turkish government may force U.S. drug agents out of Turkey.

The agents have been trying to help prevent the shipment of Turkish opium to the United States.

Washington's fears were roused by an Ankara newspaper article which officials here suspect was planted by the Turkish government to whip up public sentiment in Turkey against the presence of U.S. Drug Enforcement administration (DEA) agents.

The article accused the DEA agents of refusing to cooperate with Turkish authorities, of being a branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and of themselves being narcotics smugglers.

The U.S. embassy in Ankara considered the article so significant that it cabled its contents to Secretary of State Kissinger. A DEA memorandum dated Aug. 12, the day the ca-

ble reached Washington, said: "Mr. (Dea Administrator John R.) Bartels feels that this (the newspaper article) may be the beginning of a campaign to toss DEA out of Turkey."

Bartels, through a spokesman, now says he never expressed such a view of the article, and that "We've had nothing but cooperation from the Turkish government."

But Rep. Lester L. Wolff, D-N.Y., a congressional crusader against heroin smuggling, said he is convinced the article means, "They are setting the stage for asking our agents to leave."

The Ankara newspaper, Cumhuriyet, was described in the embassy cable as "left of center" and "influential." Sources in Washington add that the newspaper is "supportive of the government."

A DEA source said: "There probably were government sponsors of that article. At least one government minister

must have talked to them (Cumhuriyet's editors)."

The Turkish government agreed in 1971 to ban opium, poppy production in Turkey, the source of most of the heroin smuggled to the East Coast of the United States. In exchange, the U.S. government agreed to subsidize Turkey's former poppy farmers.

But the Turks recently rescinded the poppy growing ban, prompting Wolff and other members of Congress to warn of a new wave of heroin smuggling. A Wolff resolution calling for an end to all U.S. economic and military aid to Turkey unless the Turks take

convincing steps to assure the opium will not get into illicit channels has been passed by the House and is now being considered by the Senate.

According to Wolff, seed has already been distributed in Turkey for planting this autumn.

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Approved For Release 2004/11/01 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200410001-0

P-ETTINGER, DAVID
ARAB BOON FOUNDATION
AFME (AMERICAN FRIENDS
OF THE MIDDLE EAST)

American Friends of the Middle East

This is the second in a series of articles describing the affiliations, statements, and activities of several Washington organizations which promote Arab interests in the United States.

American Friends of the Middle East (AFME), located in an expansive office on Massachusetts Avenue, describes itself as a "private, non-profit organization dedicated to furthering communication and understanding between the peoples of the Middle East and North Africa and the people of the United States through educational and informational programs."

According to Director of Information Services, Joan L. Borum, AFME was created in 1951 when it became apparent that the United States was destined to play a significant role in the Middle East. As a result of efforts by several noted individuals active in the Arab Middle East, AFME was organized to present "the other side" of the Middle East story, which its founders felt was not adequately represented or heard in this country.

"We have always tried not to favor the pro-Arab side or the pro-Israel side," Borum said, "but have looked at the Palestine question from a pro-American side." She maintained that American political decisions concerning the Middle East are often "made without adequate access of information."

Avowed Anti-Zionism

Politically, however, AFME is anything but neutral. The organization is avowedly anti-Zionist—though not anti-Israel—asserted Borum, who did not see this as a political orientation. Challenging Israel's right to exist as an "exclusive theocratic state," Borum insisted that because the creation of Israel was predicated by the Zionist movement "it was established on wrong premises." She called American support for the founding of Israel "a big mistake in terms of American national interest. We don't think Israel will ever be a viable entity in the Middle East," she said.

To be sure, AFME today has assumed a much more restrained political role than in the past when it boasted such extremists and well-known anti-Zionists as Dr. Elmer Berger, Harold B. Minor, and Kermit Roosevelt on its Board of Directors. The stigma of the viciously anti-Zionist activities of former

der Dorothy Thompson, however, has not yet worn off entirely. Nowadays, AFME is less concerned about disseminating outright propaganda as about emphasizing Arab medical, educational, and economic progress.

With total membership under a thousand, AFME relies in small part on a little over three thousand individual contributors to help finance its operations. There is no need to actively solicit funds, however, since a steady flow of money comes from numerous contracts and grants from major corporations and foundations. Among these are the Ford Foundation, the Department of State, and the American-operated Saudi Arabian Airlines.

Oil companies and other major industries have also contributed, but Borum termed these sums "very minor" since the organization itself is "not a direct service to them" and, therefore, not necessarily in their interest to support. In recent years no corporate funding has exceeded \$5,000 per year.

CIA Funding

Borum admitted that in the past AFME had received significant sums from organizations, including the philanthropic Dearborn Foundation, which were later shown to be conduits for CIA funds. Borum added that since the disclosure in 1964, there has been no financial assistance from sources receiving CIA funding. (See *Near East Report Special Survey, 1964.*)

A significant portion of AFME's disbursements are to its eight overseas offices in the Arab world—none in Israel. Besides the main Washington office, there are U.S. branches in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, with several more local chapters scattered throughout the country.

Although funds are primarily used for "manpower and development projects" in Arab countries, nearly one-half of AFME's total revenues go to maintenance and administration. At present top priority is being given to counseling Arab students for admission to American universities under programs sponsored by the U.S. government. AFME also sends specialists to Arab countries to establish bases of cooperation with religious, cultural, and social-minded leaders of the Middle East. It sponsors programs of Arab speakers before student, church, and civic groups to acquaint American au-

diences with the Arab viewpoint and conducts an active publication-campaign.

Besides its bi-monthly newsletter, *AFME Report*, the organization puts out literature describing its activities and promoting the sale of books and pamphlets articulating the Arab position. These publications unabashedly reflect AFME's anti-Zionist posture.

Viewpoints, published monthly, deals with cultural and economic events in the Arab world. The "Basic Facts Series" is a compilation of pamphlets providing general information on individual Arab countries. *Mid East*, a monthly review of events, was discontinued in 1971 for lack of funds. Additionally, AFME acts as a clearing house for information on the Middle East by offering books and other publications to its members and contributors at substantial discounts. Perusal of the list of information services, however, favors representation of the Arab perspective on the problem.

One of AFME's principal objectives is combating what Borum categorized as "misinformation" of the American public by Zionist elements. Asked whether AFME's anti-Zionist leaning did not place the integrity of the organization as a nonpartisan one into question, Borum hesitated before saying that this was a serious consideration which she needed more time to think about.

—DAVID ETTINGER

Joseph E. Buchanan, Wm. Walker
Carrollton Press, Inc.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 4

THE PARADE MAGAZINE
Washington Post
8 October 1978

The Man Who Sells Brof

by Joseph E. Persico

Today, the Declassified Documents Reference System regularly scoops the major news and publishing media. In September 1977, for example, newspapers, wire services and magazines carried a story—gleaned from a new book, *Marina and Lee*—reporting that Lee Harvey Oswald had planned to kill Richard Nixon in Dallas months before Oswald assassinated President Kennedy. Subscribers to the Carrollton service knew about the Nixon threat a full year before it came out in the popular press. The story appeared among 325 Oswald-related documents which the Carrollton Press had legally obtained from government files.

In the spring of 1978, *Legend: The Secret Life of Lee Harvey Oswald*, a heavily promoted book by Edward Jay Epstein, shed new light on Oswald's life in the Soviet Union. The information was not news, however, to Carrollton subscribers who had read about Oswald's Russian sojourn 18 months before the book came out.

The Carrollton report included a verbatim transcript of the diary Oswald kept, poor spelling and all. An Oct. 21, 1959, entry, for example, gives Oswald's reaction upon being denied Soviet citizenship: "I decided to end it. Soak ristin cold water to numb the pain. Than slash my left wrist. Than plang wrist into bathtub of hot water. . . . Somewhere, a violin plays, as I watch my life whirl away." Soviet officials found Oswald bleeding to death and rushed him to a hospital in time to save him. One can only speculate on the course of history had they arrived an hour later.

Subscribers to the Declassified Documents Reference System can also read of Oswald's bitterness when his proposal of marriage was rejected by Ella, a beautiful Russian Jew: "I realize she was never serious with me, but only exploited my being an American to get the envy of the other girls who consider me different from the Russian Boys. I am miserable!"

