



4 February 1987

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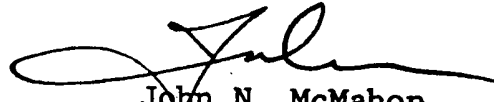
Dear Bob

On 3 May 1984, SASA inaugurated its annual award program, at which time our Medal of Achievement was presented to Dr. Baker by Bill Casey. Thereafter, the medal became known as the William Oliver Baker Award. In 1985, the award was received by Senator Goldwater. Bill Casey again officiated. Last year the award was presented to Dick Walters. Jim Schlesinger officiated after Bill Casey's appearance was preempted by an unexpected Presidential summons.

This year SASA will honor Dick Helms with the Baker Award. The ceremony will take place during dinner at the Fort Myer Officers' Club on Wednesday 20 May 1987. Members of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), the National Foreign Intelligence Board (NFIB), the Department of State, the Congressional Intelligence Committees and other key military and government officials are being invited.

We would appreciate very much having you join us for dinner and make the award presentation. If you can do so, as I hope you will, I'll arrange to have our SASA staff work out the details of your participation with anyone you designate.

Sincerely,


John N. McMahon
President

JNM/mas
Encl.

A fitting tribute to Dick

P.S. For your info, I have enclosed the copies of SASA newsletters which describe three previous Baker Award Affairs. Copy of the program for Walters' award is also included.



Presents

*The
Annual Awards
Testimonial Dinner*

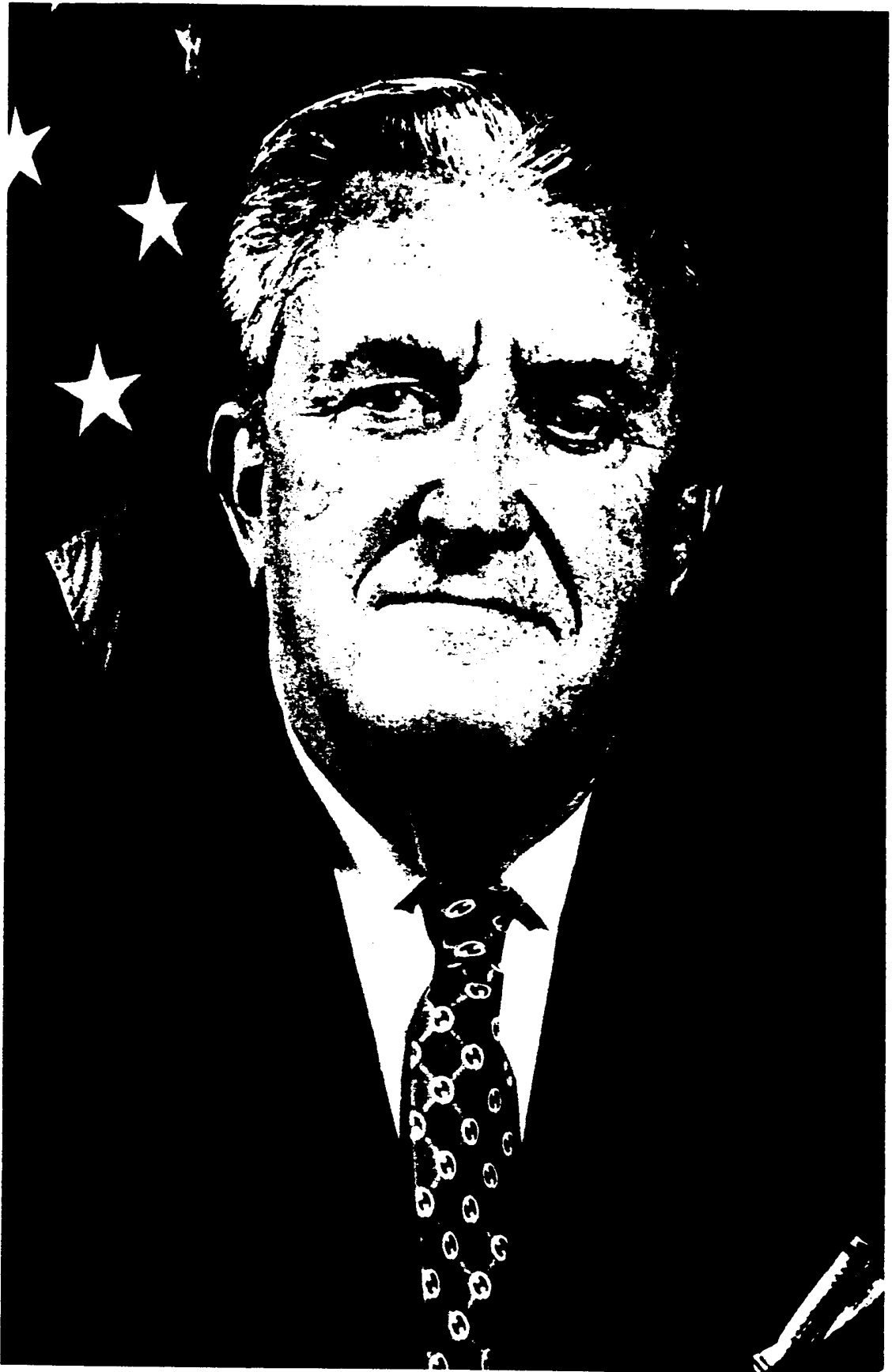
Honoring

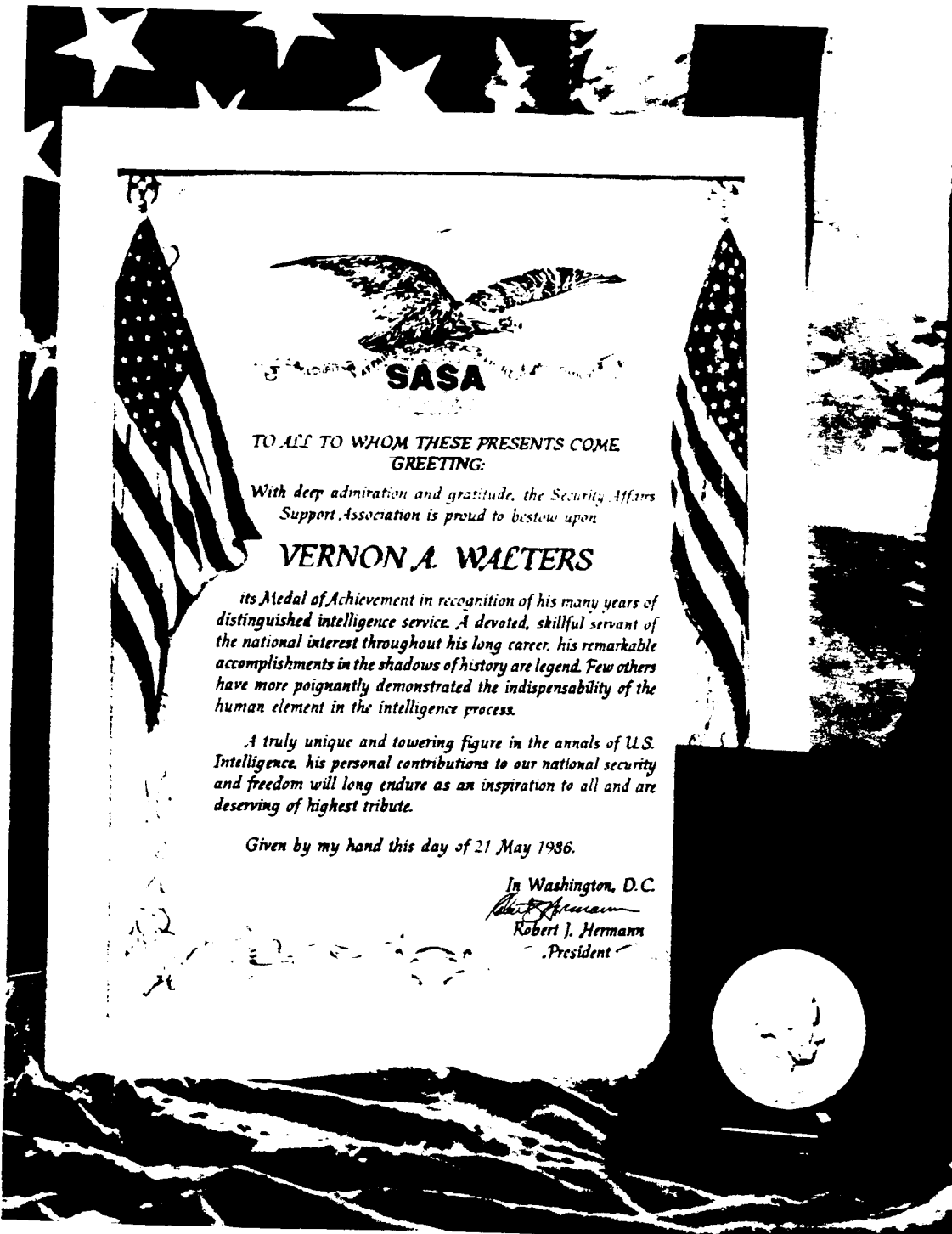
*Ambassador
Vernon A. Walters*

Washington, D. C.

21 May 1986







SASA
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS COME
GREETING:

*With deep admiration and gratitude, the Security Affairs
Support Association is proud to bestow upon*

VERNON A. WALTERS

*its Medal of Achievement in recognition of his many years of
distinguished intelligence service. A devoted, skillful servant of
the national interest throughout his long career, his remarkable
accomplishments in the shadows of history are legend. Few others
have more poignantly demonstrated the indispensability of the
human element in the intelligence process.*

*A truly unique and towering figure in the annals of U.S.
Intelligence, his personal contributions to our national security
and freedom will long endure as an inspiration to all and are
deserving of highest tribute.*

Given by my hand this day of 21 May 1986.

In Washington, D.C.
Robert J. Hermann
Robert J. Hermann
President



Ambassador Vernon A. Walters

Vernon Walters, known to many as "Dick", was born in New York City where he resided until 1923 when he went abroad with his parents. Most of his formal education was received in Europe where he attended St. Louis Gonzaga School, Paris, France and Stonyhurst College, Great Britain.

Ambassador Walters served in the United States Army from 1941 to 1976 when he retired with the rank of Lieutenant General. During his military service he served in North Africa, Italy, Brazil, Vietnam and France.

Throughout his career, because of his linguistic capabilities he was called upon to serve as a special aide and interpreter for a number of presidents, U.S. General Officers and senior diplomats. From the early Forties to the present, his path was destined to cross those of many political and military figures of international prominence including Churchill, DeGaulle, Marshall, Franco, Tito, Salazar, Mossadegh, Kruschev, Harri-man, MacArthur, Kissinger, Thatcher, Mitterrand and Presidents Truman, Eisen-hower, Nixon, Kennedy, Johnson and now President Reagan in whose Cabinet he serves as a member.

