

25X1

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200460001-5

Next 3 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200460001-5

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE 3

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE  
8 August 1978

~~East-West Trade~~  
Advisory Committee  
(orig under 3.03)

## Carter Oil Equipment Decision Doesn't Worry Soviet Industry

Journal of Commerce Special

The Carter administration's recent decision to make all oil equipment sales to the Soviet Union subject to special government review and a specific export licence in response to the Soviet government's imprisonment of dissidents will not effect the overall development of the Soviet oil industry, according to Zandar Takoyev, deputy minister of the oil industry.

In a recent interview, Mr. Takoyev said that the kind of foreign equipment which the Soviet Union intends to import to speed up development and increase the efficiency of its oil and gas industry was also available from other suppliers

in Western Europe, Comecon and Japan. Any embargo would merely rebound on U.S. industry, he added.

The first major contract to be affected by President Carter's decision is the \$144 million oil drill bit plant to be supplied by Dresser Industries (although it appears that this sale will be permitted to go through).

But Mr. Takoyev also referred to Sen. Henry Jackson's demand for a ban on the export of submersible pumps. "Mr. Jackson should not try to bully us. We shall be producing 10,000 submersible pumps ourselves this year and a big new plant is due to come on stream in Tatara next year which will cover all our needs," he said.

According to a recent CIA discussion paper presented to the East-West Trade Advisory Committee, the Soviet Union purchased \$3 billion worth of Western oil and gas equipment and know-how plus a further \$4 billion worth of large diameter pipe in the 1972/76 period. The U.S. share only amounted to \$550 million. But this includes over 1,000 submersive pumps with a lifting capacity of more than 3 million barrels per day which have played a significant role in stabilizing production of the aging Urals-Volga oil fields.

The United States is also recognized to have considerable technical expertise in the production of high quality bits for deep drilling, a fact which is acknowledged by the plan to import such a bit plant from Dresser Industries.

The Soviet Union's need to import substantial quantities of Western equipment is largely due to the sheer scale of the Soviet exploration and production effort but also reflects relative technical backwardness in areas like accurate deep seismic analysis, deep drilling techniques and equipment and offshore technology.

This technology gap exists largely because most of the expansion of the oil and gas industry up to the late 1960s was concentrated on large and relatively accessible onshore fields like the Urals-Volga. Here technology was developed to exploit oil and gas from relatively shallow hard-rock formations. But the expansion eastward into Siberia and the existence of large potential deposits in inland sea areas like the Caspian and offshore areas like the Barents Sea and off Sakhalin

CROSS INDEX

ORG 1 Economic Club

For additional information on the above, see:

FILES

DATES

CIA 1.01 Turner, Adm. file dated 7-8 Dec 77

For additional information on the above, see:

FILES

DATES

CIA 1.01 Turner, Adm. Trip file 13 April 1978

SPEECH is located in Turner Speech file

# Waiting for That Visa to China

Orig under Dubna

by Richard Dudman

For a good many bright, sophisticated and ordinarily skeptical Americans, getting into the People's Republic of China at this point would be about as attractive as winning a million dollars by taking part in a chain-letter operation. Thus it is that some 250 such persons have lent their names to a projected China tour that has been promoted somewhat along the lines of a chain letter. Each prospect has passed the word along to his friends, and most of them have thought someone else must have checked into the background, reputation and financial responsibility of an obscure "Dr. Fruin" who was behind the scheme and was said to be expecting the good news from Peking just any day that visas were ready and waiting.

Among those who have applied, and whose names have been used by the promoters to attract others, are former Senators Wayne Morse of Oregon and Ernest Gruening of Alaska, though Morse issued a statement after some premature publicity in Seattle denying that he had any part in promoting or organizing the venture and Gruening began to fear that he and Morse were being used as bait.

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., the liberal Washington lawyer and political leader, heard about it from Charles O. Porter, former Democratic Congressman from Oregon, now a lawyer in Eugene. Porter, returning an old favor, told Rauh he was offering him a free trip to China. Others who were promised free trips, usually in return for recruiting other members of "delegations" of 15 to 25 persons, included Sanford Gottlieb, executive director of SANE. Prof. Jerome Cohen of the Harvard Law School tipped off friends to the opportunity, including David L. Bazelon, chief judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Much of the recruiting has stemmed from the efforts of two brothers, Louis Prescott, a former elementary school teacher and sales official for an encyclopedia firm, who operates out of a room and a half of his home in Orange, Calif., and James Prescott, a Ph.D. from McGill University, who works at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., and is president-elect of the Maryland Psychological Association. Louis Prescott quit his job with the encyclopedia firm last January to join Educational Friendship

Tours, Inc., a few weeks after meeting "Dr." A. Thomas Fruin, the proprietor, then engaged mainly in handling tours to America by groups of German and Japanese students. He rewarded Arizona householders who put them up by promising them free trips to Germany or Japan.

The China tour plan took shape when Fruin went to Japan in February and March, a few weeks before the celebrated ping-pong match. Louis Prescott says Fruin sent back word that Chinese sources there had told him that an American delegation of 250 persons might be admitted to China. Later they decided on smaller delegations of 15 to 25 each, grouped into fields of interest. They incorporated the new venture in May as World Youth Visit Exchange Association USA, with Fruin as board chairman.

James Prescott has said that Morse and Gruening would be co-chairmen of an "international relations" delegation. They were approached after Senator Warren Magnuson of Washington had declined an offer to head a "trade" delegation. Prescott listed Dr. James E. Allen, former US Commissioner of Education and now at Princeton, as head of the "education" delegation; Robert West, president of the Unitarian-Universalist organization in Boston as tentative head of the "interreligious" delegation; and David Ifshin, president of the National Student Association, as head of the "student" delegation. Prescott said that a "social ethics and moral education" delegation would be headed by Edward L. Ericson, leader of the Washington Ethical Society, with the help of Dr. Paul Kurtz, professor of philosophy at New York University in Buffalo.

None of these apparently put up any money. But in Bellevue, Wash., John Stenhouse, an investment banker and chairman of the new tourist agency's executive committee, says he has accepted \$600 apiece from 30 to 45 persons including Prof. George Beckman, director of the Russian and Far Eastern Institute at the University of Washington; Prof. William Z. Birnbaum, a mathematician at the same university, and Jack Dougherty, associate editor of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

Porter says Fruin first tried making arrangements through Peking's commercial mission in Tokyo, then through Chinese diplomatic representatives in Hanoi, and finally directly with officials in Peking.