In July 1977, the Washington Post Secret Experiments on Behavior Control." Subscribers to the Carrollton

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CIA 2.05.1 FOWA

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Documents Reference System

(orig under Persico)

would have on a meeting or a conference."

The report stated that "a very small dose" of LSD was placed in a bottle of Cointreau. One man who drank unwittingly from the bottle was Dr. Frank Olson, an Army civilian employee who thereafter went into a state of depression and, 10 days after the drug experiment, plunged to his death from a New York City hotel room.

Another Carrollton document reveals some CIA thinking at the time regarding the potential of drugs: "Some of the individuals in the agency had to know tremendous amounts of information, and if a way could be found to produce amnesia . . . after the individual left the agency—it would be a remarkable thing."

The Declassified Documents Reference System also scooped The New York Times as well as a number of other major dailies and television news departments on these former secrets: that U.S. forces stood ready in 1964 to back up a military coup against Brazil's civilian government; that the Soviet Union probably suffered several nuclear power plant accidents in the late 1950's and early 1960's; and that the U.S. Army Chemical Corps had had studies done to learn how synthetic marijuana might be mass-produced as a chemical warfare agent.

Some newspapers, to make sure that no potential news from the Declassified Documents Reference System slips past them, have become subscribers. These include such distant journalistic cousins as The New York Times and the National Enquirer.

Numerous foreign governments besides the Soviet Union are interested in obsolete secrets. In a letter postmarked "Peking," a Mr. Huang Fu-sheng, book buyer for the Chinese Communist regime, requested

In December 1976, a man in a shapeless gray suit entered a suburban building within sight of the nation's capital. In an office on the ninth floor he peeled \$2000 from a thick roll of bills and left carrying a cardboard box. In it were thousands of microfilmed documents marked "Secret" and "Top Secret." The man was an official of the Soviet embassy. The ninth-floor office belonged to the Carrollton Press, Inc. And the transaction was completely legitimate.

The Soviet Union was merely one among hundreds of subscribers to a highly unusual publishing venture—an enterprise possible only in a society as open as the United States's. Carrollton's Declassified Documents Reference System sells recently unveiled official secrets from the files of the CIA, FBI, Pentagon, State Department and other federal agencies. The idea was born in the fertile imagination of William Walter Buchanan, a former CIA officer and Carrollton's founder.

Buchanan, 50, left the CIA in 1957. After several years as a management consultant and publishing executive, he formed the Carrollton Press in 1967. Initially, the firm published indexes to scholarly journals and innocuous government documents of interest primarily to libraries.

Then, in 1974, Congress overhauled the Freedom of Information Act. Suddenly, thousands of official secrets were being declassified. "I knew," Buchanan says, "that there was no way for scholars, libraries or ordinary citizens to find out which documents were available. Nobody in the government even knew."

In time-honored American entrepreneurial tradition, Buchanan saw an unmet need and filled it. He hired Annadel Wile, a former information-processing expert with the CIA, and the Carrollton Press began purchasing copies of declassified documents. These were summarized, indexed, reproduced on microfilm and offered initially to those libraries able to meet the stiff subscription rates. In 1976, documents declassified in a particular year, \$3950 for the 16,000 documents

3

P-Cockburn, Alexander
Ridgeway, James
CIA 4.02 Glomar Explorer

The Race for Riches on the Ocean Floor

by Alexander Cockburn & James Ridgeway

As the Howard Hughes mystery ship, Glomar Explorer, prowled about the Pacific last summer, its every move was studied in fascination by a small group of businessmen 6000 miles away in Gloucester, Va., a sleepy little town on the Chesapeake Bay.

For these men Howard Hughes and his ungainly barge had become a specter. They feared Hughes might suddenly emerge the winner in what to American industry had become a ferocious struggle, the race to win control of the minerals lying at the bottom of the ocean.

Gloucester is the headquarters of Deepsea Ventures, Inc., a subsidiary of Tenneco, the international energy conglomerate, which, together with partners in Japan, Belgium and the U.S., is swiftly working to become the first company in the world to open a mine on the ocean floor.

As the Hughes ship edged into Hawaiian waters, the Deepsea men watched nervously. They now insist they knew nothing of the Soviet sub that the Glomar was trying to raise for

the CIA. What worried them was that Hughes might have stolen the march, and begun mining ahead of them.

But the Deepsea men held steady. Then, on Nov. 15, 1974, they made their own daring move. Richard Greenwald, the company lawyer, was dispatched to the courthouse in Gloucester where he filed a mining claim.

To Kissinger's office

Later that day a messenger brought the same claim along with a request for "diplomatic protection" to the office of Henry Kissinger, U.S. Secretary of State. Within a day or so details of the claim reached ambassadors of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, and other powers. Soon the claim was published in newspapers from Tokyo to Johannesburg to Caracas.

The claim was extraordinary. For the mine which Deepsea Ventures staked out was 800 miles west of Mexico, 650 miles from the nearest dry land—a tiny French-owned islet—and about 15,000 feet below surface of the Pacific. To be precise it covered a 23,000-square-mile rectangle of seafloor just north of the Equator.

For Deepsea Ventures the unique claim was a big leap forward in its 10-year struggle to win the race for the billions of dollars worth of precious minerals lying on the floor of the world's oceans.

It is a race in which Americans, Japanese and Belgians battle against Canadians, British and French. It pits American against American, Texas wildcatters against U.N. bureaucrats. Corporate fortunes hang on the outcome.

What is the prize they seek?

For many years it has been known that vast stretches of the sea floor are covered with rocklike objects that resemble black potatoes. These "nodules," as the scientists call them, are rich in manganese, cobalt, nickel and cop-

per. According to some estimates there is enough mineral wealth contained in these black potatoes to supply the world's metal needs for centuries.

But only in the last 10 years has anyone taken seriously the idea of actually harvesting this immense crop. Now the giant international corporations are ready to invest billions to recover the nodules and extract their vital metals.

Political complications

These companies are getting the backing of their governments. Without such ingredients as manganese for steel products, advanced countries cannot survive. But the main sources of these metals are politically volatile African nations like Zaire or Zambia. They long have been resentful at domination by the advanced industrial world. Ever since the Arabs and other oil exporting nations seized control of their own oil resources, nations such as the U.S. have lived with the nightmare that vital metal supplies could be withheld from them in political and economic power plays. Hence the interest in the harvest from the ocean floor.

More than half a dozen companies have already invested about \$200 million to get launched in ocean mining.

At first the difficulties seemed almost insuperable. The job involved using a 15,000-foot-long vacuum cleaner from a pitching ship, guided by underwater TV cameras, sucking up the prized nodules and at the same time keeping out the sea sludge. Design of the suction equipment has been hard enough. But then once aboard, the nodules must be transferred to another ship, hauled back to dry land, crushed up in a factory where the valuable metals can be separated out for final processing.

Near the Equator

Deepsea Ventures now feels it can do all this. Since 1964 John E. Flipse, the president, has guided his staff of mining engineers and naval architects in a careful search of the ocean floor. Using underwater TV cameras they have searched the Indian Ocean, plowed up and down the Atlantic coast, even looked at reports of nodules underlying Antarctica. But Flipse said they finally decided the best nodule trove lay just north and south of the Equator in the Pacific. And it was here, in 1969, they finally hit on what they now call the

ORGI
Deepsea
Ventures
(orig under
Cockburn)

CIA 103 Hetu, Herbert

Defense Information School

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 20

THE LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP JOURNAL
(Indianapolis, Ind.)
22 February 1978

CIA attempts to dispel old

image

IN AN effort to let the American people know what they are paying for, the Central Intelligence Agency has created a public affairs office to correct misconceptions about foreign intelligence activities.

Herbert Hetu, Director of Public Affairs, was at Fort Benjamin Harrison last week, one of many stops around the country. While there, he addressed about 300 persons in the Defense Information School. The move to make intelligence more open to the public was mandated by President Jimmy Carter.

HETU SAID of the visit to the school, "I think it's sort of historic for an intelligence public affairs person to be at a school where we are teaching military men to tell the truth. No one told me what to say, to the men. We could not do this in any other country."

He was appointed to the new post by Admiral Stansfield Turner, CIA Director. A retired Navy captain, Hetu knew Turner well in the Navy.