Ambassador (then Lt. General) Walters was appointed Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1972, remaining in that post until he retired in 1976. Thereafter, until 1981, he lectured widely and authored several books including his memoirs. He served briefly as Senior Advisor to the Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, during the early part of 1981 and later in the year was nominated by President Reagan to be an Ambassador-at-Large, and as such traveled to 108 countries covering a million and a half miles as the chief diplomatic trouble shooter for the Administration. He performed the latter role until May 1985, when he was nominated by the President as the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations and was sworn in to that post which he now holds, on 22 May 1985.

Ambassador Walters has received honorary degrees from several universities. He is fluent in seven foreign languages — French, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, German, Dutch and Russian. He is the recipient of many honors and awards including the U.S. National Security Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal (with two oak leaf clusters), the Legion of Merit (with one oak leaf cluster), the Bronze Star, the Air Medal, the National Intelligence Distinguished Service Medal and many campaign medals. He has been decorated by the Governments of France (Legion of Honor), Italy, Brazil, Vietnam, Spain, Portugal, Morocco and Peru.

Ambassador Walters is the author of *Silent Missions*, an autobiography (1978). His other writings include *Sunset at Saigon* and *The Mighty and the Meek*. He has also written many articles and book reviews.

Recipients of the SASA Medal of Achievement



This evening, 21 May 1986, marks the third occasion on which the SASA Medal of Achievement has been presented to an individual whose service in support of the national intelligence endeavor has been of such an exceptional character as to merit special recognition. The Award Program was inaugurated in May 1984 when the first SASA Medal of Achievement was presented to Dr. William O. Baker, the former President and Chairman of the Board, Bell Laboratories, who has played a uniquely significant personal role in national security affairs for more than 30 years. Among his many intelligence and security commitments, Dr. Baker has served on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board since its inception in 1956. The citation which accompanied his award proclaimed that the award was for "extraordinary service and exceptional accomplishments in support of the national intelligence endeavor. A staunch and vocal advocate of a strong U.S. Intelligence enterprise for many years, he has become one of its most valued architects. Few can match his record of distinguished, selfless service to our nation and his enduring contributions to our national security". In a special tribute to Dr. Baker, the SASA Board of Directors resolved that its Medal of Achievement would be henceforth designated "The William Oliver Baker Award".

In July 1985, the award was made to another of monumental stature, Senator Barry Goldwater. The Senator, who has served in the U.S. Senate almost continuously since 1953 has long been known for his staunch support of a strong national defense and the concomitant need for a strong national intelligence endeavor. He was the first Vice Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (1976-1980) and its Chairman (1980-1984). He continues his dedicated service in the U.S. Senate as the Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and in other capacities.

The citation which accompanied the award to Senator Goldwater read in part "His steadfast defense and insightful support of U.S. Intelligence programs contributed vitally to the restoration of the former strength and viability of the national (intelligence) endeavor and thereby richly enhanced the security of our nation. The courageous leadership and record of accomplishments which have characterized his dedicated service in the national interest will long endure as an inspiration to all and are deserving of highest tribute."

SASA is honored to play a part in recognizing those whose distinguished service has significantly enhanced our national security. We extend our warmest congratulations and gratitude to our third award recipient, Ambassador Dick Walters.



Awards Dinner Program

7:00 p.m.

Reception

8:30 p.m.

Opening Ceremony

National Anthem

Invocation

Dinner

9:30 p.m.

Dr. Robert J. Hermann

President, SASA

Introduction of Guests

9:40 p.m.

Senator Barry Goldwater

9:45 p.m.

Dr. William O. Baker

9:50 p.m.

The Honorable James R. Schlesinger

Former Secretary of Defense and Director of

Central Intelligence

Presentation of Award

The Honorable Vernon A. Walters

U.S. Permanent Representative to the

United Nations

Acceptance Remarks

10:15 p.m.

Dr. Robert J. Hermann

Closing Remarks

After Dinner Refreshments

Music by Andre and Friends

The William Oliver Baker Award

Purpose

The award has been inaugurated by SASA in order to promote excellence in the quality of the intelligence and national security activities of the United States Government and associated endeavors in the private sector by recognizing exceptional achievement by individuals contributing to these affairs.

Eligibility

Members of the government, or private industry, and of the academic community are eligible to receive the award provided that a substantial portion of their professional activity is devoted to national security affairs. No time limit will be set for the period of such service as is being recognized.

Recipients of departmental or community awards are eligible for consideration but the Baker Award is not intended to duplicate in any way an existing award or award system. In the event that justification for a nomination rests primarily upon classified information, special arrangements will be made to accommodate it, but an unclassified version is required for the accompanying citation.

Selection Criteria

Awardees will be selected on the basis of the following:

- Sustained excellence in their contribution to national security affairs over a considerable period of time, or a single achievement of extraordinary merit.
- Contributions in the scientific and technical disciplines or in other fields essential to the enhancement of national security interests.
- Technical enhancements of unusual significance, management proficiency of a high order, or the development or application of techniques that permit cost savings of substantial magnitude.

Selection Procedures

Annually, the President of SASA will invite the departments and agencies of the Intelligence Community, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and the Scientific, Industrial and Academic communities to nominate individuals considered best qualified for the award.

The nominations will be reviewed by an awards panel selected by the SASA Board of Directors. Representatives of the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, the PFIAB and the Director of Central Intelligence will be asked to participate with the SASA panel annually in the final selection of awardee/s.

Presentation

The awardee/s will be honored at an annual dinner meeting of the Association at which the "William Oliver Baker" medal will be presented.

About The Association

The Security Affairs Support Association (SASA) is chartered as a professional association by the State of Maryland. It was established in April 1979 to "enhance the relationships and understanding among those in government, industry and academe who are involved in and concerned with the well-being and success of the national intelligence endeavor".

Although only seven years have passed since its creation, SASA has become an active and useful force in the Intelligence Community. Satisfying a communication need long felt in the community, issues of interest to government and industry alike have been discussed in its forum. Key operational, administrative and financial issues of legitimate concern to its membership have been openly explored. To the abiding credit of all concerned, matters handled by and within SASA have been treated with the special sensitivity demanded by national security considerations.

In 1984, SASA inaugurated its award program when the DCI presented the SASA Medal of Achievement to Dr. William Oliver Baker "for his enduring contributions to National Security and Freedom". The medal is now designated as the William Oliver Baker Award and in 1985 was received by Senator Barry Goldwater. The award is presented annually to an individual from government, industry, or academe who has performed distinguished service in support of the national intelligence endeavor. Tonight the award is being presented to our U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, The Honorable Vernon A. Walters.

A matter of special interest to our membership is the effective application of physical and personnel security procedures. SASA has undertaken a continuing study directed toward devising appropriate means for resolving problems and concerns in this area. A major objective of the association is to increase the efficiency of maintaining responsive programs of industrial security in the necessarily exacting environment of the intelligence community. It is also our hope that procedural improvements will permit cost savings for both government and industry.

SASA is aggressively pursuing its objectives of "enhancing relationships and understanding" among all who support the national intelligence endeavor through a series of symposia on topics of high current interest. Subjects covered in recent months include "Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA), Software Trends in the Intelligence Community, Intelligence Support to NATO, INFOSEC for the Nineties and SECURITY-TRENDS and IMPACTS". These forums have consistently attracted key senior management attendees from the government, industrial and academic elements of the Intelligence Community.

Individual and Group memberships have increased each year at a gratifying rate, underscoring the growing recognition accorded SASA. Particularly notable is the increase in the individual memberships among U.S. government personnel during the past several years.

SASA is a non-profit organization operated by its members through an elected Board of Directors and Officers who manage its affairs and programs in accordance with its by-laws. The activities of the association, and other topics of interest to the Intelligence Community, are reported in its newsletter — COLLOQUY.