"Wayne and Ernest have been profoundly skepti-

STAT

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200460001-5

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200460001-5

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE 53VILLAGE VOICE  
15 January 1979Kiersh, Ed  
under  
Kiersh  
org 1 ETS (Education  
Service)

# Testing Is the Name, Power Is the Game

## The Eminent Domain of the Educational Testing Service

By Ed Kiersh

Secluded by 400 acres of woods and streams, Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, General Alexander Haig, David Rockefeller, IBM Board Chairman Frank Cary, and several prime ministers met recently in a Cape Cod-style building in Princeton, New Jersey. The group was plotting strategy for a highly secret "Future of the World" conference. They'd sought this Camp David-like isolation to discuss world destruction scenarios, defense pacts, and trade alignments.

But the site, in addition to providing a maximum-security backdrop for think-tank speeches, also offered other diversions. Delegates had a choice of jogging trails, hiking paths, tennis courts, luxurious sleeping accommodations, and gourmet dining rooms. Most importantly, however, guests were able to renew old friendships with other "powers" at the conference—their hosts from the Educational Testing Service, who are, perhaps deservedly, called "the gatekeepers to the world."

Untaxed, unregulated, and unaccountable to the millions of Americans who take standardized tests, the Educational Testing Service is a kingdom unto itself. Secrecy has been a trademark since the organization's birth in 1948, so perhaps it's symbolic that Kissinger, Brzezinski, & Co. chose the sprawling ETS "campus" for their conference last spring. But since ETS's yearly gross is \$80 million, and because its network of contacts extends as far as the White House and CIA, symbols are hardly important. The cold realities of the corporation are more intriguing.

Created by the College Entrance Examination Board, American Council on Education, and Carnegie Foundation as a nonprofit test developer, ETS has gone far beyond the

*Ed Kiersh has done investigative reporting for Newsday, New Times, and The Voice.*

simple administration of the Scholastic Aptitude Tests or Graduate Records. Today, ETS is an Orwellian empire. The company supervises over 300 testing programs (14 per cent of all U.S. testing), and its assets have grown from \$1.4 million in 1948 to more than \$25 million in 1978. Millions also come from government and foundation research grants. But ETS's \$80 million yearly gross, compared to its nearest competitor's \$20 million (the American College Testing Program), is attributable mainly to its near-monopoly in several educational areas.

Students are essentially captive consumers. Academic or professional advancement hinges on filling in multiple-choice blanks with just the right amount of lead from number-two pencils on ETS tests like the law boards, Graduate Management Admission Test, or Multi-State Bar Exam. Moreover, the potential for abuse becomes more likely as the ETS conglomerate expands into diverse fields such as the Student Search Service (a financial and personal history inventory used for college recruitment); the Law School Data Assembly Service (another fact-finding program used in admissions offices); elementary and high school minimum-competency exams; and 50 vocational-licensing tests.

One such threat comes from ETS's links to the CIA. It's interesting that ETS has hired psychometricians from the Office of Strategic Services (the CIA's World War II forerunner), and that CIA entrance exams are devised at Princeton. One might ask whether the CIA has access to ETS computers—the data banks that hold statistical information on more than 15 million Americans. Foreign students also file financial or personal history reports with ETS when they use programs such as the Student Search Service, and consequently, they too could be targeted for CIA surveillance.

The benefits ETS derives from this relationship are only

P. Trestler, Joseph  
KULTRA  
Personality Assess-  
ments  
CIA-01 Dulles, Allen  
Wolfe, Dr. Harold

# C.I.A. Mind Probes Now More Benign

7 Aug 77

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

# W

ASHINGTON — There seemed to be nothing the Central Intelligence Agency had not considered: Lobotomies, powerful drugs, hypnosis, mental telepathy, deprivation of sleep and food, subliminal sugges-

tion, isolation, ultra-sonic sound, flashing stroboscopic lights. The agency even consulted magicians and employed prostitutes.

But nothing gave the agency the formula it sought for creating its own Manchurian candidate. And, last week, under attack again for having violated ethical norms in their psychological experiments, agency officials maintained that they were through tampering with the human mind. They hastened to add, however, that they had not abandoned the aspect of their 25-year exploration into the world of psychiatry that was perhaps the most benign and may have been the only blossom in a rank garden: The construction of elaborate personality profiles of employees in sensitive jobs, potential agents and international military and political figures.

"The work we're doing now does not involve attempts to modify behavior," Admiral Stansfield Turner, the director of the agency, told a Senate hearing last week. "It involves studying it." He said that "the kind of thing we're interested in is what will motivate a man to become an agent of the United States in a very difficult situation. We have to be familiar with the attitudes and responses of people we approach to become our spies."

Intelligence officials call these psychological studies "personality assessment." Potential spies are indeed as-

sessed, but the sweep of the program is much greater than the admiral suggested. The agency has developed "personality assessments" of Fidel Castro and the late Che Guevara, Mao Tse-tung and his successors, the leaders of the Kremlin and the chiefs of state of most of the nations regarded as allies of the United States. "You do it on friends and enemies alike," said one intelligence specialist, "because you can never know when someone's going to switch." When the President of the United States goes to meetings abroad, he is armed with assessments of the officials he will confront, as were members of the United States negotiating team at the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty talks.

At times the assessment program has overstepped the bounds of the agency's charter, which forbids operations directed against Americans inside the United States. The agency ordered a personality study of Daniel Ellsberg when he was awaiting trial for allegedly having given the Pentagon Papers to The New York Times. An assessment was done also of Mr. Ellsberg's lawyer, Leonard Boudin. E. Howard Hunt, a former intelligence agent who was jailed for his part in the Watergate break-in, burglarized the files of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist to get material for the assessment.

A personality assessment is simply a guide to an individual's behavior. It describes his weaknesses and strengths, predicts actions and reactions, and suggests how he can be influenced. The psychologist preparing an assessment for the agency asks: What are the person's principles? His habits? Is he a drinker, a woman-chaser, a reader, a jogger, a hockey fan, a chess player, a chain-smoker, a dog lover, a Sunday morning gardener? Who are his friends? Where is he from? Who was his father?

Usually the psychologist is unable to interview the subject. So he works with photographs and reports provided by agents and other Government employees and informants, published materials, and official records. Whenever possible the psychologist likes to have a tape-recording of his subject's voice to analyze.