HETU SAID the CIA has "had some bad raps" and is faced with a retroactive morality. Some of the things done 20 years ago made sense but look pretty bad today. He cited as an example the drug testing during the Korean conflict. He said America had information that the North Koreans were using these drugs on our men who were prisoners. The testing was done to establish the effects they could have on those men.

Another image he is hoping to dispel is that the CIA surveys the American citizen. He said this is never done and never has been done. The FBI handles all internal affairs.

COMMENTING ON his job Hetu stated, "We feel

that giving out the information we can, helps us to protect that which must be kept secret." Last year the agency did 95 unclassified studies including such topics as world energy, oil production in the U.S.S.R. and China, international terrorism and population.

Hetu said they are creating a new model of American intelligence. The traditional model was patterned after the English where the head man is kept secret, even from his agents. He noted the contrast between that and the fact that Turner's picture was recently on the covers of Newsweek and Time Magazine.

"WE WANT people to know we are doing a good job of intelligence and doing it legally and ethically," he concluded.



TERRORISM—Herbert Hetu, CIA public affairs director, shows an agency study on terrorism to Col. Donald E. Gelke, Commandant of the Defense Information School at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Hetu spoke at the DINFOS Guest Lecture Program. [LTI photo by Phyllis J. Alexander]

P-Dunkin, Tom
CIA 1.54 Werbell, Mite
CIA 4.01 Drugs

Curious Defense in Dope-Ring Trial

By Tom Dunkin
Newsday Special Correspondent

Miami—On the surface, it appears like an ordinary criminal trial. Defense attorneys, however, suggest that their clients were merely unsung heroes in an unconventional war.

The war was Richard Nixon's "War On Drugs," and the five men charged with plotting to smuggle 50,000 pounds of marijuana a month into the U.S. from Colombia claim they are soldiers. They would like the former President, along with his generals, to swear to it.

Egil Krogh, a former Nixon aide, was to be the first witness called by the defense tomorrow in the trial of the five men. Krogh, who coordinated Nixon's worldwide war on drug trafficking, was called by lawyers for a colorful and controversial international arms broker charged with being the head of the alleged smuggling scheme.

Mitchell L. Werbell III, 58, of Powder Springs, Ga., "was the apex" of the alleged scheme, according to testimony of federal Drug Enforcement Administration undercover agents. Werbell's attorneys claim his involvement was "in the best interests of the government" and that Krogh, Nixon and John Ehrlichman, another top Nixon aide, can prove it.

Nixon's lawyers are fighting the subpoena, which U.S. District Judge Peter T. Fay twice has refused to quash. Fay reserved ruling on whether to demand Nixon's presence until the prosecution completes its case.

The flamboyant Werbell, whose past activities include a 1967 indictment for planning to invade Haiti and depose the late president-for-life Francois Duvalier, is represented by a distinctive legal team. Retired Army Col. Reid W. Kennedy, a defense attorney, was trial judge in the army court-martial of Lt. William Calley. Atlanta attorney Edwin Marger, also on the defense side, earned some notoriety in 1965 in a Buffalo, N.Y., case in which he won acquittal for British pilot John Hawke. Marger persuaded a jury that Hawke's flying B-26 bombers from the United States to Portuguese Angola had the hidden sanction of the U.S. government and that he was not involved in illegally exporting the tools of war.

Marger and Kennedy are following the same tactics in defense of Werbell, whose 1967 indictment for violating the U.S. Neutrality Act in the Haitian affair was quietly dismissed by the government.

Also accused with Werbell are John Nardi, 61, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 410 in Cleveland, Ohio; Morton Franklin, 49, a Cleveland insurance agency owner; Gerald Cunningham, 35, a Deerfield Beach, Fla., weapons manufacturer, and William Bell, 49, of Raleigh, N.C., an ex-Marine fighter pilot.

Defense lawyers stress that no marijuana was brought into the country in the alleged scheme.

Werbell heads an international arms exporting firm, Defense Systems International Inc., with offices in his home. He also shared a Washington, D.C., building in 1974 with the DEA that the agency used as a "safe house", Werbell's defense claims. According to the defense, the building was used by DEA special operations branch chief Lt. Col. Lucien Conein to meet with 12 new internal security investigators recruited from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Conein, formerly a CIA operative in South Vietnam, is a friend of Werbell's dating from World War II behind-the-lines exploits in which both served with the Office of Strategic Services in China and Indochina. Conein also has been subpoenaed as a defense witness.

Werbell visited Vietnam and Thailand three times between 1967 and end of the Vietnam War. That was after he perfected what is known as the world's best firearms silencer and had developed with inventor Gordon Ingram of Los Angeles the Ingram submachine gun.

Werbell also was involved in the 1965 Dominican Republic revolt, in the role of a banana planter, who among other activities, occupied the lead tank as counter-revolutionary forces of Gen. Antonio Imbert drove to the Ozama River skirmishing with rebel troops.

A DEA agent under cross-examination has testified he had no knowledge of Werbell's having served 30 years with the OSS, CIA "and other governmental agencies", as the defense sought to build its case on the premise that Werbell and the others are involved in a situation in which "one arm of the government didn't know what the other was doing."

Org Defense Systems
INTERNATIONAL
FX

1 OCT 1971

P-Kessler, Ronald
CIA 3.01.7
CIA 3.01.2
Bell, Allan D. Jr.
Wallace, Clyde
Engl, Dektor Counter-
Intelligence + Security

New Bug-Killer Developed to Foil Secret Telephonic Super-Snooper

By Ronald Kessler
Washington Post Staff Writer

A group of former military intelligence wiretap experts say they have developed a method of counteracting a still-classified bugging device that transforms any telephone into an open, transmitting microphone.

Even the name of the recently publicized bugging device is classified, they said, and declined to reveal it.

The experts, who say they have worked with the Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation on electronic surveillance, said the secret device was developed by government intelligence agencies more than 10 years ago, and they described as accurate a Washington Post story last Friday disclosing the existence of the device.

What is unique about the device, the story quoted Clyde Wallace, a manufacturer of bugging equipment, as saying, is that it bugs and taps from remote locations without the need to physically enter the premises and install any listening equipment.

Wiretapping is interception of telephone calls, while bugging is surreptitious eavesdropping on room conversations with the help of electronic aids.

The device, Wallace told a group of federal law enforcement and security investigators, can be placed anywhere on a telephone line, on a telephone pole, inside a cable vault, or in telephone company switching offices. Or it can be connected to leased lines that permit monitoring of conversations from secret rooms.

The device places a radio frequency wave on the line. The wave activates a switch in the telephone to be bugged, permitting sound waves from the room where the phone is installed to be transmitted down the telephone line from the telephone mouthpiece, even when the receiver is on the hook.

According to Wallace, two federal agencies are already using the device. Both the CIA and FBI declined to comment last week on whether they are the agencies.

The former military intelligence experts, who have formed a company to manufacture bugging and debugging equipment, said the countermeasure they have developed against the secret bug has been tested on it and is effective, although they said they do not currently have the bug in their offices.

The company, formed last June, is Dektor Counterintelligence and Security, Inc., in Springfield. Four of its officers have extensive backgrounds in installing and detecting bugs and taps in the military. One of the officers, Arnold E. Preston, was a senior instructor and researcher in telephone countermeasures at the Army Intelligence School at Ft. Monmouth, until he joined the company last spring.

Allan D. Bell Jr., president of Dektor and holder of more than half its stock, retired in 1968 as a lieutenant colonel after 15 years in military intelligence and counterintelligence, including work on security matters in the office of the Secretary of Defense.

On his resume, Bell, 44, lists 12 military decorations and awards, 37 publications on intelligence and security, and 11 James Bond-like inventions given to military intelligence, including concealed lock-picking equipment and vehicle surveillance devices.

One invention Bell, through his company, is marketing is a device to detect lies by electronically measuring the voice of the subject as he tells a lie. The device would permit checks on truth or falsehood without the knowledge or permission of the subject.

Bell and his colleagues left military intelligence, they say, because of frustration with what they call the slow pace of their bugging and debugging discoveries.

Bell wouldn't say how frequently the government may use the secret bugging device or whether even more sophisticated devices have been developed.

"My career through the years has been keeping my mouth shut," Bell, smiling, said.