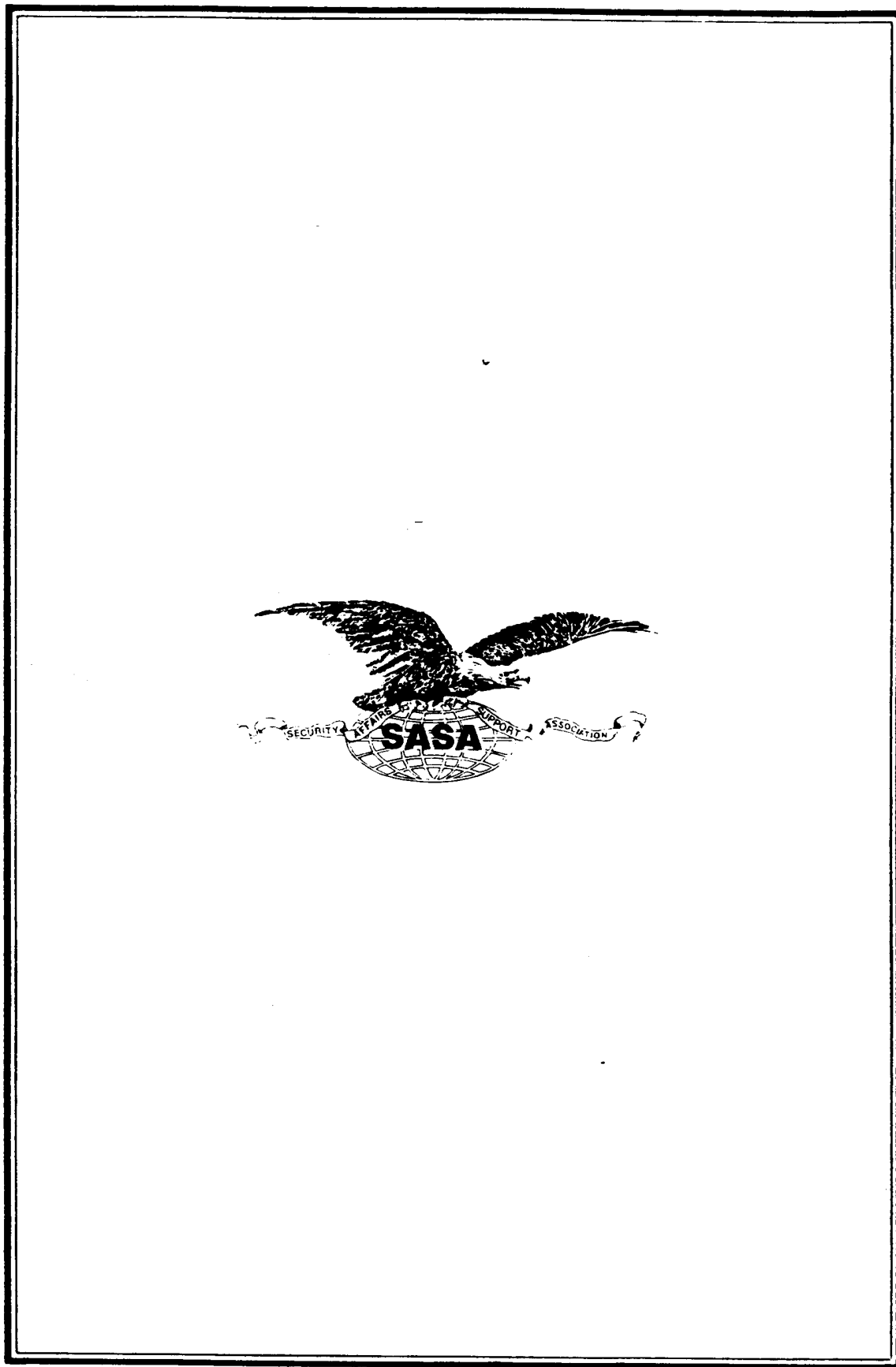
Guests Attending

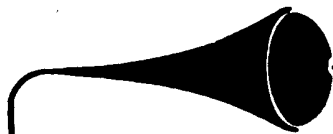
Col. and Mrs. Robert T. Agee, USA	Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hurwitz
Mr. and Mrs. Duane Andrews	Mr. and Mrs. William Kennedy
The Honorable and Mrs. Michael H. Armacost	Mr. Charles Kerschner
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arndt	Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Kissin
Mr. and Mrs. David L. Austin	Mr. and Mrs. Ted Krivoruchka
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ayers	Mr. and Mrs. William Lackman, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Baer	The Honorable Robert E. Lamb
Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Baggett	Mr. and Mrs. John Lane
Mr. and Mrs. James Bain	Mr. and Mrs. Morris B. Levine
Dr. William O. Baker	Mr. Richard Lord
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Becker	Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce
Mr. and Mrs. Junius Berger	Mr. and Mrs. William T. Marquitz
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Berghoff	Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Marshall
Mr. and Mrs. William Black	Mr. and Mrs. Franco Masini
Mr. James Boginis	Rear Adm. and Mrs. Donald H. McDowell
Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Boykin	Mr. Carl Miller
Vice Adm. and Mrs. E.A. Burkhalter, Jr., USN	Ambassador and Mrs. Hugh Montgomery
Mr. Billy P. Cherry	Mr. Robert D. Mueller
Mr. and Mrs. David O. Cooke	Mr. and Mrs. Francis Newton
Mr. and Mrs. Roger M. Cooper	Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer F. O'Connor
Mr. Thomas H. Cosgrove	Ms. Eloise Page and Amb. Hayward Isham
Mr. George Cotter and	Mr. and Mrs. Donald Parsons
Ms. Wendy Strahlman	Mr. and Mrs. Paul Perry
Mr. and Mrs. James Cover	Dr. and Mrs. Paul Peters
Mr. and Mrs. William P. Crowell, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Prestel
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth de Graffenreid	Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Price
Ms. Mary Evelyn Dean	Lt. Gen. and Mrs. William Quinn, USA (Ret.)
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Devine	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rich
Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Donohue	Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Rosenwald
Mr. and Mrs. C. Barry Eckman	Dr. and Mrs. James R. Schlesinger
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Elliott	Dr. Garry J. Schmidt
Dr. and Mrs. Roger K. Engel	Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Schneck
Mr. and Mrs. Martin Faga	General Bernard Schriever, USAF (Ret.) and
Mr. and Mrs. William Ferguson	Mrs. Jan Norton
Mr. and Mrs. W. Gordon Fink	Mr. Joseph C. Smith and
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fitch	Ms. Joan E. Dickson
Mr. Randall Fort	Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Solli
Mr. & Mrs. David Gaddy	Mr. and Mrs. Rodney B. Sorkin
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gandy	Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John T. Stihl, USAF
Mr. Richard Gentile and	Rear Adm. and Mrs. W. O. Studeman
Ms. Veronica J. Wyrwas	Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor
Senator Barry Goldwater	Dr. and Mrs. William A. Thayer
Mr. and Mrs. James Greer	Mr. Ralph Walker
Mr. and Mrs. James J. Greeves	Ambassador Vernon A. Walters
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hart	Mr. and Mrs. William O. Wesley
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hawkins	General and Mrs. John A. Wickham, USA
Ambassador Richard Helms	Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Sidney T. Wienstein, USA
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hicks	Mr. Craig Wilson and
Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie D. Hill	Ms. Kathleen Everding
Mr. and Mrs. R. Evans Hineman	Mr. and Mrs. Jack H. Zimmer

Organizations Participating

Ampex Corporation	Litton Itek Optical Systems
Atlantic Research Corporation	Lockheed Missiles & Space, Inc.
BETAC Corporation	Loral Electronic Systems
Boeing Aerospace	Maxim Technologies
Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Inc.	McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Company
Central Intelligence Agency	National Security Agency
Computer Sciences Corporation	National Security Council
Cray Research, Inc.	Northrop Corporation
DBA Systems, Inc.	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, C'I
Defense Intelligence Agency	Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of the Air Force
Defense Mapping Agency	Physical Dynamics
Department of Energy	PRC
Department of Justice	President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board
Department of State	Processing Research Corporation
Department of Treasury	PSC, Inc.
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ESL, Inc.	Rockwell International
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Ford Aerospace	Supercomputing Research Center
General Electric Company	The MVM Group, Inc.
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GTE Government Systems Corporation	The ORI Group
Harris Corporation	TRW
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Intelligence Community Staff	
Interstate Electronics	
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COLLOQUY

80 West Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

a publication of SECURITY AFFAIRS SUPPORT ASSOCIATION

Volume 7, Number 4

July 1986

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1986

Dear Dick:

I extend to you my sincere congratulations on being honored as this year's recipient of the Security Affairs Support Association's "William Oliver Baker Award." This award is among the most distinguished reflections of unique achievement to our Nation's security.

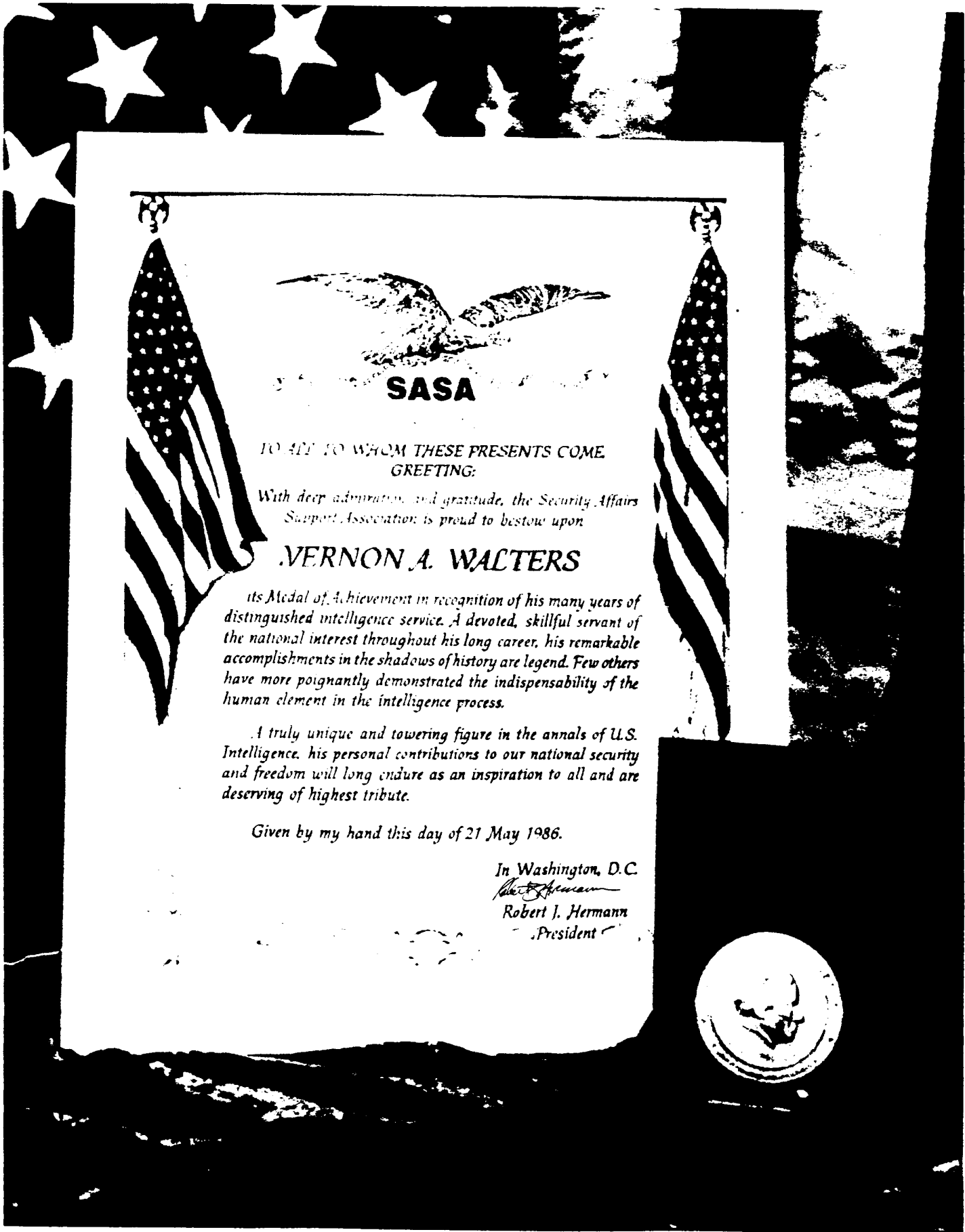
Your many years of dedicated, selfless service to our Nation and your accomplishments on behalf of the national intelligence endeavor have been truly outstanding.

I am pleased to add my congratulations as you receive this award.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Vernon A. Walters
United States Permanent Representative
to the United Nations
799 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017





SASA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS COME
GREETING:

*With deep admiration and gratitude, the Security Affairs
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VERNON A. WALTERS

*its Medal of Achievement in recognition of his many years of
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human element in the intelligence process.*

*A truly unique and towering figure in the annals of U.S.
Intelligence, his personal contributions to our national security
and freedom will long endure as an inspiration to all and are
deserving of highest tribute.*

Given by my hand this day of 21 May 1986.

In Washington, D.C.

Robert J. Hermann
Robert J. Hermann
President



THE THIRD ANNUAL SASA AWARD DINNER



Attended by an admiring host of colleagues and friends on Wednesday evening 21 May, 1986, Ambassador Dick Walters became the third outstanding American to receive the "William Oliver Baker Award". The award ceremony, which took place at dinner in the Fort Myer Officers' Club, was conducted by Dr. James R. Schlesinger, the former Secretary of Defense and Director of Central Intelligence. Also participating in the ceremony were the two former recipients of the award, Senator Barry Goldwater and Dr. William O. Baker. The text of Dr. Baker's remarks while introducing Dr. Schlesinger may be found starting on page 5. The award address by Dr. Schlesinger is carried in full starting on page 6. Ambassador Walters' acceptance remarks are reported on page 7. President Reagan took special note of the occasion in his congratulatory letter to Ambassador Walters which is reproduced on the front page.