Personality assessment in one form or another is as old as the intelligence profession. But it received increased emphasis in the early 1950's from Allen W. Dulles, then the director of the agency. Mr. Dulles had sought neurological treatment for his son, who had been seriously injured in Korea. He went to see Dr. Harold G. Wolfe, a New York neurologist. Mr. Dulles became interested in research Dr. Wolfe was doing on indoctrination by the Chinese of American pilots captured during the Korean War. Before

long, Dr. Wolfe, at the behest of the agency, had set up the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology at the Cornell Medical Center in New York. The society became an important mechanism for funding a number of agency studies directed at manipulating human behavior.

The Department of Sociology at Rutgers University was paid to conduct a study of Hungarian refugees. Dr. D. Ewen Cameron of McGill University in Montreal got a grant to explore "the effects of repeated verbal signals upon human behavior." There was an LSD experiment conducted by a team of social and medical scientists at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center in Boston. The Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J., which conducts the National College Board and Graduate Record Examinations, received funds to investigate the relationship between two broad

theories of personality.

When the society was disbanded in 1965, Col. James L. Monroe, a psychologist who had been a senior intelligence official, and several others joined another agency-backed organization called "Psychological Assessments Inc." After Psychological Assessments closed its doors a few years ago, Colonel Monroe moved to Texas and set up a firm that prepared studies for business and industry. The colonel said recently that he hoped the agency had benefited from some of his research. "If they're going to make judgments about foreign powers," he said, "they've got to know about how people function."

Joseph B. Treaster is a reporter for The New York Times.

Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology  
Org. Rutgers Uni.  
Educational Testing Service

CIA-04 Monroe, James L.  
CIA-01 Psychological



256 SOUTH SIXTEENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19102 • 215-546-1738 • CABLE: EIFFELL

**CHAIRMAN EMERITUS**

THOMAS B. McCABE, *Director*  
*Scott Paper Company, Philadelphia*

**PRESIDENT EMERITUS**

J. HAMPTON BARNES

**SELECTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN**

ROBERT S. INGERSOLL

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

A. ROBERT ABBODD, *Chairman*  
*The First National Bank of Chicago*  
ROBERT B. ANDERSON  
*Former Secretary of the Treasury*  
WILLIAM S. ANDERSON, *Chairman*  
*NCR Corporation, Dayton, Ohio*  
ERNEST C. ARBUCKLE, *Chairman*  
*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., San Francisco*  
R. STANTON AVERY, *Chairman*  
*Avery International, San Marino, California*  
GEORGE B. BEITZEL, *Senior Vice President*  
*IBM Corporation, Armonk, New York*  
CHARLES BENTON, *President*  
*Films Incorporated, Wilmette, Illinois*  
WILLARD C. BUTCHER, *President*  
*The Chase Manhattan Bank, New York*  
NICHOLAS J. CAMPBELL, Jr., *Senior Vice President*  
*Exxon Corporation, New York*  
S. DOUGLASS CATER, Jr., *Trustee & Fellow*  
*Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies*  
DONALD C. COOK, *Lazard Freres & Company,*  
*New York*  
C. R. DAHL, *President*  
*Crown Zellerbach, San Francisco*  
JUSTIN DART, *Chairman*  
*Dart Industries Inc., Los Angeles*  
JOHN T. DORRANCE, Jr., *Chairman*  
*Gambell Soup Company, Camden, New Jersey*  
JOHN S. D. EISENHOWER  
*Former United States Ambassador to Belgium*  
LEONARD K. FIRESTONE  
*United States Ambassador to Belgium*  
GAYLORD FREEMAN, *Honorary Chairman*  
*First National Bank of Chicago*  
THOMAS S. GATES, *Chief of Mission*  
*United States Liaison Office, Peking*  
NAJEEB E. HALABY, *President*  
*Halaby International, New York*  
FRED L. HARTLEY, *Chairman & President*  
*Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles*  
GABRIEL HAUGE, *Chairman*  
*Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, New York*  
OVETA CULP HOBBY, *Chairman & Editor*  
*The Houston Post*  
JAMES HOGE, *Editor*  
*Chicago Sun Times*  
J. KENNETH JAMIESON, *Former Chairman*  
*Exxon Corporation*  
SAMUEL C. JOHNSON, *Chairman*  
*S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wisconsin*  
ANTONIE T. KNOPPERS, *President*  
*Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, New York*  
RALPH LAZARUS, *Chairman*  
*Federated Department Stores, Inc., Cincinnati*  
E. B. LEISENRING, Jr., *President*  
*Westmoreland Coal Company, Philadelphia*  
WINTHROP C. LENZ, *Vice Chairman*  
*Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., New York*  
HENRY LUCE III, *Vice President, Corporate Planning*  
*Time, Inc., New York*  
LOUIS B. LUNDBORG, *Former Chairman*  
*Bank of America, San Francisco*  
JAMES A. McCAIN, *President*  
*Kansas State University*  
C. PETER McCOLOUGH, *Chairman*  
*Xerox Corporation, Stamford, Connecticut*  
ROBERT S. McNAMARA, *President*  
*International Bank for Reconstruction and Development*  
FELIX N. MANSAGER, *Director*  
*Hoover Co., Canton, Ohio*  
ARJAY MILLER, *Dean, Graduate School*  
*of Business, Stanford University, California*  
WILLIAM H. MOORE, *Retired Chairman*  
*Bankers Trust Company, New York*  
HOWARD J. MORGENS,  
*Chairman of the Executive Committee*  
*Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati*  
FRANKLIN D. MURPHY, *Chairman*  
*The Times Mirror Company, Los Angeles*  
HOWARD C. PETERSEN, *Chairman*  
*The Fidelity Bank, Philadelphia*  
HARVEY PICKER, *Dean, School of International Affairs*  
*Columbia University, New York*  
JOHN A. ROOSEVELT, *Senior Vice President*  
*Bacbe Halsey Stuart, Incorporated, New York*  
JOHN M. SEABROOK, *Chairman & President*  
*IU International, Philadelphia*  
JOSEPH E. SLATER, *President*  
*Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies*  
MAURICE F. STRONG, *President*  
*Petro-Canada, Calgary, Alberta*

**CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

ROBERT O. ANDERSON, *CHAIRMAN*  
*Atlantic Richfield Company, Los Angeles*

**PRESIDENT**

GERALD R. FORD

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

SAMUEL C. TOWNSEND

April 22, 1977

Executive Registry

97-7347

Admiral Stansfield Turner  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Admiral Turner:

I'm writing on behalf of Mr. John Cartalis, our 1977 Eisenhower Fellow from Greece. Mr. Cartalis is presently in the United States meeting with his professional colleagues as well as officials in government, academia and the corporate community. As you will note from the enclosed bio-data, he is a political and diplomatic correspondent for the Athens daily newspaper, To Vima.