Eavesdroppers do not necessarily use the most sophisticated devices available, Bell said. "When a person goes on a bugging job, his choice of devices is based on such factors as importance of clarity, amount of time the bug will be in use, need for undetectability, and the accessibility of the area," he said.

If a room can be entered to install a bug, it generally will be, Bell said, for the sake of clarity. One of the best places to do the bugging is in a telephone, because it is usually in a central location for the clearest pick up of conversation and comes equipped with its own power and wires leading outside.

By bugging a phone, the eavesdropper can intercept both telephone calls and room conversations. The most "interesting" conversations, Bell said, are those that occur within five minutes after the subject has finished a telephone call. During this time, Bell said, he may tell an associate or a secretary what he really thought of the person he was talking with.

There are about 12 ways to bug a phone, most of them requiring some alteration of the instrument itself. Some can only be detected by taking x-rays of the phone, Bell said.

Bell said any of the methods including the secret bugging device that does not require alteration of the phone can be foiled with Dektor's Telephone Security Device, a neat box that fits under the telephone.

What it does is quite simple. It disconnects the phone and stops all signals in it.

Many security agencies instruct employees in sensitive jobs to manually unplug their telephones from wall jacks when they are not in use, Bell said. A separate bell signals the user that he has a call, and he then connects the phone.

There is a problem with this clumsy method, Bell said: The bell itself can be used as a bug.

What happens, he explained, is that the wires coiled around the field of a permanent magnet in the bell vibrate when sound waves strike them, and these vibrations can be transmitted down the telephone wire to create an effective bug.

The Dektor device, which costs \$100 for a single line telephone and \$477 for a five-line model, eliminates this problem, Bell said, by supplying independent electrical current—rather than telephone system current—to the bell, cutting off any connection between the bell and the telephone line. The bell is activated by a light rather than an electrical switch, eliminating the possibility that the switch could be bypassed with radio waves, Bell added.

The device cuts off the remaining telephone connections both physically, with a switch, and electrically, by short-circuiting all 50 separate connections that are housed in a five-line telephone.

The security device does nothing to prevent eavesdropping while the telephone is being used, Bell said. There are only two ways to prevent interception of the call itself: foregoing telephone calls, and using expensive scramblers on both ends of the conversation, he said.

P. Milius, Peter
~~Big Democrats~~
(orig under Milius)

Survey: Democrats Still Favor Big Government

By Peter Milius

Washington Post Staff Writer

This is reputed to be an anti-Washington year in politics, and Jimmy Carter is regarded as somehow an anti-Washington candidate. But don't let them fool you: The Democrats have not abandoned their traditional belief in big government.

A majority of the delegates who will nominate Carter Wednesday night would rather continue to have "large government with many services" than go to "smaller government with fewer services," a survey by The Washington Post has found.

Majorities also agree with such propositions as "the government in Washington should see to it that everyone has a job," and "the federal government should break up oil companies and other big businesses whose size reduces competition," and "the government should institute and operate a national health care program."

And the platform that the delegates will adopt tonight — a platform Carter helped to draft, and with which the former Georgia governor says he is quite comfortable — is also plainly in the interventionist tradition that began for the Democrats with the New Deal.

The Post, in its survey, put a set of questions to a representative cross-section of more than 400 delegates to the convention. Forty-nine per cent said they favored bigger government with many services, versus 36 per cent on the other side and the rest unsure.

Sixty-two per cent thought the government should make sure everyone has a job while 31 per cent did not. (The platform backs public jobs for the unemployed "to the extent required.")

Here are percentages on various other questions asked:

The government should act to fragment big oil and other corporations if their size impedes competition: 66 per cent yes; 25 per cent no, the rest unsure. (The platform leans in the same direction.)

The government should start a national health care program: 81 per cent yes, 13 no. (The platform: yes.)

"Racial integration of the public elementary schools should be achieved even if it requires busing": 47 per cent yes, 44 no. (The platform says in a non-committal way that busing "remains a judicial tool of last resort" in desegregation cases.)

The United States could safely have a "significantly smaller defense budget" than the \$100 billion one it has today: 63 per cent yes, 29 no. (The platform and Carter both favor a cut of \$5 billion to \$7 billion.)

"The United States has a moral obligation to prevent the destruction of Israel": 74 per cent yes, 18 no. ("We will continue our consistent support of Israel," says the platform.)

"The United States should take all steps including the use of force to prevent the spread of communism": 22 per cent yes, 68 no. (It is probably fair

to describe the platform as half hard-line and half soft.)

"There is nothing wrong with using the CIA to support governments friendly to the United States and to try to undermine hostile governments": 23 per cent yes, 69 per cent no. (The platform would limit "covert action" by intelligence agencies to "only the most compelling cases" and says "assassination must be prohibited.")

On other questions, 74 per cent said they would like stricter gun control laws (which the platform endorses) and 21 per cent would not; 32 per cent said they approve of state right-to-work laws while 59 per cent do not. (The platform would strip states of their right to pass such laws.)

Twenty-nine per cent endorsed the use of racial quotas to insure black representation in school admissions and jobs, while 59 per cent said such decisions should be "strictly on merit." (The platform does not use the word "quotas.")

The platform itself contains no denunciation of the federal government. Carter has characterized the federal government as a "bureaucratic mess . . . disorganized, wasteful . . . and . . . incomprehensible," and has pledged if elected to reorganize "the present 1,900 federal departments," into "no more than 200, with a great savings in tax money." It was that proposal, more than anything else, that won him his anti-Washington reputation.

continued

THE OCCIDENTAL
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
2 February 1979

Org 1 Occidental College
CIA 604 Curran, Larrea
Org 1 Democratic Socialist
Alliance



GO AWAY, CIA!—Approximately 25 students grouped outside Morrison Lounge Wednesday to protest a scheduled CIA

information seminar. Students in the seminar reported that the agitators' chants made it difficult to hear.

DSA protests CIA job seminar

by SUSAN KESELENKO
Assistant News Editor

More than twenty-five student demonstrators attracted attention Wednesday morning as they chided CIA recruiter Larry Curran's lecture with chants such as "Go and see the CIA, you can kill someone today." Curran, invited by the placement center to speak on job possibilities, did not seem disturbed by the protest, claiming he has had such a "fan club" since the 1960's and is used to it.

The primary purpose of the demonstration organized by the Democratic Socialist Alliance, was to draw Occidental's attention to CIA activities. Posters which hung along the Morrison Lounge Patio and freely dispersed literature were provided in attempt to educate students about particular charges the demonstrators leveled against the CIA.

The CIA's violation of civil rights, successful and attempted assassinations of foreign leaders, and involvement in overthrowing foreign governments were among the grievances cited.

CIA currently attempts to project an innocuous image, events still occur which indicate that this image is imprecise. Van Fossen claims that "The flack is over with; the CIA is not bothered by Congress and students which is why they are seen on campuses today."

Another purpose of the demonstration was to let the CIA know that students respond to their activities. Van Fossen stated that even though Curran is just one small representative of the CIA, the demonstration nevertheless symbolized opposition to the entire system.

Members involved considered the demonstration a success. People on campus were aware of the protest, and more importantly, the CIA's attention was caught. Van Fossen noted that the students present were committed and effective in angering people.

Although anger was raised, reactions are not particularly hostile toward the protesters. Director of Career Counseling Pamela

were "noisy, but well organized, and handled themselves in a peaceable manner." Mc Clure noted that Curran was prepared for the protest activities, and was "poised and capable" in spite of them. Mc Clure finally claimed that students have a right to dissent, stating that it was a "good experience."

CIA 4-01 MK ULTRA
ORGI DENVER UN

WASHINGTON POST
6 September 1977

Around the Nation

CIA Experiments

DENVER—The University of Denver has been informed that mind-control experiments financed by the Central Intelligence Agency were conducted at the school during a three-year period beginning in 1957.

But the man who performed the experiments as a graduate student says he did not know the foundation grant was CIA-related.

University Chancellor Maurice B. Mitchell said he received a letter informing him that the private school had been involved in psychological experiments financed by the CIA.

The experiments were performed by Alden B. Sears, now a Methodist minister in Grant, Neb., on a grant from the Geschickter Foundation for Medical Research.

Sears had been working on using hypnosis in remedial teaching. He said the foundation "asked me if I wanted to do more research along those lines and asked me to apply for a research grant. At no time, then or afterwards, was the CIA ever mentioned."