Numerous other notes and messages of congratulations were received by the Ambassador, the texts of some of which are partially reported below:

Vice President George Bush

*"***Your truly outstanding efforts on behalf of the national intelligence community have been recognized for a long time and this award certainly emphasizes your distinguished contribution.***"*

President Richard Nixon

*"***Since becoming our Ambassador to the United Nations, he has become known as one of our finest U.N. Ambassadors ever, and since I first met him in the 1950's, I have known him as a world-class strategic thinker. In sum, the man you honor tonight with your association's William Oliver Baker Award is a skilled statesman, a true patriot, and a great gentleman. I am honored to join you in saluting him."*

The Honorable William J. Casey

*"***You have served your country with extraordinary skill for nearly fifty years — a valiant soldier on an invisible battlefield for most of those years. Many of your triumphs are known but to a few. It has been said that you have become a legendary figure in your own time. To that sentiment I most heartily subscribe.*

Now, as you receive The William Oliver Baker Award, I extend to you my warmest congratulations on behalf of the Intelligence Community and the many others you have served so faithfully and capably for so long. I know of no other American more richly deserving of this honor."

The Honorable Dr. Henry A. Kissinger

*"***For the man of 'Silent Missions' and beyond, as trusted diplomat and confidant to American leaders through the decades, and as our remarkable Ambassador to the United Nations, I have the deepest appreciation and admiration for what you have contributed in the national interest. I look back with pleasure on our periods of collaboration on some of the vital issues of the times, always pursued by you with the unflinching optimism, dedication and imagination that have marked your service through an extraordinary period in American history.*

In friendship and respect, I send the very best wishes as you are so aptly honored."

The Honorable Alexander M. Haig, Jr.

*"***For a long time, his silent missions were known to but a few, his exceptional efforts to secure peace and freedom restricted to classified cables and official secrets. Suffice to say that Dick has somehow managed to serve always in the front lines.*

Now as Ambassador to the United Nations, an entire generation of Americans newly respectful of the men and women devoted to the defense of our country can see Dick as he has always been and will always be: soldier, statesman, confidante, above all patriot.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to salute Dick Walters as he receives this memorable award, truly for his many years of distinguished service in the national interest."

Reflecting on the ambiance of the evening which had been created in large measure by the presence of so many distinguished notables, one attendee reported that "it was like being with living history." The SASA staff can readily relate to that feeling. To all those whose presence helped make the evening an occasion to be long remembered, we extend our warmest gratitude.



Senator Barry Goldwater



ANNOUNCING — ANNOUNCING — ANNOUNCING

THE FALL '86 SYMPOSIUM

On Tuesday and Wednesday, 9-10 September 1986, SASA will present its Fall '86 Symposium — the theme is "**TECHNOLOGY SECURITY**". The program, which will be held at the **SECRET** level, is being sponsored by Dr. Stephen D. Bryen, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, Trade Security Policy.

SASA had proposed initially the theme "Technology Transfer", however, in his letter announcing his willingness to sponsor the program, Dr. Bryen suggested that we use the theme "**TECHNOLOGY SECURITY**" rather than **transfer** "*thus better reflecting the thrust of our efforts*".

The program is now being finalized in collaboration with Dr. Bryen and his staff and will include key figures from OSD, State, Commerce, FBI, CIA and probably the U.S. Senate.

In the allotted two days we intend to conduct a thorough examination of the most vital aspects of "**TECHNOLOGY SECURITY**". Through this examination, attendees should gain an understanding of what technologies our adversaries (read Soviets principally) view as top priority; what they have acquired; the sources of acquisition; where acquisitions have been and are being applied; the strategic consequences of U.S. losses; where U.S. security has prevailed; where it has not and what we are doing about it.

The foregoing is but a partial listing of the areas to be examined. Attendees should note that throughout the program, they will be offered the opportunity to exchange views with each speaker.

SASA is pleased to announce that the "**TECHNOLOGY SECURITY**" Symposium will be held in the Dean Acheson Auditorium at the Department of State. The evening social event on 9 September will be held in the magnificent Diplomatic Reception facilities at State.

A brochure which details the program is being mailed to all members shortly. Please mark you calendar now — don't miss this one. Plan to join us for another first rate SASA program.

DR. BAKER INTRODUCES DR. JAMES R. SCHLESINGER



Dr. William O. Baker

Good evening, President and Mrs. Hermann, Ambassador Walters, Senator Goldwater, Director Helms, distinguished associates of SASA, especially Gen. John Morrison, and ladies and gentlemen.

As we gather again to celebrate the role of American leadership, it is a high privilege to serve as a proxy for the remarkable community represented by the Security Affairs Support Association and its President, Bob Hermann and his associates.

For the people of this assembly have shown a new and powerful mode of augmenting our resources for national security, well-being and keeping of the peace. Namely, those officials conducting our defense, most especially in intelligence and command and control, led by our strong President, have reached out to our independent citizens and their institutions, their enterprises, and have shared responsibilities and opportunities for creating the newest, keenest technologies and capabilities. Accordingly, the events of this year dramatically reflect this alliance of community professionals within and outside government. Derivatives of this support we shall hear about presently.

Some leaders in our government come to Washington knowing what to do, others arrive knowing how to do it but those who enhance our government by knowing both what to do and how to do it are rare indeed. Dr. Jim Schlesinger as an accomplished amateur ornithologist, could be properly termed one of these rare birds. It is even possible that a certain unusual humility that he brought along from Rand Corporation, when he became Assistant Director for the Bureau of the Budget in 1969, arose from his detailed knowledge that birds can fly and people cannot, and that walking on water might be for the birds, but not for acceptance at 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue. (It may routinely be done in the West Wing, however.) Doubtless there are other sources of humility as well, such as what he learned from eight lively Schlesinger offspring.

But whatever the causes of humility they did not all come from ten student years at Harvard, including the Sheldon Prize Fellowship following his Summa Cum Laude graduation in 1950, and culminating in his Doctorate in 1956. He is now an Overseer.

Wherever the genesis was, and eight years on the University of Virginia faculty did not hurt either, we can tell you first-hand that in the BOB and its successor agency, the OMB, where he served also as Assistant Director from 1970 to 1971, Jim Schlesinger served wisely and skillfully. We were then revising and enhancing several vital scientific and technical strategies for the national security, and for economic vitality. Assistant Director Schlesinger understood the import and values of these and their function in the President's programs and intentions. He has not even had to write a book to explain what policy he misunderstood and which, therefore, had to be wrong and would not have worked even if it was right! By contrast, he could not only pronounce phrases like "parametric pulse code repetition" and "intrinsic image intensification", but he also knew how to listen to those serving the President in other modes. This is an audio achievement that still stands out in the annals of the OMB.

So as you can imagine, when he became Chairman of the AEC in 1971 and in February of 1973, was appointed DCI, he was admirably informed and involved in crucial resources keenly needed to face the oncoming global challenges, following Vietnam and an uneasy detente. Although our internal stresses, mostly at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, severely perturbed elements and even talents of our intelligence community, Director Schlesinger stood up for quality and competency. Maybe he even augmented the ranks of the SASA, in liberating some accomplished careerists to provide dimensions of government experience to the industrial and academic supplements for our unique community!

Anyway, there is little doubt that any other Secretary of Defense has had such an intelligent preparation for the job, or knowledge of its possibilities, as did Jim Schlesinger. He was appointed Secretary in 1973, served through the turmoil to 1975 and became assistant to the President and Secretary of the Department of Energy in 1977. This was a position, in which turmoil was considered to be the main source, and perhaps the only assured technology, for the Federal energy program. He even showed horse sense. Oscar Wilde pointed out this is what keeps horses from betting on what people will do.

So his record speaks superbly for our initial Schlesinger theme of knowing both what to do and how to do it. And, indeed, as the history of the last quarter-century takes shape, Schlesinger's Federal service, unexcelled patriotism and administrative capability will star, as examples of what Presidents could recruit, if learning and loyalty were to be used as expectations and abilities in the missions of our nation.

Thus, as might be expected, in recent times Dr. Schlesinger has sought to encourage and develop others in these regards, through associations with the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, the Center for Strategic and International Services in Georgetown and as a policy advisor to one of the largest investment and financial firms, Shearson-Lehman. We present him with high personal pleasure.

AWARD PRESENTATION BY DR. SCHLESINGER



Dr. James R. Schlesinger

Senator Goldwater, General Wickham, and Bill Baker. Thank you, Bill, for those remarks, which were as humbling as they were candid.

I welcome Bill's comments tonight because he is the dedicatee of the medal that we are about to present this evening. He is not only the dedicatee, he is the first winner of that medal. When one presents the Baker Medal, one would not normally expect to have the man for whom the medal is named here with us no more than one would expect to present the Nobel prize and have Alfred Nobel standing there or the Victoria Cross and have Queen Victoria herself, there. So you honor us with your presence, Bill, as does the second winner of the William O. Baker Award, Senator Goldwater. I have known Bill Baker now since the early days of the Nixon Administration when he served in a variety of capacities. I can assure you that his many technical contributions to the United States are like those of our honoree this evening — largely unsung.

I presume that we all know why we are here this evening. In a typical military unit it is said, there is always someone who doesn't get the word. So, in case there is someone here who hasn't gotten the word, we are gathered tonight to honor Vernon Walters. Not Mr. Walters as he is now styled, the newly coined diplomat, an American Ambassador, but General Walters, the long time Intelligence Officer for his half century service to the Intelligence Community and to the United States. The man of the Silent Missions. Just because missions are silent, by the way, does not mean that they have to go unacknowledged and they shall not be here this evening.

It is now some 20 years since the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Fomin, in Rio de Janeiro addressed young Col. Walters, pointing out to him that Americans lack the facility of Slavs to learn foreign languages and Walters responded to the Soviet Ambassador, using a scatological word from the Russian to describe what he thought of that and then challenged the Ambassador to compete with Col. Walters in his knowledge of Portuguese. "Walters", said the Soviet Ambassador "Good soldier you may be, diplomat, you are not". It reflected both Soviet acumen and the normal Soviet lack of accuracy. It may even have reflected deliberate disinformation. Neither Al Haig who first converted General Walters into Mr. Walters and made him a bonafide diplomat nor Ronald Reagan who later brought him into his cabinet as Ambassador to the United Nations have been notably susceptible to Soviet disinformation attempts and that made them believe that indeed Ambassador Fomin was wrong and that Walters should have his career launched after his service to the Intelligence Community.

Take for example, Walters' latest diplomatic accomplishment — going to Europe to gather European support for reprisals against Libya. I must say, from personal knowledge that that mission, not altogether silent, was for General Walters a pleasure as well as a duty. Pitying Quadafi, I can testify, is a task that has never been far from the General's heart. He approached Mrs. Thatcher, the "Iron Lady" who had withstood the pressures and blandishness of Argentine Generals, revolutionary labor leaders, Arab Oil Sheiks and Mrs. Thatcher succumbed to the charms of our General. I note, though I cannot fully explain, that on this particular mission, Walters was somewhat less successful in dealing with male heads of government. This is Walters in his modern diplomatic duties.

But the old days of the silent missions may not have altogether passed. While I can neither confirm nor deny whether or not these traditional silent missions still continue, I did note in the Washington Post of April the 25th of this year a story that indicated that one of our intelligence officers had been seized and incarcerated in Ethiopia and that his release had only been achieved by a secret mission, by one, Vernon Walters. I would not ask the General himself to comment on that because he could only refrain from confirming or denying it. And that report in the Washington Post may just be the tip of the iceberg.