He plans to be in Washington the week of May 2 and would appreciate the opportunity to meet with you to discuss the background of U. S. foreign policy toward the Eastern Mediterranean. Since he is in the U. S. as an Eisenhower Fellow, and not officially representing his newspaper during this period, he will consider the discussion off the record.

I thank you for your consideration of this request and for any courtesies that may be extended to our guest from Greece.

Sincerely,

Patricia Karvounis  
Program Officer

jd  
encl.

4-27-77

John L -

I just don't think  
this is worth DCI's  
time - his schedule is  
murder - if you agree  
please call and regret -  
if you don't please see

THANK

John

STAT

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200460001-5

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200460001-5

1977 EISENHOWER FELLOW FROM

GREECE

John Cartalis  
12, Arsaki Street  
Psychico, Athens

Age: 31

English: Fluent

---

POSITION: Journalist, To Vima daily newspaper

RESPONSIBILITIES: Political and Diplomatic Correspondent for the Athens daily newspaper, To Vima.

EDUCATION: Diploma, Political Studies - University of Grenoble  
Seminar, International Relations - Institute of Advanced International  
Studies, University of Geneva

RECENT PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: As a Special Correspondent, Mr. Cartalis covered official visits of the Greek Prime Minister to Romania, Bulgaria, Great Britain, NATO in Brussels, and Egypt. He also covered the official visits of the President of the French Republic, the German Chancellor, and the Heads of State of all Balkan states in Greece, as well as various international conferences and meetings held in Greece.

Mr. Cartalis has written articles on Greek foreign policy and particularly on the Aegean Continental Shelf dispute, the American bases in Greece, the relations of the Balkan nations, the Cyprus problem, the future of NATO in Greece, as well as interviews with political notables, such as an exclusive interview with President Jivkov of Bulgaria.

FELLOWSHIP INTERESTS:

1. Discussions with officials in the State Department, the Pentagon, CIA, National Security Council, RAND Corporation, Congress, the White House, United Nations in New York, State Governors and other important political and international U.S. Institutions dealing with the planning of American Foreign Policy.
2. Discussions with appropriate people in major American newspapers and TV networks.

## Origin

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. is a non-profit corporation established in 1953 to honor Dwight D. Eisenhower for his contribution to humanity as a soldier, statesman and world leader. The Fellowships are independent of any governmental, political, or academic affiliation.

## Purpose

EEF is dedicated to furthering world peace through international understanding. It is unique in this effort because it involves an exchange of information between nations at the *leadership* level. Unlike academic and research fellowships, Eisenhower Fellowships provide a period of travel and observation for individuals who have *already* demonstrated outstanding achievement in their respective countries and professions. The Fellowships give these leaders an opportunity to exchange ideas on critical world problems face to face. It is our firm belief that there is no substitute for the reality of personal contact.

## Selection

Eisenhower Fellows are men and women between the ages of 30 and 45. The selection process is conducted by bi-national committees in the countries invited to nominate Fellows for a given year's program. These committees, assembled by The United States Embassies, consist of three distinguished nationals, usually including a recently returned Eisenhower Fellow, and two Americans from outside the diplomatic community. After determining the professional field of primary importance to its country, a selection committee nominates qualified candidates. This process sometimes requires competitive screening of many applicants. Final selection of one candidate from each designated country rests with the selection committee in the U.S.

## The Program

The Fellowships provide three to four months of professional consultations, visits, seminars and field trips throughout the U.S. EEF assumes all expenses for travel to and within the U.S. for each Fellow, and provides a reasonable allowance for living expenses. Fellows are invited to bring their spouses, provided that spouses can remain in the U.S. for at least two months.

A program tailored to individual professional objectives is created and administered for each

Fellow. Arrangements are made to introduce the Fellows to business executives, government officials, educators, technicians, scientists, and professional leaders of all kinds. The Fellows visit industries, schools, financial institutions, farms, marketing centers, laboratories, historic sites and other places of professional or general interest.

Each Fellow is urged to make intensive inquiries along lines which will be most useful, personally and professionally, to his or her country. The emphasis is on a broad experience rather than a concentrated study at a single institution.

Eisenhower Fellows also have opportunities to meet private U.S. citizens and to observe American home life. In addition, there are opportunities for Fellows to meet each other, and gain better mutual understandings of their individual cultures, attitudes and motivations.

## Support

Since its inception, EEF has been supported by annual contributions from corporations, foundations and individuals. Approximately 200 donors a year contribute funds to meet an operating budget of \$500,000. In addition, former Fellows in many countries have contributed funds or have arranged for transportation expenses to be met from resources within their countries.

In 1967, the concept of Sponsored Fellowships was established. This plan allows corporations, foundations or individuals making major contributions to direct the use of their contributions. Donors may designate that their monies be used to finance the program of a Fellow with a particular professional discipline, or a Fellow from a specified country. The initial selection of the individual Fellow, however, is the prerogative of EEF.

## Success

The success of The Fellowships is indicated by the large number of former Fellows who have achieved even higher levels of responsibility in their professions. The list includes a former president, a prime minister, many men now serving as cabinet ministers, ambassadors, heads of industry, universities, national and international agencies, as well as leaders in a variety of other important fields. All told, over 500 influential men and women, aided by their Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships experience, are in positions where they can foster communication, understanding and agreement on issues of the world.

## Board of Trustees

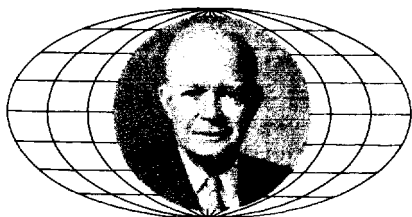
## Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships.

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP 88-01313R000200480004-3

Control of The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. is vested in a Board of Trustees drawn from leaders in business, government, communications and education. Robert O. Anderson, Chairman, Atlantic Richfield Company, was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees in February, 1969.