Jacobs, John
CIA 4.01 MK ULTRA

AZ
WASHINGTON POST

27 August 1977

Dialogue Sought
With Professor
In CIA Probe

By John Jacobs

Washington Post Staff Writer

Georgetown University said yesterday "it seems promising" that university lawyers can meet next week with Dr. Joseph F. Geschickter, a Georgetown professor emeritus, who helped the CIA with its MK-ULTRA mind control experiments.

The 76-year-old pathologist and cancer researcher established the Geschickter Fund for Medical Research, through which the CIA funneled money to fund MK-ULTRA projects in the 1950s and 1960's. He has been unavailable for comment since his name surfaced a month ago in connection with the CIA. A Senate subcommittee has subpoenaed him to testify Sept. 9.

The university, which last week received official notification that it was part of the CIA program, is investigating the matter. It has received 70 pages of CIA documents, which an official said confirm press reports that the CIA funneled \$375,600 through the Geschickter Fund toward construction of a new medical wing at the hospital. The agency wanted to use one-sixth of the space there for experiments in chemical and biological warfare.

In another development, Chancellor Maurice Mitchell of Denver University confirmed that his university was notified by the CIA that it was one of the 86 institutions CIA Director Stansfield Turner said were used, knowingly or not, in MK-ULTRA.

Other universities that have publicly acknowledged similar letters from the CIA in the last few weeks include the University of Maryland, George Washington University, Harvard, Stanford, Columbia, Princeton, Ohio State and The University of Pennsylvania. GW has received documents from the CIA about its role but has refused to release them.

Dr. Wilbur C. Miller, now president of Drake University in Ohio, taught in the psychology department at Denver in 1954. He said a Dr. L. T. Miller headed the department then and died in the late '50s. Wilbur Miller said he didn't know of any CIA-related research there, "but I vaguely remember something about hypnosis." MK-ULTRA was interested in hypnosis and LSD for offensive purposes and for protecting CIA agents from brainwashing and interrogation by hostile governments.

Other documents the CIA made public Thursday describe a 1960 MK-ULTRA project to study voting records of registered voters in a "friendly foreign nation." The research proposal, which was approved with a budget of \$7,490, expected to study 25,000 voters, who were eligible if they were male homeowners, at least 30 years old.

The principal researcher, whose name is deleted in the documents, and who apparently did not know the research was sponsored by the CIA, wondered where some of the promised research material would come from.

Mitchell said he doesn't know what the CIA's involvement was at Denver, but whatever did happen was before his time.

"I'm perfectly happy to deal with this openly," Mitchell said. "It's about time some of this crap got aired."

A March 8, 1954, document released by the CIA several weeks ago was addressed to a Dr. Miller from a person whose name was deleted. It said: "I will do my best to answer any other questions about the transfer of the project to Denver University." Whatever the project, it had a budget of at least \$7,200 for a 10-month period.

Geschickter, Dr.
Charles ~~Miller~~ F.

Org 1 Geschickter
Fund

Org 1 Georgetown Uni.

~~Org 1 Denver Uni.~~

Uni. of Maryland

George Washington

HARVARD

STANFORD

Columbia

Princeton

Ohio State

Uni. of Pa.

(Correction attached)

Charles ←

AM-EXPERIMENTS 9-4

DENVER (UPI) -- THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER SUNDAY SAID THE SCHOOL PARTICIPATED IN MIND CONTROL EXPERIMENTS SPONSORED BY THE CIA 20 YEARS AGO, BUT DID NOT KNOW AT THAT TIME OF THE SPY AGENCY'S INVOLVEMENT.

MAURICE MITCHELL SAID HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM THE CIA ON AUG. 12 INFORMING HIM THAT FROM 1954 TO 1957 ALDEN B. SEARS, THEN A D.U. GRADUATE STUDENT, CONDUCTED THE EXPERIMENTS UNDER A GRANT FROM THE GESCHIKTER FOUNDATION FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH, A CIA FRONT.

"AS FAR AS WE KNEW AT THE TIME, GESCHIKTER FOUNDATION WAS JUST ANOTHER GRANT-PROVIDING FOUNDATION, NOTHING MORE," MITCHELL SAID.

HE SAID UNDER THE GRANT'S PROVISIONS, SEARS, WHO MAY NOT HAVE KNOWN THE EXPERIMENTS WERE CONNECTED TO THE CIA, WAS TO PERFORM THREE TYPES OF HYPNOSIS AND MIND-CONTROL STUDIES. ONE OF THE EXPERIMENTS INVOLVED TESTING WHETHER A PERSON COULD BE BRAINWASHED AND "PROGRAMMED" TO DO SOMETHING AT A LATER DATE.

DURING RECENT CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS CIA OFFICIALS DISCLOSED THE AGENCY WAS INVOLVED IN DRUG AND TRANQUILIZER TESTS ON CANADIAN MENTAL PATIENTS, IN LSD EXPERIMENTS ON AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND IN MIND CONTROL EXPERIMENTS IN HOSPITALS, UNIVERSITIES AND PRISONS ACROSS THE NATION.

SCHOOL RECORDS SHOW SEARS ENROLLED AT DU IN 1954 AS A METHODIST MINISTER WHO WANTED TO TAKE ADDITIONAL COURSE TO BECOME A BETTER MINISTER AND COUNSELOR. HE WORKED ON A THESIS CONCERNING HYPNOSIS FOR TWO YEARS BUT NEVER COMPLETED IT.

DU OFFICIALS SAID SEARS LEFT THE UNIVERSITY IN 1957 AND HIS LAST KNOWN ADDRESS WAS IN GENEVA, NEB. HOWEVER, HE COULD NOT BE LOCATED.

MITCHELL SAID HE WOULD SEND VICE CHANCELLOR WILLIAM KEY TO WASHINGTON THIS WEEK TO MEET WITH CIA OFFICIALS AND REVIEW DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTS. THE DU CHANCELLOR ALSO SAID HE BELIEVED NO SIMILAR BEHAVIOR CHANGE EXPERIMENTS WERE PRESENTLY BEING CONDUCTED ON CAMPUS.

"AS FAR AS WE CAN DETERMINE, THERE ARE NONE GOING ON NOW," MITCHELL SAID. "I JUST DON'T THINK THIS TYPE OF THING COULD GO ON ANY MORE."

UPI 09-04 04:56 PED

11 JUN 1970

Department of
State Correspondents
Association

REPORTERS CRITICIZE ROGERS ON INFREQUENT NEWS PARLEYS

Correspondents covering the State Department have expressed deep dissatisfaction that Secretary of State William P. Rogers has not held regular news conferences.

The Department of State Correspondents Association, with 400 members, yesterday approved a formal resolution to this effect. During nearly 7 months in office, Rogers has held seven press conferences, two of them this year.

The resolution urged Rogers to hold meetings with the press regularly, if possible once a week. The secretary opened his first press conference, April 7, 1969, with the remark that "from now on I intend to have a press conference on a fairly regular basis, every two or three weeks or four."

At their annual meeting yesterday, the correspondents also elected George Sherman of The Evening Star as president, to succeed Nicholas Daniloff of United Press International. Jim Anderson of Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. was elected vice president, and John P. Wallach of Hearst Newspapers, secretary-treasurer.

P - Daniloff, Nicholas
P - Anderson, Jim
P - Sherman, George

CROSS INDEX

ORG 1 DePauw University

For additional information on the above, see:

FILES

DATES

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

CIA 1.01 Turner, Ad

Org i Depauw

Selzer, Michael



DEPAUW NEWS BUREAU

Stansfield Turner at Depauw

■ **CIA's Use of Scholars
Defended by Turner**

In a recent address at Depauw University in Indiana, Stansfield Turner, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, defended his agency's past use of scholars' services and indicated that such contacts would continue.

Admiral Turner said it was unreasonable to take the view that a scholar working with the Central Intelligence Agency is necessarily bad. "I hope very much to reverse this trend," he added.

Referring to a recent case in which a Brooklyn College political scientist was denied tenure—reportedly at least in part because of his cooperation with the C.I.A.—Admiral Turner called such an attitude "very discouraging and very improper."