Before General Walters became a quasi fulltime diplomat, he had his career of service in Intelligence starting from his early days as a Buck Private at Camp Upton, now deceased. From a humble Buck Private he rose to be a Lt. General and the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, loyally serving 4 different directors of different character and oddly different temperaments. During his intelligence career, he has moved from coping with Mossadegh to affairs in Rio, to the Paris post where he opened communications with North Vietnam, opened communications with the Chinese during the Nixon years and in this role successfully and regularly smuggled Henry Kissinger into Paris under the very nose of his station chief, under the very nose of his Ambassador. I think I may speak for Dick Helms, as well as myself, when I inquire whether — General Walters, I hope you have not always made a practice of keeping your superiors uninformed. But from this long history, I can only give you one incident, that great adventure, the midnight rescue of Henry Kissinger. Kissinger's plane, as some of you may know, had engine trouble and was forced into Rhine-Mein Airport while Walters was expected by the White House to anticipate where that plane might come down — somewhere on the continent of Europe and to rescue Kissinger without anybody hearing of it. Walters, finally locating the destination of the aircraft, commandeered the private aircraft of President Pompidou, deceived the pilot of that aircraft into believing that the whole thing was an affair of the heart. Knowing the French, the story was believed. Walters settled in Rhine-Mein, rescued the somewhat disgruntled Henry Kissinger, got him into President Pompidou's aircraft, flew him to the

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AMBASSADOR WALTERS' ACCEPTANCE REMARKS



Ambassador Vernon A. Walters

Senator Goldwater, Dr. Baker, and all the other distinguished guests that are here today. It would take me all day to enumerate them. All of you have recalled poignantly to me the years I've spent in the intelligence activities of our country. There are so many here that have contributed so much to our country that it gives to me, a self-proclaimed not modest man, a sense of humility. I hear all this and read all of this and wonder if there has been some mistake as to who they are talking about. I remembered once when I was told that I was promoted to Major General, I said, "It must be some one else," and they said, "No, is your serial number 065095317?" I said, "Yes", and they said, "Then it is you". I have very much the same feeling tonight. I do feel enormously honored and I feel that really this is in a sense, recognition of all the people who have served in intelligence and I am simply the transient beneficiary. But we have people like Dr. Baker and Senator Goldwater who have made really significant, lasting contributions to the defense of our country, and to the strengthening of its intelligence. I do feel humble. I do feel that there has been a quantum jump downwards in the awarding of the medal as far as I'm concerned. However, I'm grateful none-the-less.

When I was a very young officer, I used to claim that I was a member of the M & P Society, which was the Medals, Mileage and Promotion Society. I have not lost my taste for medals and I am therefore extremely grateful for this one.

There are, however, some things I could say, and one of them is the end of that Fomin story. That defeat snatched from the jaws of victory bothered me for about 10 years and when I went to the Central Intelligence Agency 10 years later, I called in the Soviet expert and I said, "Tell me where is Andre Constantinovich Fomin, and they said, "Who's he?" I said, "I don't know who he is now, but 10 years ago he was the Soviet Ambassador to Brazil". So they went out and punched their wonderful computers and were back in about 60 seconds and they reported "Andre Constantinovich Fomin is now in Dacca. He is the Soviet Ambassador to Bangladesh." Now the French say that revenge is a dish to be eaten cold. This is 10 years later — so I wrote in my book in the forlorn hope that someday a copy would fall into his hands and I said, "Ten years after Brazil he is in Bangladesh. Diplomat he is not!"

As Dr. Schlesinger pointed out, I served as Deputy to four of the Directors of Central Intelligence. All of them were very uncommon men, and some of them had recognition in their own time and some had to wait some years to obtain that cold, but delicious dish of revenge. I'm speaking of Director Helms who for so many years after a dauntless defense of the Intelligence Community that means so much to the security of the United States, stood in the White House to receive the Medal of Freedom from the President of the United States. Dr. Schlesinger, who during the difficult days of Watergate, that are far into the past now, was a stalwart tiller of the defense of the Intelligence Community and extraordinarily encouraging to me in what was a very difficult time for me.

But there are so many others here that I know and have seen through the years that it is really hard to me to describe all of them and what they have done — so many so much more than I have, not over a longer period of time but much greater in quantity, and certainly greater in quality.

Intelligence, we Americans have always been ambivalent about. When we're not frightened, we think there is something Un-American about it. When we're frightened, we complain bitterly because we have not obtained better intelligence and you know there is this feeling that this really isn't American. Well, they just haven't studied the American Revolution. George Washington on one occasion, wrote his Chief of Intelligence in New Jersey and said, "You must understand that these matters must be kept entirely secret. The lack of secrecy for such operations, no matter how well planned, often fail". It has been American from the beginning. We had a Committee of Secret Correspondence during the Revolution. The only thing that I really don't like to talk about is the place where it operated. It operated in a place called Fort Looney, Virginia. I've tried in so far as I can to keep that out of it but since you all belong to that community, I don't mind telling you here where it was.

But as we look at the situation in the world today, I think Intelligence is more important than ever. We've had several changes of leadership in the Kremlin and every time a great part of our press and population hope this is new, this is going to be fresh — convergence is going to start and everything is going to be different. Well, as I've looked at this man since he has been in power, he strikes me that the change is not coming. Mr. Gorbachev does not want to change the system. He has not yet understood that it cannot be made to work better and it is only when the leader of the Soviet State understands that the system has failed, that he will understand that there must be a difference in their policy.

Not long ago, I was talking to President Mattel of Mozambique and I was talking in Portuguese and he was pleased. He said, "When you get out of that job, you must come and teach Marxism in Mozambique." He's a rather unusual man, and I said, "Mr. President, I can't." He said, "Why can't you"? and I said, "Because I'm not an archaeologist". He said, "What does archaeology have to do with it"? I said, "Mr. President, this is an archaic, obsolete system designed to cover the conditions under which Oliver Twist lived. It has no connection with the later years of the 20th century. He was so upset that he went over to the wall, put his hands on it and banged his head on it twice. From what he has been doing since, it does not seem to have done any good.

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Award Presentation By Dr. Schlesinger

Continued from page 6

government air strip, put Henry into his car, was driving him back to his safe house in Paris when Kissinger querulously said, as he looked around the streets, "Why are you going this way, I will be recognized". General Walters responded, "Dr. Kissinger, you manage the world, let me manage the insertions and the extractions, I know much more about them than you do." That episode is an example, to borrow a phrase from one of those countless languages, that our honoree knows and no one else can comprehend, an example of lese majesty. According to the Walters creed, a gentleman does not commit lese majesty unless he has deliberately chosen to do so.

Now General Walters, if you will come up and join General Morrison and me, we shall present this award and provide you with an opportunity to respond.

Ambassador Walters Acceptance Remarks

Continued from page 7

People often look with some fear and awe at Soviet conventional power. They say, "How are you going to cope with the 100 divisions in Europe facing NATO, 6,000 first line aircraft, 46,000 tanks". I think we have demonstrated that we can, with the creative genius of a free society develop the technical means to keep that society free. And so many of you here represent that creative genius that is also a silent operation, except when it makes the front page of the Washington Post and other newspapers. And that creative genius has enabled us to do so much in the field of intelligence. Now there are some people who say that Intelligence is the oldest profession in the world. I happen to believe that myself. There are some people who believe that other professions maybe older. I would simply point out that before they could operate, people had to know where they were and what the rates were and that was intelligence.

In closing let me say that we have come to a turn of the tide that Senator Goldwater referred to. We are no longer ashamed. We are no longer frightened. We are no longer bewildered. Not all of us have found the way, but we have found a President who has given us back our assurance, our pride and our confidence that we are the last best hope of mankind. I often tell some of our enemies and people who dislike us, "Have you ever given any thought to the world if a meteor would destroy North America. What do you think the chances of survival of human freedom would be if the United States was not there?"

I was in Brazil recently. I said, "Do you realize that every year we spend the equivalent of the gross national product of Brazil, which is the 8th largest economy in the world, for your freedom as well as for ours. And so after 45 years of service with the government, I look forward to the future with unbounded confidence and the great destiny and the great willingness of our people to make the sacrifices and do the things that must be done not only to save our freedoms, but everyone elses. The pessimist was telling us only yesterday that it was twilight, the United States had reached a zenith and was now sinking back like all the empires of the past. The contributions that the people in this room have made and so many others on that invisible battlefield, which is silent, but never quiet, confirms me in the belief, that the American dream has only just begun. This is not sunset. This is sunrise. Thank you all very much.



NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED COOK NEW BOARD CHAIRMAN

During the General Membership Meeting held 22 May 1986, at the Officers Club, Fort Myer, Va., five new members were elected to the SASA Board of Directors to replace those whose three year terms had expired. The new directors — class of 1986-1989 are:



*Dr. James Babcock
Vice President
Washington Operations
IRT Corporation*



*Mr. Anthony Iorillo
President
Space & Communications Group
Hughes Aircraft Co.*



*Mr. Donald Jacobs
Vice President/Manager
Space Systems Division
Boeing Aerospace Co.*



*Mr. Frank Lewis
Senior Vice President &
Sector Executive
Government Systems Sector
Harris Corporation*



*Dr. Val Peline
Vice President/Manager
Lockheed Missiles & Space Co.*

Those directors who will continue serving on the board are:

Mr. Lawrence Ayers, Dep. Dir., DMA; Vice Adm. E.A. Burkhalter, Jr. USN, Dir., IC Staff; Mr. James Bush, VP, GIS/PRC; Mr. Vincent Cook, Pres., Federal Systems Div., IBM; Mr. George Cotter, Dep. Dir., T & CS, NSA; Mr. Clark G. Fiester, VP & GM, GTE Government Systems Corp., Western Div.; Mr. Jimmie Hill, Deputy Under Secretary of the Air Force; Mr. R. Evans Hineman, Dep. Dir., S & T, CIA; Maj. Gen. John E. Kulpa, USAF, (Ret.), Senior VP, Government



*Mr. Vincent Cook
President
IBM Federal Sys. Div.*

Systems Operations, Eaton ITEK Optical Systems; The Honorable Donald C. Latham, Assistant Secretary of Defense C³I; Mr. Gordon Moe, Executive VP/Manager, Pacific Sierra Research Corp.; Lt. Gen. Leonard Perroots, USAF, Dir., DIA; Mr. Nathaniel W. Trembath, VP & Assistant Manager for Programs, TRW Defense Systems Group; and Lt. Gen. James A. Williams, USA, (Ret.), Director of Planning, PSC.

At the first meeting of the newly constituted board on Tuesday 24 June 1986, Mr. Vincent Cook of IBM was elected as the new chairman, replacing Mr. Robert Welte of LORAL who had served in the post for the past three years.



*Mr Robert Welte
President
LORAL Electronics Systems*

The following non-members of the board were reelected to previously held positions: John Morrison, Executive Vice President; Bill Parsons, Secretary and Treasurer; and Dan Silver, General Counsel.

SASA continues to be as fortunate as in the past in having its course charted by the distinguished individuals from industry and government who constitute our board.