### Officers

Gerald R. Ford, President  
Samuel C. Townsend, Executive Director  
Patricia A. Karvounis, Program Director  
Headquarters: Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc., 256 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, PA 19102  
(215) 546-1738



**"I am proud that this organization carries my name. It is the opportunity to create friendships, and friendships have defended more borders than arms and cannon ever have."**

*Dwight D. Eisenhower*



**Because the most effective means  
of understanding between nations  
is understanding between people.**

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP 88-01313R000200480004-3

in, Charles  
CARTER, Jimmy  
CIA 4 USSR  
CIA 3. 81. 7  
CIA 7.01 NSC

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE 1A

By CHARLES OSOLIN  
Journal-Constitution Washington Bureau

# Wired Spies

## Top-Secret Plan Hopes to Halt Soviet Access to Private Calls

WASHINGTON — President Carter has approved a top-secret project to determine what action the government should take to prevent Soviet spies from gaining access to American industrial secrets and sensitive trade information, it has been learned.

According to administration sources, a major option under consideration involves the use of sophisticated electronic equipment to encrypt, or "scramble," private telephone calls involving investments, new technological developments and other delicate business information which might be useful to foreign countries.

Sources said Carter signed a memorandum dealing with steps to counter the Soviet monitoring of American telephone calls about a week ago after a review by his National Security Council.

The project is so sensitive and so closely held that only a few top officials in the Carter administration and Congress know about it.

An informed source said that Carter ordered that the project be conducted under the over-all direction of the White House rather than exclusively under the Pentagon's super-secret National Security Agency (NSA).

He did so because of concern over possible intrusion by the military into the business world. The NSA normally handles all government communications security programs.

The project apparently was prompted by the discovery more than three years ago that Soviet agents were eavesdropping on long-distance telephone conversations within the United States.

Although details of the monitoring have never been officially disclosed, intelligence sources have said the calls were intercepted and recorded as they were relayed to their destination by radio microwaves.

The calls apparently were picked up by sensitive antennas on the roof of the Soviet Embassy in Washington and other Soviet installations in the United States.

Soviet spy ships and "ferret" satellites also may have been used.

The extent to which the Soviets actually may be gaining access to private industrial and commercial information is one of the government's tightest-held secrets. Neither the White House nor the Pentagon has been willing to comment on the subject despite repeated requests for information.

A spokesman for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in New York also declined to discuss the vulnerability of the Bell System to electronic eavesdropping on grounds that the information was classified.

Several officials, however, pointed out that foreign agents—by compiling enough sensitive but unclassified information from a variety of sources—would gain insight into U.S. technological developments, industrial processes and investment plans.

Such information would be useful not only in terms of military intelligence, but in giving the Soviets an economic advantage over the United States, they said.

"Increasingly, this is where the (intelligence) game is being played," said one source.

"Much foreign-agent activity (in the United States) is to obtain industrial and economic information, some of which may have military value and which may be compromised by access to corporate communications in the defense and aerospace industries.

"We just don't want to let the Russians get hold of that information."

Then-Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, in one of the few official statements on the subject, warned in a speech last June that Soviet-bloc nations are using "sophisticated technology" to collect information about the U.S. free enterprise system.

"They (the Soviets) can and do invade the privacy of U.S. citizens by listening to telephone conversations within the United States and throughout the world," Rockefeller said. "Electronic intrusion in the business and private lives of American citizens . . . is not only possible, but it is being done," he said.

"Information so recorded can be stored and analyzed through computer technology for myriads of usages, all deeply disturbing."

In addition to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, other listening posts are believed to be located at the Soviet Union's mission to the United Nations in New York, its consulate in San Francisco and its retreats for diplomats in Maryland and Long Island. The listening posts are thought to be operated by the GRU, the Soviet military intelligence agency.

The presence of Soviet and Cuban "fishing trawlers" bristling with electronic equipment off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts has frequently been cited as an example of Soviet spying on U.S. communications.

Most details of government efforts to counter this threat are highly classified. It was learned, however, that the NSA has been developing a new, highly secure telephone system for use by the military, the White House and other government agencies when secret defense information is discussed.

The new system, using encrypting equipment, is under development and is being tested in about 100 government offices, sources said.

Called the ESVN (for Electronic Secure Voice Network) system, it works like this:

An official wishing to discuss classified information goes to a special office containing the ESVN equipment and places his call over regular government or public telephone lines to another phone with the same equipment. When the connection is made, he pushes a button which connects both his phone and the called phone to a central computer.

As the caller speaks, his speech is converted to digital form by electronic equipment that samples his voice thousands of times a second and turns it into a series of plus or minus signals.

CIA 7.02 NSA

ORGI ESUN  
(Electronic Secure Voice Network)

(orig under Osolin)

continued

P-TREASTER, Joseph B.  
CIA, M KULTRA  
Org 1 Boston Psychopathic Hosp.

# Researchers Say Students Were Among 200 Who Took LSD in Tests Financed by C.I.A.

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Students at Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Emerson College were among some 200 persons who received LSD in experiments secretly financed by the Central Intelligence Agency at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital in the early 1950's, researchers who worked on the studies said today.

The students, both young men and women, were said to have seen paid \$20 each to drink a tall glass of water with the mind-altering drug added and then for 10 to 12 hours to participate in a series of psychological tests. They had been told they were getting LSD and that their reactions would vary.

Some doctors, nurses and attendants at the hospital, now known as the Massachusetts Mental Health Center, also served along with the students as volunteer subjects in the experiments, which ranged over four years and were among some of the earliest studies of LSD in the United States, the researchers reported.

The research was done under grants from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology, a funding mechanism created by the C.I.A. in a 25-year project to develop ways of manipulating human behavior.

### Documents and Interviews

The intelligence agency's sponsorship of the work was uncovered by a team of New York Times reporters, sifting through more than 2,000 agency documents and interviewing dozens of past and present intelligence officials and researchers around the country.

Among the data reviewed were newly disclosed C.I.A. documents that discuss at length research on "knock-out type agents." The documents refer to the "K [unconscious producing] problem" and the "production of voluntary sleep."

"There exists within the agency," one 1960 document says, "a continuing requirement from the operations divisions for a substance or substances that will render an individual or animal helpless and immobile, either consciously or unconsciously, until definite control measures can be instituted."

"The instances and situations where such an advantage can be utilized are too numerous to be mentioned."

### For Studying Thiols Effects

Another document indicates that the agency paid \$100,000 in the fiscal year 1957 for a study that included an investigation of the "curare-like effects of certain thiols," or chemical compounds analogous to the alcohols.