He also criticized universities that forbid associations between faculty members and the intelligence community. "If a university has a regulation that any external contact must be reported, clearly that's fine," the C.I.A. director said, "but there have been cases where they have singled out intelligence. I think that's discriminating against the individual's right to association and right to determine with whom he conducts his business."

*De Pauw Univ.
11/11/01 Turner, Cdr.
(orig under Olog 1)*

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

Admiral Stansfield Turner

11 November 1977

De Pauw University: Q and A after Speech

ADMIRAL STANSFIELD TURNER: ...free men in free societies like ours, where you tolerate differing opinions, dissension, varying ideas, as you point out, in my view are much likely to produce good research, good analysis of intelligence information than you are in dictatorial countries, where you're sometimes afraid to express a view contrary to those of your superiors.

So I think we are ahead in many of these areas.

The lady in the center of there. The lady with the glasses on.

Q: I'm not a lady, but I'll be glad to ask...

[Laughter]

ADMIRAL TURNER: I thought the lady next to you raised her hand.

[Laughter]

Q: I'm a Purdue student from Lafayette here, and I'm honored to hear your lecture tonight, Secretary Turner.

I would like to ask you a question concerning the public opinion of the CIA. Do you feel that the CIA [unintelligible], since [unintelligible] our societies seems to be motivated toward a youthful society, do you think that we will -- that you can continue to win the trust of the American people over the way you're operating the CIA at this time?

ADMIRAL TURNER: I don't I'd be here if I didn't. I

think that's one of the reasons I'm here. And if I believe anything about my responsibilities in this post, it's to continue to bring into the intelligence community, and particularly to the Central Intelligence Agency, top-quality young people, and to give them an opportunity such that they will stay in the organization. It has, I believe, as fine a group of men and women today as any organ, any agency of your government. A lot of that derives from days in the past when it was much more popular to be in the CIA, when it had a more universally accepted reputation.

And we will be very, very hard pressed in this country if we cannot attract into and keep into this agency the same type of high-quality people.

And I'm very encouraged by the recruiting we have on college campuses, all of which is done openly, incidentally.

[Laughter]

We go to 130 campuses a year. And if anybody would like the recruiter's number -- and we're getting lots of applications for every opening that we have, and I think that's just fundamental to us.

And let me digress for a moment. We found it necessary a short while ago to reduce the size of the agency because we found there was still overhead left over from Vietnam. We had too many people doing too little work. So we said we'll eliminate over the next two years 820 openings. But I insisted that in the process of selecting the people who must leave we not select 820, we select 820 plus the necessary new blood that must come in every year if you're going to have a continuing flow of people through the organization at all grades. I think that's just critical. Because there's a tendency when an organization is declining in size, as the CIA has been for a number of years, to hang on to all your good people -- and most of them are good people. You know them and you like them and you're indebted to them.

So we've had to bite a very unpleasant bullet by releasing even more than was necessary for the cutdown in order to be sure that we had the promotion opportunities from the bottom to the top.

Q: [Inaudible]

ADMIRAL TURNER: To begin with, I'm not familiar with all the details of that era, but I would be inclined to deny your premise. I doubt that that was done, and we don't do it now.

Q: [Inaudible]

ADMIRAL TURNER: I thought you said the CIA was doing this. Now you're talking about the Soviets doing it.

Q: [Inaudible]

ADMIRAL TURNER: A CIA specialist on the Soviet Bloc has been doing this. You're alleging that but I don't think you're proving it to me. But I don't have the facts to refute it, but it doesn't sound like anything I've heard when I've read what I have read.

We have very, very limited covert operations today, and all those that we have are specifically authorized by the President and well -- I mean and the Congress, as well as [unintelligible].

Q: Admiral Turner, I'm Marjorie McBain. I live in this community. I have a question I should like to ask you inspired by some information from a group called Political Rights Defense Fund. This group pleads the cause of the Socialist Workers Party, which has been spied upon for 40 years by the FBI.

Now, I know you are the CIA, but it's very hard to make a distinction between the two agencies now. And since you are in a sort of an overall position, I feel free to ask you what your opinion is in regard to this matter.

This party has a membership of about 2500 people. They have been harassed, their offices have been burglarized regularly. And as a result of this continued illegal action against them, they have filed suit against the government, the federal government. The government, at this time, refuses to come to any agreement or any type of decision in regard to this suit. The Socialist Workers Party is asking for the identity of 18 members of their own group who are in fact informants. The government has about 1300 informants and it has defended its position by saying that it cannot afford to release the names of its informants, because it will thereby imperil its capacity to act. However, these 18 informants do exist within the party, and the government will not release their names.

The claim is, of the Socialist Workers Party, that their actions are not in any way illegal. Over the 40-year period, they have never been found to do anything illegal. Their complaint is that the government is opposed to them because of their political direction, not because of anything illegal.

How would you explain this?

[Laughter]

ADMIRAL TURNER: I'd quick run out and try to find the

Attorney General, who runs the FBI.

[Laughter]

ADMIRAL TURNER: I wish I could explain this for you. I know absolutely nothing of the facts of the case, if they are facts which you have adduced here.

But I can assure, from what I know of the procedures for FBI activities, anything resembling what you're talking about, they are under the same kind of controls that I've been talking about with respect to the Intelligence community.

Therefore, I'm shocked at what you say is in fact going on. And I'll make a promise to you to mention it to the Attorney General very shortly.

Q: [Inaudible]

ADMIRAL TURNER: No. Because at this point there are no Communist ministers in that government. There is no question that if Communists come into the governing bodies of any of our NATO allies, we have a security problem. And how it would be handled, I don't know. But as a former NATO commander, I did worry about this situation.

You know, I'm not taking a political position with respect to how the Italians should govern their country. That's their business. But I, as a NATO commander, had a problem of saying what do I do with this information if it is going to go to a Communist minister?

Q: [Inaudible]

ADMIRAL TURNER: Well, if I understand your question, I don't see evidence of the Italian government, under any kind of influence from its Communist wing, or Communist Party, taking positions that are inimical to the American interest or the obligations of Italy under the NATO alliance. There's a great debate as to what would happen if the Communists did come in and we had what they call a Eurocommunism government.

And again, I'm not taking a position on whether that's good, bad, or indifferent. All I'm saying is that my experience in the past has been the Communists act like chameleons.

Q: [Inaudible]

ADMIRAL TURNER: Can you hear in the back? The question is concerning the impact on our relationships with other intelligence agencies in other countries of the greater public scrutiny and the, sometimes, disclosures of our intelligence information in

this country.

Let me say that when we have a major disclosure of intelligence information, unauthorized, it does us severe damage around the world. It does diminish the confidence of other intelligence agencies in dealing with us. But also, more than that, in the spying business around the world we have lots of friends who work with us. None of them want their names to appear in The New York Times tomorrow morning, and many of their lives are at stake. Many of them are patriots to us, are doing things on our behalf at great risk to themselves.

And therefore, this tendency to feel that it's all right for every citizen to automatically declassify anything he finds that is classified can be very, very dangerous to our country.

I believe that at this time we are restoring that confidence, and I am working in two directions to do it. One I've been mentioning to you tonight, and that's the greater openness, the declassification of as much information as can be declassified. That's to help security, as well as to share information. Because if you have too much information classified, nobody pays any attention to it; they don't respect it. So, by narrowing the corpus of classified information, I hope to generate respect and better treatment for that which is left.

But secondly, I'm working very hard and taking even Draconian measures to tighten the noose around our security procedures for the very sensitive information, particularly the information about how we get our information. It could easily be cut off if other people know it. And we're doing things like reducing the number of people who are allowed to have this information.

I recently went out to the West Coast and inspected some industrial facilities and found their security procedures were remiss. So I blatantly threatened them that we could take away their security clearances, put them temporarily out of business if they don't get these straightened out. And I doubled the security force to go out and do those inspections.

We've got to tighten up where it's proper. We've got to release as much as we can at the same time. And I believe they're compatible operations.

Q: My name is [unintelligible] and I'm a student. [Unintelligible] ask three questions.

First of all, do you believe that there's a good possibility that there are current CIA agents or operatives that were involved in the Kennedy assassination? The first one.

Secondly, I'd like to -- If you can maybe enlighten us about our intelligence operations in South Africa?

And thirdly, after obtaining this new post, how has this affected your life with other people?