REMEMBERING SHERMAN KENT

by David Gaddy

It's too easy, concentrating on black boxes, megabuck systems, and other aspects of "high technology," to lose sight of the human element, which was and is the essential ingredient in a successful intelligence enterprise. A reminder of that fact was the death on 11 March 1986 of Sherman Kent. If you "came into the business" in the last ten years, you may well ask who Sherman Kent was. It would be no exaggeration to call him the father of the national intelligence estimate. During the Fifties and Sixties, when we were making the transition from practice to profession, Kent was one of the leaders, one of those academicians who rallied to the colors in World War II and later returned to serve out his career with the Agency and the Community which was forming. What better time than now, as the Association honors another individual who personifies the essential human element, to recall Sherman Kent and his contribution to "the business"?



Sherman Kent

Sherman Kent was a Yale-trained PhD in history, teaching there at Yale in the summer of 1941. Born in Chicago, reared in California, he spent the years 1911 - 1917 in Washington, D.C., while his father, William Kent, served as a Republican congressman from California. He attended Sidwell Friends School. It was in the summer of '41 that he was contacted at Yale by William J. Donovan. "Wild Bill" was on a talent hunt, trying to assemble the best minds from the universities, law, and industries, trying to assemble them in Washington to constitute a team of intelligence analysts capable of collecting, sifting, and interpreting the fragments of information on subjects of interest to the President. The following year, Donovan became the head of the Office of Strategic Services - an activity unique in the American experience - and his specialists became the cadre of the OSS organization. Initially given an area assignment as chief of the African element, Kent later served as chief of the research and analysis effort. After the war, he did a stint with the State Department as acting director of its Office of Intelligence and Research, taught at the National War College, then returned to his pre-war job at Yale.

The publication in 1949 of his *Strategic Intelligence for American World Policy* was a landmark event. Little had been published before on the subject of intelligence; it had hardly been noticed by academicians. Kent's *Strategic Intelligence* changed that. At once the little book constituted a learned, scholarly reflection on the rationale for Intelligence for informed decision making in a troubled world. It was also one of the first text books for the profession. A distillation of his own experience, his "lessons learned," *Strategic Intelligence* analyzed the process. It discussed organization and product. It dealt with the especially troublesome area of uncertainty and the difficulty of communicating usefully with a decision maker impatient with ambiguity, or perhaps seeing the fruit of intelligence as the prediction of future events. It set out nomenclature and it dealt with degrees of uncertainty, with shades of probability, in a way which influenced many practitioners over the next two decades.

The Korean War brought Sherman Kent back to Washington and the Agency. As Director of the Office of National Estimates, he applied and extended the lessons of *Strategic Intelligence*. The "wise men" of the Board of National Estimates produced the *ne plus ultra* of intelligence product, and, while Agency direction was never in doubt, the cooperative endeavors which produced National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs) and Special NIEs in the Fifties and early Sixties were the seedbed for the Intelligence Community which evolved.

When Kent retired in 1967, he was honored with a President's Award for Distinguished Federal Service, which cited "a unique role in improving the contributions of intelligence to our national security." His Agency honored him as well, recognizing the part he played in its evolution. One of the "grand old men" of American intelligence, Sherman Kent's death, at 82, is worth more than passing note. The standards he set for the profession, his aims, the intellectual rigor he exercised and expected - these are our heritage. These, and a little book. Pause a moment and salute him.



Mr. David Gaddy

A thirty-four year veteran of service with NSA, Mr. Gaddy is Dean of the Department of Cryptologic Management at the National Cryptologic School. He holds the National Foreign Intelligence Medal of Achievement, awarded by the DCI for Intelligence Community service in the late '70s, and he has served SASA as its "chaplain" at the annual award banquets. His tribute to Sherman Kent reflects his own interest in military history, especially that of the American Civil War, on which he is a recognized authority on the Confederate Signal Corps and Secret Service.

DIA FORMALLY TASKED WITH GDIP



Mr. Martin Hurwitz

Under Secretary of Defense William H. Taft, IV issued a new DOD Directive 3305.5, General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) Management on 4 May 1986. For the first time, the directive formally designates the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) as the Program Manager for the GDIP. It also formally establishes the position of Director, GDIP Staff to support the Program Manager.

Lt. General Leonard Perroots, current Director of the DIA, will be the first GDIP Program Manager to be formally charged under the new directive, to provide central management for all resource planning, programming, and budgeting of DOD resources that form a part of the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP) as managed by the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI). General Perroots will also be responsible for managing DOD intelligence resources not contained in the GDIP as may be agreed between the Secretary of Defense and the DCI. His position makes him responsible for allocation of all GDIP resources among DOD organizations to include the Unified and Specified Commands and the Military Services.

Mr. Martin Hurwitz, current GDIP Staff Director, is supported by a staff responsible for program development, program resources, and program evaluations. The staff prepares and issues the annual GDIP Guidance Memorandum, budget forecasts and budget estimates. Mr. Hurwitz expects any new instructions required to implement the new DOD Directive to be issued within the next 90 days.

NEGUS APPOINTED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, DIA BERBICH BECOMES VICE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE



Mr. Gordon F. Negus

Lieutenant General Leonard H. Perroots, USAF, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), has appointed Mr. Gordon F. Negus to be the Agency's Executive Director and Mr. John T. Berbrich to be the Vice Deputy Director for Foreign Intelligence. Both appointments were effective 1 June 1986.

As the Executive Director, Mr. Negus is the senior civilian official responsible to the Director and Deputy Director, for all aspects of the DIA's operations. He is responsible for the short-mid- and long-range planning of the Agency, coordination of the efforts of major staff elements, and providing oversight for the acquisition, management and direction of all resources allocated to the Agency.

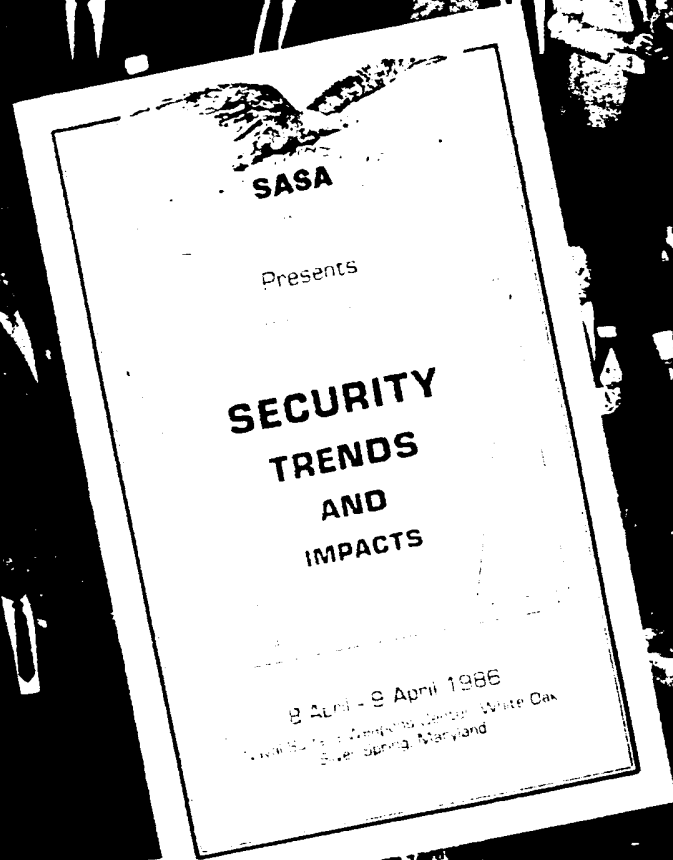
Gordon F. Negus, a native of Syracuse, is a veteran of 19 years service with DIA. He has served most recently as the Vice Deputy Director for Foreign Intelligence. Other assignments include Assistant Deputy Director for Research, Defense Intelligence Officer for Strategic Forces and Strategic Arms Limitations, and various positions within the Scientific and Technical Intelligence Directorate. In addition, Mr. Negus was associated with the Rome Air Development Center for nine years.

Mr. Berbrich has held various key positions in his 20 years service, including most recently the post of Vice Assistant Deputy Director in the Directorate for Estimates. Other assignments have included Special Assistant for National Estimates and Senior Military Political Analyst within the Estimates Directorate. In addition, Mr. Berbrich served as Chief of the Analysis, Systems, and Production Branch, at the Headquarters, United States European Command, Vaihingen, Federal Republic of Germany.

Mr. Berbrich is a member of the Senior Executive Service and recipient of the Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Award and two Senior DIA Awards for civilian service. He is a cum laude graduate of the University of Maryland.



Mr. John T. Berbrich





Mr. Maynard Anderson



Dr. Robert Hermann



The Honorable Robert Lamb



Mr. John McMahon



Mr. Thomas Ewald



Mr. David Major



Mr. Phil Pease

SECURITY-TRENDS AND IMPACTS

One of the most authoritative security teams ever assembled took to the podium at the Naval Surface Weapons Center on 8 and 9 April 1986 to address the SASA audience on a broad spectrum of current security issues and concerns. The team of lecturers was headed by the symposium sponsor, Mr. Craig Alderman, Jr., Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Policy). Also appearing on the program were General Dick Stilwell, Chairman, SECDEF Security Review Commission; Mr. L. Britt Snider, Principal Director, Counterintelligence and Security Policy ODUSD (P); Lt. General James A. Williams, USA, (Ret.), former Director, DIA; Mr. Maynard C. Anderson, Director, Security Plans and Programs, ODUSD (P); Lt. General Leonard H. Perroots, USAF, Director, DIA; The Honorable Robert E. Lamb, Director, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Department of State; Mr. David G. Major, Director of Intelligence and Counterintelligence Programs, NSC Staff; Mr. David H. Schachnovsky, Deputy Chief, Industrial and Field Security Division, NSA; Mr. Philip T. Pease, Director of Security, NSA; Mr. Thomas E. Ewald, Deputy Director, Defense Investigative Service; Ms. Kathleen Buck, Assistant General Counsel, OSD; Mr. William O. Cregar, Security Director, E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co.; and Maj. General Michael A. Nelson, USAF, Deputy Inspector General Headquarters, USAF.

Admiral Burkhalter, Director, IC Staff, had been scheduled to appear in the program but was preempted by a Congressional summons. Fortunately for the attendees, the Admiral's place on the agenda was filled most admirably at the last minute by John McMahon.

Almost 200 attended the two day session. Many were key senior executives from industry. Also present were a large number of senior government representatives from the Intelligence Community. From the comments received here, it is clear that the prime objective of the symposium was handsomely met.

SASA wishes to express its deepest gratitude to Mr. Craig Alderman, Jr., and to his Principal Director, Mr. L. Britt Snider for sponsoring this timely and vital forum and for actively participating in the proceedings. The full text of Mr. Alderman's opening remarks at the symposium starts on page 14.



Lt. Gen. Richard Stilwell, USA (Ret.)



Lt. Gen. Leonard Perroots, USAF



Lt. Gen. James Williams, USA (Ret.)