In 1956, other documents indicate, the agency directed that 60 percent of one \$40,000 contract be devoted to studying "the feasibility of utilizing aerosols as a delivery system for the various psychochemicals" such as LSD. In the end, the C.I.A. decided that spray cans of LSD would not make an effective weapon.

Dr. Max Rinkle, who initiated the LSD research at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, died five years ago. But others who participated in the work, including Dr. J. Sanbourne Bockoven, now a regional services administrator for the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health, say they did not know that the intelligence agency was paying for their research and receiving their reports.

In a Senate hearing last week, Adm. Stansfield Turner, Director of Central Intelligence, said that freshly uncovered financial records showed that 86 hospitals and academic institutions had done research under the agency's mind control project, many of them apparently unwittingly. So far, only a handful of them have been publicly identified.

At the hearing, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, urged Admiral Turner to notify officials of the hospitals and universities involved that their institutions had done research for the C.I.A. Admiral Turner said that he would consider doing so but that he was "torn" by the question.

"I've tried to put myself in the position of the president of one of those universities," he said. "If he was witting, he has access to all this information. If he was not witting, I wonder if the process of informing him might put his institution in more jeopardy than letting him go on as now."

Apparently like much of the work the C.I.A. paid for, the LSD research at Boston was conceived by a doctor who then went looking for financial support.

Dr. Bockoven said he and the others had studied the psychochemical as a possible tool for treating schizophrenia. As pioneers with LSD, they had documented some of the basic reactions and provided the C.I.A. with raw material for use in evaluating a substance the agency thought might be useful as a weapon.

After the LSD study in Boston, which ran from 1952 to early 1957, according to Kyio Morimoto, a sociologist who was

part of the research team and is now associate director of the Bureau of Study Counseling at Harvard, some of the investigators moved as a group to Butler Hospital, a private psychiatric facility in Providence, R. I.

### With Alcohol and Tranquillizer

At Butler, among other things, the research team conducted an experiment on staff members with alcohol and the tranquilizer chlorpromazine that was also financed by the C.I.A.'s Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology.

For years, the documents indicate, the agency tried to find ways in which agents could drink large amounts of alcohol without getting drunk and to produce with a pill that could make a drunken agent sober.

Dr. Bockoven said he considered the LSD work at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital to have been "a model of superb, excellent research."

He said the students and staff members who participated had been explicitly recruited as test subjects, had been told they would receive LSD and that reactions varied greatly among individuals from "pleasant" to "unpleasant."

Mr. Morimoto said "a couple of people" had gone into psychotherapy as a result of having participated in the experiments. But Dr. Bockoven said he did not recall anyone who had suffered any untoward consequences from the LSD.

He said test subjects were interviewed "a week or a month"—he wasn't sure which—after the experiments. But as in the other experiments with LSD and a wide range of psychiatric and pseudo-psychiatric techniques under C.I.A. sponsorship, there was no follow-up to determine whether complications had developed.

Org 1 Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology

Org 1 HARVARD  
L MIT  
L EMERSON



THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION  
3 AUGUST 1977

SWARTZ, Jerry  
CIA 4.01 MK ULTRA  
~~ORG 1 Emory~~  
ORG 1 Geschikter  
FOUNDATION

LSA RESEARCH GRANT

# Emory Not Told CIA Funded Tests

By JERRY SCHWARTZ

Emory Medical School doctors did not realize that research they performed in the late 1950s involving LSD experiments of prisoners at the Atlanta federal penitentiary was funded by the Central Intelligence Agency, college officials said Tuesday.

Dr. Arthur P. Richardson, dean of the medical school, said in response to revelations this week about CIA involvement in the tests, "We had no reason whatsoever to believe this money came from the CIA."

The money was channeled to Emory through the Geschikter Foundation, a Washington, D.C. organization still active in research. It amounted to about \$25,000 per year from 1954 to 1960.

Most of the tests were performed by Dr. Carl Pfeiffer and Dr. Harry L. Williams of the medical school's pharmacology department.

Williams is now dead. Pfeiffer, who is currently working at the Brain Bio Center in Princeton, N.J. could not be reached Tuesday for comment. A secretary at the center said Dr. Pfeiffer was refusing all calls.

According to the current chairman of the pharmacology department, the tests involved administration of low doses of LSD to some 60 prisoners at the federal penitentiary on a volunteer basis.

"In those days, it was believed that LSD produced symptoms very similar to schizophrenia," said Dr. Neil Moran, pharmacology chairman.

"It was thought that LSD might lead to an answer for the cause of

schizophrenia. That theory is not really accepted any more," Dr. Moran said. "It was decided that LSD did not really mimic the symptoms of schizophrenia."

According to Dr. Richardson, who was associate dean before he became dean of the school in 1956, the experiments were valid research at the time, regardless of who funded them.

"All we knew was that we were dealing with a bona fide foundation. I can't really tell you what our position would have been if we had known it was the CIA," Richardson said.

"I doubt if we would have opposed it. At that time, it was a very, very highly respected organization. I'm not sure that back then we thought they were as evil as they are made out to be now."

Richardson said that in the intervening years he had wondered if the drug tests had any adverse permanent effects on the prisoners at the penitentiary.

"The doses we used here at Emory were rather small. They were not large enough to produce the extreme side effects."

An official of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons said that such testing would be impossible now. The prisons expressly forbid such human experimentation on prisoners.

"But back then we were pretty careless about such things. Nobody really gave a damn," the prison official said.

All that was necessary for the experimentation was the approval of the warden.

CIA 4.01  
Domestic Spies

# Tass on Target, for Once

~~Section Tass~~  
Original European Security Conference  
EXC. 4.01.1 USSR (TASS)

The Soviet news agency Tass, a favorite source of information for the CIA, has come up with a thought that could be converted into one of the more stimulating proposals of the year. We commend it to our friends at the CIA fortress in McLean, Va. Let us sketch the background.

As part of the current spate of cold war comment in the Soviet press, Tass recently seized upon American newspaper disclosures of CIA spying operations in the United States against United States citizens. "Not so long ago, when the European Security and Co-operation Conference started discussing 'humanitarian problems,' the Western press tried to create the impression that it is the capitalist world that is a bulwark of civil liberties," Tass stated, adding: "And now it is obvious that fundamental rights of citizens are flouted in the leading country of the 'free world.'"