[Laughter]

ADMIRAL TURNER: ...answer your other questions very quickly, the first two very quickly.

The first one's no, no evidence, to my knowledge; and we've done a thorough search of our files on any connection between the CIA and John F. Kennedy's death.

Two, no, I won't discuss our intelligence operations in South Africa.

And three, I really should call my wife up to the platform to tell you how my life has changed.

[Laughter]

My life has changed since February, when I was called back from Italy by the President, in very exciting ways.

For those of you who are college students and looking to your profession, let me say in great sincerity that I recommend you give some thought to serving in your government, not necessarily in intelligence, not necessarily in the military, which have been my experiences, and not necessarily permanently, but at some point in your life. Come down now as a summer intern in the CIA. Or when you get out of college, try the government for a little bit, and come back and do something else.

It's exciting, it's vital, and it's important. And in answer to your specific question, I've enjoyed 30-some years of it in the Navy, and being catapulted from that to this very demanding, very challenging assignment has been just most exciting to me. Because having our principal decision-makers well informed, be it the President, congressional leaders, the Secretary of Defense, the military commanders in the field, the ambassadors on their posts, is very critical to not only your future and mine and our country's, but the tremendous contribution that we can play for good in this world. And I find it exciting to be a part of that, and I hope that I've shared some of that excitement and some of that sense of verve and importance that we all feel in the intelligence community, and which I assure you is felt throughout the governmental apparatus. And I commend it to you as a contribution to your country, a contribution which you owe to your country, because it gives us all so much. But more than that, you'll love it and you'll find it exciting, and if you try it,

It'll be like I found it. You may not be able to kick the habit.

Thank you.

[Applause]

CIA 1.09 Turner, Colin

~~Greg De Pauw Uni.~~

CIA 1.01 Helms, Richard

2 Flaws: New CIA Chief

GREENCASTLE, Ind. (AP) — CIA Director Stansfield Turner says he sees two potential flaws in the nation's revamped intelligence policy — timidity when risky action is demanded and the possibility of security leaks through increased supervision.

Nevertheless, he said, he feels the nation is on the way to establishing the proper balance between checks on the CIA and effective intelligence gathering.

"I can't guarantee you this is going to work, but I'll tell you that I'm optimistic today," he told an audience at DePauw University yesterday. "I think in two or three years it will settle down into a relationship that is one of good supervision, good oversight but still allowing enough initiative, enough effectiveness to perform the vital intelligence missions that our country requires."

Addressing a student group for the first time since his appointment as head of the CIA, Turner said that while undercover operations are now used only with presidential sanction, "the spy . . . remains a vital arrow in the quiver of our intelligence capabilities" and probably will for years longer.

Turner conceded there are risks "in two directions" in the supervisory process designed to guard against CIA excesses, he said.

"One is what I call timidity . . . (that) we'll only do those things that are easy and not risky," he said. "It's easy . . . to vote 'No.' It's more difficult to stand up and say, 'Yes, that risk is worth it — it's important to the country.'"

"And the second danger we face," Turner said, "is one of security leaks — the more you proliferate the number of people in the oversight process . . . the more danger there is of some inadvertent leak which will destroy an intelligence operation, endanger lives and cost information we would obtain for our country's benefit."

Pointing out that most of the information gathered by the CIA is overt and academically useful, Turner also condemned universities which forbid associations between their scholars and the intelligence community.

"(If) a university has a regulation that any external contact . . . must be reported, clearly that's fine," he said. "But there have been cases where they have singled out intelligence . . . I think that's discriminating against the individual's right to association and right to determine with whom he conducts his business."

He later told reporters he was pleased with the disposition of charges against former CIA director Richard Helms, accused of testifying falsely before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Helms received a fine and suspended sentence in a plea bargain arrangement with the Justice Department.

"I clearly am reminded . . . that none of us in government is above the law or entitled to lie," Turner said.

ARTICLE APPEARED ON PAGE 8

Approved For Release 2004/11/01 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200410001-0
INDIANAPOLIS STAR
12 NOVEMBER 1977

Doherty, Paul M.
CIA 101 Turner, Adm.
GRG Academic
Wabash University
Selzer, Michael

SPEAKS AT DEPAUW

CIA Director Defends Policy Of Working With Scholars

By PAUL M. DOHERTY

Greencastle, Ind. — The head of the CIA defended the intelligence agency's the policy of working with academic persons during a visit here Friday.

He also displayed a deft hand at publicity gimmicks.

ADM. STANSFIELD TURNER brought up his concern about continued work with college faculty and other academic people in his formal remarks at the DePauw University Performing Arts Center and was asked about it by a faculty member during a luncheon in the Student Union.

Turner said the CIA has academic people on its payroll, but mentioned that the agency's policy is not to have in its pay anyone who works for accredited news agencies.

Some people are taking an unreasonable attitude that any such relationship is improper and unhealthy, he continued.

"I hope very much to reverse this trend," he said.

Turner told of a Brooklyn College professor who traded information about Russia with the CIA and became a center of controversy. He was denied tenure.

Such an attitude is "very discouraging and very improper," he stated.

He claimed some in the academic community made similar mistakes in the 1960s, when some campuses removed reserve military training programs in response to student protests. Some scholars who complained of a typically narrow, right-wing military mind thus "took their hand off the tiller" of influence over future officers, he declared.

TURNER SAID HE is satisfied with the suspended prison term given to former CIA director Richard Helms in return for pleading guilty to lying to a Senate committee. He said a trial might have forced the disclosure of important foreign policy secrets.

In answers to questions from the DePauw audiences and from the press, Turner said congressional control over his agency is much tighter than in the past. He declared he would be remiss if he let the agency's ability to conduct covert operations atrophy. Turner stressed that House and Senate special committees get regular reports from him and that any covert operation would need their approval as well as that of the President.

He stated that "spooks and archeology" go together because aerial photography can detect regular contours of earth that reveal sites of ancient structures in places which might be inaccessible or subject to security restrictions.

IN ANSWER TO a question, Turner said he is not familiar with an as-yet unpublished book claiming a CIA connection with the assassination of Robert Kennedy. Turner added that he has studied the files on John Kennedy's assassination and is sure there was no CIA connection.



(AP Photo)

VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS HIT TURNER CIA Director Answers Press Before Tennis

same would be true regarding the Robert Kennedy case.

Asked about microwaves the Russians are beaming at the American Embassy in Moscow, Turner said he is unhappy about the situation and wants it stopped. He added that the beams are below the Russian safety standard, which is 100 times as stringent as the American standard.

Turner refused to discuss the foreign policy aspects of the Panama Canal treaties. But he said he believes that the canal is vulnerable to sabotage or attack.

He said he has no reason to believe President Carter has withheld information about the canal treaties from the American public as was charged by retired Adm. John S. McCain Jr. in Indianapolis Thursday.

Turner got in some tennis while he was at the university and before going on to Wabash College at

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CIA Panama

CIA 101 Helms, Richard
Kavanaugh, John F.

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ON PAGE 1

CIA 101 Turner, Clam,
OR g1 Wabash College
OR g1 De Pauw Uni-
versity

Needs, openness balanced

By TERESA SWANK
Family Fare Editor

In an effort to obtain an "academic" opinion on the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Director Stanfield Turner appeared before Wabash College students Friday evening during a lecture on the Crawfordsville campus.

Turner spoke at DePauw University — his first college appearance since being named in March by President Jimmy Carter to head the CIA — earlier Friday, telling the DePauw audience that the new oversight of the intelligence community is creating an American information-gathering apparatus that balances the nation's security needs with its traditional openness.

During a press conference Friday prior to his Wabash debut, Turner said he believed that the CIA was in "fine shape when he was appointed director and the situation is still the same." He also said that he felt he

was fortunate because he must divulge information to Congress only through the new Senate and House oversight committees.

Commenting that while the new oversight arrangements are aimed at making his agency more publicly accountable, he would remiss to let its covert abilities "atrophy."

In talking about former CIA director Robert Helms, Turner said he was "personally pleased" with the disposition of charges that Helms gave false testimony to a Senate committee. After plea bargaining with the Justice Department, Helms was allowed to plead guilty and received a fine and suspended sentence.

"None of us in the government are above the law or entitled to lie. But I am pleased for our country's sake we did not have to go through a public trial and the possible release of important information to conduct that trial," Stanfield said.