Mr. Dan Carlin

MR. CRAIG ALDERMAN, JR. THE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (POLICY) OPENS "SECURITY-TRENDS AND IMPACTS" SYMPOSIUM



Mr. Craig Alderman

I would like to welcome all of you to this conference on "Security - Trends and Impacts". We have a very distinguished list of speakers lined up for the conference, an equally distinguished and experienced audience, and a no-nonsense agenda that certainly focuses on the critical elements in today's security milieu. I am confident that no matter what your specific profession may be, you will benefit substantially from your day-and-a-half's participation.

A conference on the subject of trends in security and counterintelligence — and impacts — could hardly be more timely. During the last year, 12 people were arrested for espionage against the United States. Some of these persons had been carrying on espionage activities without detection over long periods of time. These did serious harm to the Nation. The activities of others were more limited in duration and scope, but, in the main, also resulted in significant losses — of national security plans, capabilities, and procedures; of critical technologies; and of intelligence and counterintelligence mechanisms and procedures.

These arrests caused a series of reactions in both the Executive Branch and the Congress that is, in recent memory at least, unprecedented. These cases caused us to re-examine in great detail our present security system, and to look for ways to improve it — either through tightening the existing programs or instituting additional measures. And that essentially is what this conference is all about — to discuss what has taken place, and what remains to be done.

The Security Affairs Support Association is to be commended for expanding its previous focus from what has been primarily the "positive intelligence" field, to canvass the counterintelligence and security field. You have among your membership, in fact, people who have had considerable experience in this latter field, and who are in positions to continue to make significant contributions to the current examination and its ultimate outcomes. In agreeing to provide the security sponsorship for this conference, we believed it important for people in your positions — in and out of government — to recognize that changes are taking place, and why. At the same time, we expected that those of us in government, charged with developing and administering the Nation's counterintelligence and security programs, would benefit from a frank dialogue with those of you in the private or quasi governmental sectors. So, I charge you to challenge us as you learn, over the next two days, what we are all about.

The changes that are taking place in the security business will not be accomplished without their costs — in terms of manpower, in terms of fiscal resources, in fact, in terms of hinderance to operational convenience, that is, impacts on the way all of us do our business. Some changes will take years to achieve; we are beginning to see the effects of others already. We are, in any case, participating in something of an upheaval in the security business, and you should recognize it as such.

I am a relative newcomer to the policy side of the counterintelligence and security area. But I am no stranger to the operational side of these disciplines. I have been a line-officer in the United States Army; I have had fairly extensive experience in international political/military affairs, to include direct negotiations with representatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact; and I have spent several years in the international end of a defense industry. Now with the first tumultuous year in my present position behind me — I took over when General Stilwell retired (again) in February last year — and having participated in the work of the Stilwell Commission, I think I can appreciate the many problems of the security community, from the viewpoints of both those who formulate the policies and those who execute them.

From these vantages, I have gained some impressions of the fundamental truths of the counterintelligence and security business, which I would like to share with you:

First of all, one must appreciate its size. And I don't mean the size of the cleared population, or the numbers of classified documents which we create. I mean the size and diversity of the many programs which fall under this rubric, and those persons and organizations who must administer these programs. Added together, they form a considerable part of the bureaucracy of the Department of Defense.

Secondly, contrary to the impression held by a number of people, security is not a static, inflexible set of rules, policies, and procedures. Just the opposite — the security area is dynamic and fluid; it is constantly changing, constantly being adjusted, and constantly in search of better ways of protecting ourselves and our secrets.

Third, security does not come free. Its effectiveness, especially in this era of technologically and psychologically sophisticated intelligence, is a function of how many resources are made available to it. And, given the enormous size of the cleared population and the breadth of classified activities within the national government, changes in security requirements often require substantial outlays of resources, and substantial time to put in place.

Fourth, security requirements ultimately must support operational requirements. Those security measures which unduly restrict mission accomplishment will ultimately be discarded or ignored.

Fifth, security measures must be assessed in the context of the entire program, and not simply viewed in isolation. Actions taken in one sphere can have decided impact — positive or negative — on actions or events in another. For example, actions taken to limit or control hostile country nationals in the United States have significant implications for most all of our security and counterintelligence programs — here and abroad.

And finally, security requirements ultimately must have the support of those who are subject to them, or they will fail. There are literally an infinite number of things which can be dreamed up by ingenious minds which would undoubtedly improve security — but which, because they intrude unacceptably on personal privacy, or they seriously offend our intrinsic culture, or they are inordinately difficult to implement for the value received, could never be implemented effectively.

Mr. Alderman's Opening Remarks

To sum all of this up, establishing security requirements boils down not to finding foolproof solutions, but rather to reconciling the many competing interests in the security and operational arenas.

Now, none of this comes as anything of a shock to all of you professionals in the room. As a matter of fact, I am somewhat embarrassed to be so pedantically basic. I did think it important, however, that as we explore the complexities of the current security and counterintelligence area, examine the changes in that area to date, and discuss where we might yet go, it serves us well to be reminded of these very basic yet fundamental factors, that bear on any security requirement, any security system, and any changes to either of these.

Having described some of the factors which weigh in the decision making process, let me say that even if everyone were operating with the same set of facts — with the same appreciation of the problems — there would still be a wide divergence of opinion as to the optimum solutions.

- How much security is acceptable in a free society?
- How much should security considerations constrain operations?
- What portion of our resources should be put into security and counterintelligence programs?

All of these questions and others like them involve subjective determinations, and we are likely to get as many answers as there are people in this room. But, because there are no absolutes here, it does not follow that there are not amenable solutions. My office, and others charged with similar responsibilities, are continuously searching for them — and occasionally finding them. We welcome your participation and your assistance in this search, not only today and tomorrow, but as we continue to build the partnership necessary to protect our Nation's secrets.

Will these solutions ever put an end to espionage? Probably not, but, as the report of the Stilwell Commission eloquently concluded:

“No system of security can provide foolproof protection against espionage, (but) it can make espionage more difficult to undertake and more difficult to accomplish without detection...As bureaucratic and mundane as security sometimes appears, it offers the only systematic means available to protect and preserve the defense community's triumphs and advances over time.”

With that, let me bring my remarks to a close, and leave you with my best wishes for a very successful conference. In addition to my immediate predecessor - the inimitable General Richard Stilwell — several members of my staff and a number other highly qualified people from the intelligence, counterintelligence, and security areas are here also to share their experience and their knowledge with you. I am most confident that this will be a mutually rewarding gathering.

Thank you.

FAURER RECEIVES HIGH PRESIDENTIAL AWARD



Pres. Reagan, Gen. Faurer, Mrs. Faurer, Bruce Faurer, Douglas Faurer

In a recent White House ceremony, President Reagan presented the former Director of NSA, Lt. Gen. Lincoln D. Faurer, USAF (Ret.) with the National Security Medal. The accompanying citation read in part.

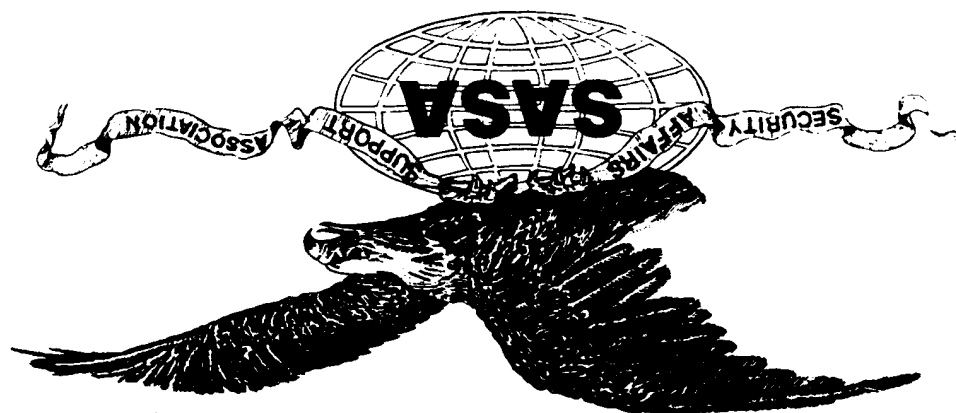
“General Faurer displayed inspired leadership and unwavering devotion to duty while directing and guiding the complex, highly technical, worldwide mission of the National Security Agency to unprecedented levels of success and thereby contributing significantly to the national security goals of the United States.

During a period of revolutionary technological change, expanding foreign intelligence operations, and expanding requirements for timely and accurate intelligence information, General Faurer's combined experience, foresight, and uncommon leadership ability ensured that the nation's most sophisticated intelligence systems were ready to meet the challenge. His reputation as an innovator and intelligence professional is acknowledged and regarded as of the highest caliber within the Intelligence Community and throughout the

highest levels of the United States Government.”

Attending the ceremony were Mrs. Faurer, the twin sons, Bruce and Douglas, the General's father, Mr. David Faurer, and (brother) Col. & Mrs. Ted Faurer, and (niece) Ms. Susan Faurer. Also present were Secretary of Defense Weinberger, Lt. General William Odom, present Director, NSA; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rich, Mr. & Mrs. Charles R. Lord, Mr. Walter Deeley, Captain Thomas Stevens, USN; and Ms. Pat Heisman. The National Security Adviser to the President, Admiral Poindexter and his assistant Ken de Graffenreid, were also in attendance.

Gen. Faurer, who retired from military service on 27 March 1985, was recently appointed President and CEO of the Corporation for Open Systems.