At the risk of having our mail opened, our telephones tapped, our offices broken into and our staff infiltrated, we would like to say that Tass is right on target. The fundamental rights of American citizens have indeed been flouted by an agency that has now admitted doing such things, plus quite a few more. William E. Colby, the CIA director, may try to explain away such violations of the law governing his agency by suggesting that some overstepping of the line is inevitable when one is in the dirty tricks business. However, we prefer the Tass implication that a nation that professes civil liberties should practice civil liberties.

And now to our proposal. We think it would be a splendid idea if the 34-nation Conference on Europe-

an Security and Co-operation would look thoroughly into the way each of its participants adheres to human rights principles. This might delay the grand summit finale that the Kremlin has been promoting for some time. But because the security conference from its inception has been nothing more than a Soviet ploy to legitimize its hold on Eastern Europe, why the rush? Why not force the United States to explain in an international forum how its foreign intelligence agency came to feel it had a right to plant agents among "dissidents" espousing black rights or opposing the Vietnam war? And why not force the Soviet Union to explain a system that works in the depths where government critics are thrown into mental hospitals, exiled from their homes, deprived of their livelihoods and condemned to prison.

Our modest proposal might accomplish three objectives, all of which are in the interest of the Central Intelligence Agency. First, it would delay completion of the European Security Conference, which would be no loss to American diplomacy. Second, it would demonstrate anew that Communists remain far more expert than Western capitalists in the art of violating civil liberties. Third, and more important, it would remind perceptive officials of the CIA that the unusual, illegal tactics their agency adopted for reasons of expediency are nothing but milder variations of the usual, government-approved tactics of the totalitarian state. Once this is clearly understood by CIA agents and all their fellow citizens, Americans might become more vigilant and successful in defense of their precious liberties.

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE A-18

*P. Meislin, Richard  
CIA 4.01 Efiles  
10191 Inter-American  
Expeditionary Task Force*

# EXILE GROUP SEEKS TO OUST SANDINISTS

## 'Everglades Commandos' Offer to Fight in Any U.S.-Backed Unit Sent to Nicaragua

By RICHARD J. MEISLIN  
Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, March 10 — A group of Latin American exiles offered today to provide several hundred volunteers for any efforts by the Reagan Administration to disrupt the Nicaraguan Government.

"We've been urging that this be done since our inception two and a half years ago," said Ellis Rubin, a lawyer who represents the Inter-American Expeditionary Task Force.

The group, also known as the Everglades Commandos, has been openly training exiles southwest of here for possible insurgent operations in Cuba and Nicaragua.

On hearing reports that President Reagan had authorized covert operations against Nicaragua's Sandinist Government, it sent telegrams to the White House and the Central Intelligence Agency offering to help.

Mr. Rubin said the telegrams offered "the services of these hundreds of trained commandos for whatever purpose may be assigned to them."

He said the C.I.A. and the White House were not involved in the task force's activities so far, although not for any lack of effort by the group. "We've made requests to the White House to be allowed to operate, but we have not received any response," he said.

"We know that there have been several Federal agencies that have inspected our facilities from time to time in the past two years," he said.

But he added that the training of the Everglades Commandos had been financed entirely by "private contributions — there is no Government sponsorship of this group."

### A Wariness Toward the Press

Asked whether the C.I.A. was among the agencies that had visited the group's installations, Mr. Rubin said, "I don't know — they don't identify themselves as such."

Until recently, the task force was quite open with the press, gaining copious publicity by giving Sunday tours of Camp Cuba-Nicaragua, a training ground in southwestern Dade County at the edge of the Everglades. The group says it has several other training camps in Florida, but it has not permitted outsiders to visit them.

But the group became more restrictive last weekend, announcing that the Everglades Commandos would begin a seven-day-a-week training schedule and would no longer open the Dade County camp to reporters.

The change occurred after a television camera crew photographed the leader of the group, Jorge Gonzales, firing a semiautomatic weapon at or near the feet of a trainee.

The film, which was shown last month, led to Mr. Gonzales's arrest under a law that prohibits a convicted felon from possessing a firearm. Mr. Gonzales, a Cuban exile, served four years in prison after being convicted in 1968 of taking part in a bazooka attack against a Polish freighter off the Miami coast.

*10191 Everglades  
Commandos  
CIA 4 Nicaragua  
CIA 4.01 Covert  
Action  
Rubin, Ellis*

TOM MCCLAIN  
P. O. DRAWER D  
STAFFORD, TEXAS 77477  
(713) 499-2561

Executive Sec  
76680/2  
*W*

February 25, 1976

*March*  
~~ORGI Executive~~  
BREAKFAST  
CLUB  
McClain, Tom  
CIA 1.02 Walters,  
Vernon  
(orig under ORGI)

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

Dear General Walters:

Please forgive my delay in formally letting you know how much your visit to Houston was appreciated. Although my flashfires are not as global and significant as yours, they required my attention nonetheless.

I am one man who sincerely thanks you on behalf on our group. Never before has a speaker generated so much interest, radiated so much confidence and, unfortunately, been so castigated by press coverage.

The enclosed article appeared in one of our local papers. I trust you believe me when I tell you extreme dissatisfaction was expressed by me to both newspapers for the manner in which your speech was reported. Here-with too, I hope you will let me know if you are to speak in Houston again. I promise I will personally do what I can to see that you receive accurate coverage.

Again, thanking you very much, I am,

Sincerely yours,

*Tom McClain*

Tom McClain

TM:kme

Encl.

Houston Chronicle

6 January 1976

## Probe Could Damage CIA, Agency Official Says Here

The deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) said here today that recent congressional investigations of the agency were "like rummaging through the garbage of history" and have the potential of damaging the nation's intelligence operations.

The deputy director, Vernon A. Walters, however, said the CIA "will live with" the investigations because the United

States requires that its intelligence arm be responsible to elected representatives.



WALTERS

Walters said congressional investigators are charging us "with things that happened in the 1950s and 1960s."

Walters spoke at a meeting of the Executive Breakfast Club, a group of young businessmen, at Stouffers Hotel.

Walters refused to answer questions from reporters.

He conceded that the CIA had been involved in the planning of assassinations and experiments with drugs and poisonous toxins.

He noted, however, that the investigations showed no evidence that any planned assassinations were carried out.

There have been "some kooks and nuts" in the CIA and overzeal and misjudgments by agents of the CIA since the agency was organized 27 years ago, Walters said.

"But they've been very few and far between," he said.