On Aug. 4, 1977, President Carter announced reorganization of the Intelligence Community, creating a high-level committee chaired by Turner to set priorities for collecting and producing intelligence and giving Turner full control of budget and operational taking of intelligence collection.

When asked if he thought one person could get too much "monetary" control over the agency, Turner said, "I don't feel as though I am in total control over the budget. I am in charge, not control. I can't make out a check, sign my name and let it go at that. I still have to discuss these measures with the proper officials, so I don't feel I am controlling the entire CIA budget."

Stanfield said that his main concern as director of CIA was to be aware of what people wanted from the agency and to stay aware of those wants.

CIA 101 Helms, Richard
CIA 204.1
P-Swank, Teresa

CROSS INDEX

Org 1 Detroit Economic Club

For additional information on the above, see:

FILES

DATES

Org 1 Economic Club of Detroit

'CIA Diary' on Sale

By Judith Martin

"Inside the Company: CIA Diary," the book by ex-agent Philip Agee that caused a furor in the Central Intelligence Agency by naming names, is on sale at Discount Book Shop and Sidney Kramer Books, as it is in other bookstores around the country.

The British and Canadian Penguin paperbacks, being snapped up at \$2.95, are marked "not for sale in the U.S.A." The fact that the book was not readily available here after its publication in England earlier this year has made it something of a collector's item.

But widely discussed fears of CIA blocking action and libel suits had nothing to do with the laws against importing the book, for which an American publisher is now being negotiated by the author's agent. An 1891 copyright law, with a labor protection clause designed to protect the interests of American book manufacturers, kept them out until several American booksellers

decided to import them anyway.

It is illegal to import foreign-made books in English by American authors or foreigners living in the United States if copyright is claimed on the material, according to John Atwood, who heads the U.S. Customs Bureau's copyright section.

The Customs Bureau's experience with violators is mostly with American publishers who have contracted out the printing of books abroad, said Atwood. The penalty is forfeiture of the books. He added that he knew of no instance when "Inside the Company" had been found to be imported illegally.

Kramer's imported 200 copies from "London distributors whom we deal with regularly," and was advised by a lawyer that the law was sufficiently murky to make a case. Discount Books has 1,000 copies obtained "through friends," said the firm's president, Bob Biolek.

A. MARTIN, Judith
 SOCIETY INSIDE
 the Company
 CIA Diary
 CIA 104 Agee, Philip
 ORGI Discount
 Book Shop
 L SIDNEY KRAMER'S
 Books

Maharaj Ji

~~Orgt Divine~~

Light

Mission

Personalities

The Guru
Who Came
In From
The Cold?

Who turned the 17-year-old guru Maharaj Ji from the true spiritual path, from India and his mother? Probably the C.I.A., said the secretary general of the Divine Light Mission in India, C. L. Tandon.

"It is their intention to use guru Maharaj Ji's influence for political and financial gains," Tandon said in a statement concerning the Divine Light Mission in the United States, where the guru now lives with his wife and daughter. "An organization like the C.I.A. could use the Divine Light Mission, which has become a popular world phenomenon, as a front organization to find

out information about other countries," he said.

The guru's mother renounced him last week for following "a despicable, non-spiritual way of life" and is expected to name his brother as a replacement guru.

*P. Butterfield, Fox
Benigno
C.A. Philippines*

Jailed Foe of Marcos Allowed to Speak on Television

By FOX BUTTERFIELD
Special to The New York Times

MANILA, March 10—In an unusual spectacle, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., President Ferdinand E. Marcos's chief political rival who has been in prison for over five years, was allowed to appear on television here tonight to answer Government charges that he had worked for the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Aquino, who is running as a candidate in next month's parliamentary election, denied he had ever been a C.I.A. agent. But he conceded that as part of his duties as a former Philippine government official he had sometimes exchanged information with the agency and had once carried out a secret mission to Indonesia during the C.I.A.-backed rebellion there in 1958.

Mr. Aquino, who was among the first opponents of Mr. Marcos to be arrested when the President declared martial law in 1972, was sentenced to death by a military tribunal in November after having been convicted on charges of murder, illegal possession of firearms and being a Communist.

Verdict Under Appeal

The verdict has been set aside pending a Supreme Court decision on whether the military panel acted properly in trying him. In the meantime President Marcos has permitted Mr. Aquino to run in the election set for April 7, although he may not campaign outside his prison cell.

In tonight's television broadcast, Mr. Aquino charged that President Marcos's Government had recently signed a contract worth nearly \$2 million with an American public relations agency, Doremus & Company, that he said had C.I.A. connections.

The contract was signed in November, reportedly by Imelda Marcos, the President's wife, to help improve the Philippine Government's image in the United States. Mr. Aquino asserted that one of the agency's officers, George Lawrence Fisher Jr., was a former C.I.A. agent and several others were former United States Army or State Department employees.

"Mr. Marcos should look into his own backyard," Mr. Aquino said of the charges that he had been a C.I.A. agent.

Avoids Most Direct Criticism

Except for this comment, and a few references to the gains made by a group of wealthy Filipino families since Mr. Marcos declared martial law, Mr. Aquino avoided direct criticism of the President or his wife. His restraint was part of an agreement under which Mr. Marcos allowed Mr. Aquino to appear on television.

It was not immediately clear what effect Mr. Aquino's appearance tonight might have on the election campaign, the first in the Philippines since Mr. Marcos imposed martial law. The election is for

a so-called interim National Assembly, which Mr. Marcos has said will help guide the country back toward normalcy, although as President and Prime Minister, Mr. Marcos will retain full power over the 200-seat assembly and can veto its actions.

In the assembly—one has been reserved for him—but Mrs. Marcos heads a slate in Manila for her husband's newly organized party, the New Society Movement.

Mr. Marcos's opponents are fielding candidates only in Manila, where they feel the presence of foreign journalists and a more educated electorate may help insure fairer ballot counting. Mr. Aquino, whom Mr. Marcos has helped become a symbol of opposition to martial law, is heading a group of 21 people put up by the newly formed "People's Force."

Mr. Aquino, who is 45 years old, said tonight that when he was Governor of Tarlac Province, where he had helped quell the Communist-led Huk rebellion in the 1950's, he had sometimes supplied information to the C.I.A. and American military about local Communist activities. Filipino officials, since under the United States-Philippines mutual defense treaty the two countries were allies.

Moreover, he pointed out, Clark Air Base was in Tarlac, as was a secret communications facility for nuclear submarines, and the American commanders there needed to know about the local security situation.

Mr. Aquino made his revelations following charges last week by the Secretary of Defense, Juan Ponce Enrile, that transcripts taken from a hidden microphone in Mr. Aquino's cell showed he had admitted to having been a C.I.A. agent.

South Information on Africa

Referring to a contention by Mr. Enrile that Mr. Aquino had worked for the agency in 1965 during a meeting of African and Asian countries in Algiers, Mr. Aquino said he had met a C.I.A. officer there only to pick up information on African nations because the Philippines at the time lacked knowledge about Africa. He was head of the Philippine delegation to the conference and was acting on government orders, he said.

Mr. Aquino also said that in 1958 he had been sent to Indonesia by then President Carlos Garcia, using the cover of being a Philippine journalist, to check on Philippine involvement in the revolt against President Sukarno. His mission was only to insure that no offensive Indonesia from the Philippines, he said.

President Garcia had been concerned about Philippine involvement in the Indonesian insurgency because the C.I.A. was flying supplies to the rebels from Taiwan to Clark Air Base and then on to Zamboanga in the southern Philippines where they were picked up by blockade runners to be smuggled into Indonesia.

Aquino also strongly denied he had ever been a Communist, as the Government has charged. He said the only evidence

offered against him at his trial was the testimony of a self-confessed murderer who was later shot by the police in mysterious circumstances.

A contract has been signed with President Marcos's Government to publicize the country's activities in the field of international economy, according to Wesley Trusdale, a senior vice president of Doremus & Company.

Mr. Trusdale said the contract apparently had been signed and completed in New York City and added that he did not know of any connection between the agreement and Mrs. Marcos. As for the reference to George Lawrence Fisher Jr. as having been a C.I.A. agent, Mr. Trusdale said that the company had a "George Fisher" but had no knowledge of any government connection.

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Next 2 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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