SPEECH

by

LT. GENERAL VERNON A. WALTERS

before

EXECUTIVE BREAKFAST CLUB

THE CIA AND WORLD AFFAIRS

HOUSTON, TEXAS

6 January 1976

CIA/02 WALTERS, Vernon  
CIA 4 Angola

← Org Executive Breakfast Club

THE HOUSTON POST

7 January 1976

# CIA official denies Angola actions

The deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency said here Tuesday that he does not know of any Cuban mercenaries being trained in this country for fighting in Angola.

"There is no CIA involvement in Angola with troops or agents," said Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, number two in command at the CIA, "and I am not aware of Cuban mercenaries being trained here by the CIA."

Last week White House press secretary Ron Nessen would not comment on rumors that Cuban nationals living in the United States were being hired for Angola where Cuba has sent some 7,000 combat

troops to fight for the Moscow-supported site.

Walters, speaking at the Executive Breakfast Club meeting, said he expects the agency will receive a "set of restrictions" and "some reorganization" as a result of congressional investigations into CIA activities.

"We are prepared to live with the results of the congressional reports if we get a fair reporting," Walters said. "Yes, we've had our share of poor judgment, over zealotness, kooks and nuts, but they have been few and far between in 27 years."

Walters, CIA deputy director three years, formerly was with the intelligence

division for the Defense Department.

He said that "much of what has been brought up and used against us" through congressional inquiries were contingency plans rather than policies adopted for use.

Assassinations, mind-bending drugs and use of toxics were discussed within the agency, he said, "but in the final conclusion they were passed over. We were dealing with possibly the means to retaliate if they were used against us."

The deputy director said that in addition to congressional probes, the CIA has had to contend with an American attitude that intelligence work is "unmoral and ungentlemanly."

WALTERS, Vernon  
0291 Executive Break  
Aust Club

HOUSTON CHRONICLE

6 January 1976

# Probe Could Damage CIA, Agency Official Says Here

The deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) said here today that recent congressional investigations of the agency were "like rummaging through the garbage of history" and have the potential of damaging the nation's intelligence operations.

The deputy director, Vernon A. Walters, however, said the CIA "will live with" the investigations because the United States requires that its intelligence arm be responsible to elected representatives.



WALTERS

Walters said congressional investigators are charging us "with things that happend in the 1950s and 1960s."

Walters spoke at a meeting of the Executive Breakfast Club, a group of young businessmen, at Stouffer's Hotel.

Walters refused to answer questions from reporters.

He conceded that the CIA had been involved in the planning of assassinations and experiments with drugs and poisonous toxins.

He noted, however, that the investigations showed no evidence that any planned assassinations were carried out.

There have been "some kooks and nuts" in the CIA and overzeal and misjudgments by agents of the CIA since the agency was organized 27 years ago, Walters said.

"But they're been very few and far between," he said.



~~Executive~~  
Business Club

of Houston

McClain, Tom

22 August 1975

CIA 102 WALTERS

Vernon

(orig under OAGI)

Mr. Tom McClain  
P. O. Drawer D  
Stafford, Texas 77477

Dear Mr. McClain,

Here's a bio of General Walters and some other information about the Agency.

Let us keep in touch as the day for his speech approaches. I am always available on

STAT

The General is looking forward to his trip to Houston.

Sincerely,

/s/ Angus MacLean Thuermer.

Angus MacLean Thuermer  
Assistant to the Director

mb  
Encs.

2

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

TO: \_\_\_\_\_

*Mr T*

YOU WERE CALLED BY \_\_\_\_\_  YOU WERE VISITED BY \_\_\_\_\_

[Redacted]

OF (C)

*Houston Exec. Breakfast*

PLEASE CALL → PHONE NO. CODE/EXT. \_\_\_\_\_

WILL CALL AGAIN  IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL  WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

*DDCI [unclear]*

says location of breakfast has been changed to Stouffers Hotel, Greenway Plaza (several blocks away from Travel Lodge) in one of their meeting rooms. Exact meeting room will be known day of meeting. Also he would like to know when DDCI is coming in to town; if the night before, perhaps he could dine with him.

RECEIVED BY *MB* | DATE *18* | TIME *1130*

STANDARD FORM 63  
REVISED AUGUST 1967  
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

GPO : 1969-048-18-80341-1 332-389 63-108

STAT

TOM MCCLAIN

August 15, 1975

Mr. Anges Thurmer  
Assistant Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

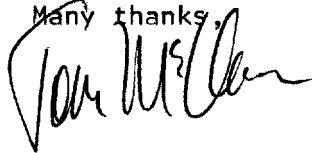
In BIA/Kerox to DDCI  
b) will send some info  
c) ask if DDCI has another usn-Army prog.

Dear Mr. Thurmer:

Thank you for your call on August 13, 1975, to my secretary, Kathie Ellis, verifying the invitation that we sent to you for a speaker on January 6, 1976 at the Executive Breakfast Club of Houston. Your deputy director, Lieutenant General Vernon Walters, would be most welcome to be our speaker at this meeting.

Too, as we discussed on the phone, I would appreciate receiving any general p/r information regarding the CIA and biographical information on Lieutenant General Walters. If we can be of any assistance to Lieutenant General Walters, please advise.

Many thanks,



Tom McClain

TM:kme

cc DDCI - 8/19/75

AA

Executive Registry  
75-3477

TOM MCCLAIN

July 23, 1975

Mr. William Colby  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Colby:

Several weeks ago, I noticed in some national business publication, that the Central Intelligence Agency had speakers available for civic organizations.

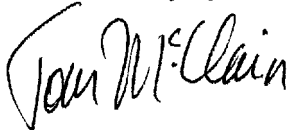
As chairman of the speaker committee for the Executive Breakfast Club of Houston, I spoke with Ms. Colleen Webb of your Houston office to obtain information in this regard. Ms. Webb advised me to contact your office directly.

The Executive Breakfast Club comprises a membership of 80-90 young professionals and executives who meet monthly at 7 A.M. at the Travelodge Motor Inn, 2828 Southwest Freeway. Normally, our guest speakers have the floor for 20 to 30 minutes and then a short question/answer period follows.

We would like to invite one of your representatives to be the guest speaker on January 6, 1976 at the meeting of our club.

Hoping this engagement can be arranged, I remain,

Sincerely yours,



Tom McClain

TM:kme

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200460001

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM  
UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

### OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	DDEI	13 Aug 75	W
2			
3			
4			
5			
6	ADCI		W

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Remarks:**

This is one mentioned at morning mtg. I think you should take ~~it~~ it on. How did Chicago go? This group very keen to

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
get you	

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200460001

UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

STAT