**Security Affairs Support Association
80 West Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401**

COLLOQUY

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Annapolis, Maryland 21401

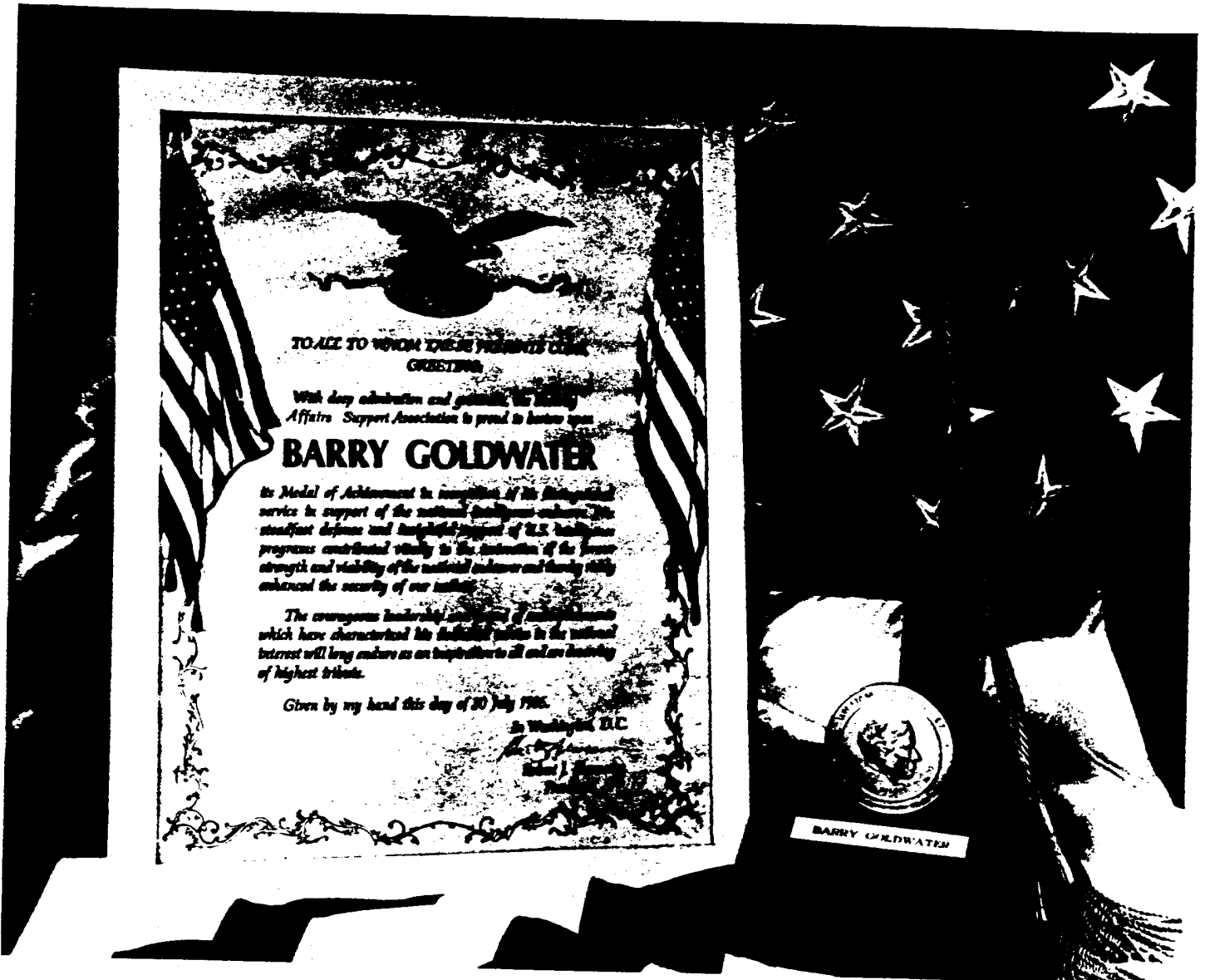
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Volume 6, Number 4

August, 1985



PRESIDENT REAGAN SENDS CONGRATULATIONS



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

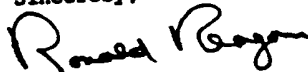
July 8, 1985

Dear Barry:

Please accept my congratulations on being honored as the recipient of the Security Affairs Support Association's "William Oliver Baker Award." Your extraordinary service and exceptional accomplishments in support of the national intelligence endeavor have been of great importance to protecting and preserving America's peace and freedom.

I am pleased to join with your many friends in honoring you on this occasion.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Barry Goldwater
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1985

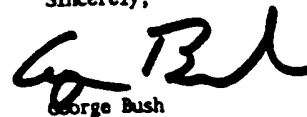
The Honorable Barry M. Goldwater
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Barry:

My personal congratulations to you on receiving this year's Security Affairs Support Association award. I can think of no one more deserving of this recognition. Your record in the Senate in support of a strong America speaks for itself, and I am delighted to see you honored in this way.

My best wishes for your continued success.

Sincerely,


George Bush

well deserved
Gay



NO ONE MORE DESERVING SAYS MR. BUSH

Almost 500 "well-wishing" friends and admirers packed the Fort Myer Officers' Club on 30 July 1985 to pay homage to Senator Barry Goldwater as he received the SASA "William Oliver Baker Award". The award was again presented by Mr. William J. Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence, who had officiated at the award inaugural dinner in May 1984 when the first SASA Medal of Achievement was bestowed on Dr. William O. Baker.

President Reagan sent his congratulations to the Senator stating that he was "pleased to join with your many friends in honoring you on this occasion." "I can think of no one more deserving of the recognition" commented Vice President Bush.

"We all know that Senator Barry Goldwater is an elemental force in our nation," said Mr. Casey, "for more than a quarter of a century shaping and articulating a philosophy of peace and progress through strength and freedom. We know in his wisdom and eloquence, his statemanship and political skills have played a historic role in injecting this philosophy into the laws of our land and into the hearts of our people." The full text of Mr. Casey's remarks may be found starting on page 6.

The attendees were obviously pleased that the distinguished namesake of the SASA Award could be present to participate in the ceremonies by introducing the DCI. The full text of Dr. Baker's introductory remarks start on page 5.

In accepting his award, Senator Goldwater said, "It's impossible to tell you how I feel about this honor tonight. It touches me way down deep." As he concluded his brief remarks, he confessed "I feel a great communion of interest with everyone of you. I think that is why I have tried in my own way to help the intelligence family of our country." The full text of Senator Goldwater's remarks may be found on page 7.

Among the attendees at the second annual award dinner were: Mr. Leo Cherne, Vice Chairman of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, The Secretary of the Army Mr. John Marsh and Mrs. Marsh, Assistant Secretary of Defense C3I Mr. Don Latham, Admiral Thomas Moorer, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and currently a member of PFIAB, The Director of the National Security Agency, Lt. General William Odom and Mrs. Odom, the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Lt. General James Williams and Mrs. Williams and the Director of the Intelligence Community Staff, Vice Admiral E.A. Burkhalter, Jr. and Mrs. Burkhalter. The complete list of other guests and organizations which participated in the event may be found on page 8.

In a recent letter, Senator Goldwater commented "I am still feeling good, warm and rosy about that evening."





PRESENTS
THE FALL '85 SYMPOSIUM

Plans for the SASA Fall '85 Symposium on the theme "INFOSEC FOR THE NINETIES" are underway. The event is being jointly sponsored by the Assistant Secretary of Defense C3I, Mr. Don Latham and the Director of the National Computer Security Center, Dr. Robert Brotzman.

The program which will take place on Thursday and Friday, 21-22 November, 1985 will be conducted at the "SECRET" level at the Naval Surface Weapons Center, White Oak in Silver Spring, Maryland. Agenda details and other information will be included in a separate announcement to SASA members.

As has been the case in all forums arranged by SASA in the past, the Fall Symposium promises to be unique. Unlike most of the other programs addressing Computer Security (and several have been announced), the SASA offering is being directed to key and senior level managers in government and industry. In the course of the proceedings we hope to address such questions as "What is the real state-of-the-art in unauthorized access?"; "Where are the points of greatest vulnerability"; "Are some of today's new products making unauthorized access easier rather than more difficult"; "What will the government require of future systems builders in order to counter the threat to INFOSEC?"; "What INFOSEC protection may become routinely available from the government in the 1990 time frame?", the answers to these and other related questions of concern to senior people who oversee the processing and transmission of sensitive data will be sought during the Fall Symposium.

Lectures and Panel participation will be provided by key representatives from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the National Security Agency, the National Computer Security Center and Industry.

*INFOSEC - That combination of computer and communication security essential to provide for the security of information.

DR. BAKER INTRODUCES MR. CASEY

"Among the world's toughest tasks is joining the way the world is to the way it ought to be according to the doctrines and ideals of government of a free nation. Until World War II no one thought hard about doing it in the USA. But then, confronted by a hostile system with purloined but deadly nuclear weaponry, our leaders turned to the brave and triumphant record of the Office of Strategic Services. An intelligence community was created leading to legislation for a Central Intelligence Agency, A National Security Agency and certain correlates, along with the military services. To a period of constant and unsurpassed nuclear hazard and ideological and terroristic threat, this community now brings to our top of government, knowledge enabling wisdom and skill to protect us from catastrophe.

Our nation is blessed with a bonding of patriotism between those early days and now. A prime personality of that saga is with us tonight. He has been called many things, but perhaps not a bonding - maybe only a binding.

But certainly the DCI, who served with distinction as Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, is capable of bonds and bonding which span at least this historic period of patriotism of more than four decades. And



William O. Baker

now that we've blown his cover, let's have the normal leakage begin without even the usual insecurity exchange that the experts of Aggravation Week or The Washington Ghost generally apply. Namely, it appears that behind all this there was a Master Plan, in which the mysterious and guided hand of destiny selected Mr. William Joseph Casey to lead the intelligence community into a new era of national service. In this time, the vast science and technology of the Information Age, coming on in the latter part of the 20th Century, would be turned to the security and well being of America and of free people everywhere.

The first to assure in these terms full cabinet status for the directorship of the national intelligence community, it is entirely consistent that this same personality has regenerated and extended throughout that community a sense of mission and resolve unexcelled since the beginning of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Those of us who have had the high privilege (and there are a few yet with us and present here) of working with all of the DCI's, beginning with Admiral Souers (1946) General Vandenberg (1947), and in technical forms with all the years of Mr. Hoover and his successors, are thus qualified to say that this same personality is to be known for a new peak of performance in the national service.

However, these new technologies, as well as the heroic and unselfish human spirit which must animate them in the community staff, could function only in an appropriate environ of political support. This required, indeed, commitment to oppose evil forces which have continued in the world, despite the great gains in countering them by such leaders as General Eisenhower. So in this Master Plan, now being leaked to full revelation, on this worthy occasion, it is utterly compelling to assure that there would be a leader of the nation, a President, appropriate for the new era of the intelligence community to do its part for peace and progress. Accordingly, the campaign manager for 1980, named William Casey, advanced this manifest destiny in indispensable and decisively successful work, for the overwhelming election of Ronald Reagan.

(Continued on page 10)

ADDRESS BY MR. CASEY AT THE 1985 SASA AWARDS BANQUET for SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Dr. Hermann, General Morrison, distinguished guests, and members of the Association. Last year I was privileged to speak before the Security Affairs Support Association and, on its behalf, present the Association's first William Oliver Baker Award to its distinguished namesake. Once again, we gather here to commemorate the achievements of another great American who has made a major contribution to the national security of the United States. This evening we honor a man who has made great contributions to the American Intelligence Community through his unflinching support in the United States Congress, and his uncompromising public stand that U.S. intelligence should be the best in the world.



William J. Casey

We all know that Senator Barry Goldwater is an elemental force in our nation, for more than a quarter of a century shaping and articulating a philosophy of peace and progress through strength and freedom. We know in his wisdom and eloquence, his statesmanship and political skills have played a historic role in injecting this philosophy into the laws of our land and into the hearts of our people. But there is much about Barry Goldwater that is not so well known. And I intend to take this occasion to tell you a little about the private Barry Goldwater. He's a man of amazing versatility — starting with the Army National Guard in the 1930's, he served as a pilot with the U.S. Army Air Corps in World War II, flying the hump between China and India. He kept on flying. He's flown every known type of airplane and just recently qualified for a license as a helicopter pilot. As a musician, he plays a lousy trombone. His trombone is known among his friends as the Goldwater deterrent. This comes from threatening his friends that if they don't behave, he'll play his trombone. He's a gadgeteer, skilled in electronics. If you invite him to your house for the weekend, he's apt to install a doorbell playing twenty different tunes before he leaves. His

automobile has so many gadgets and gauges, you think you're in the cockpit of a 747. He's an avid ham radio operator. One year, he gave his wife for Christmas a \$10,000 radio antenna. Mrs. Goldwater has had a lot of experience in handling Barry. The next year for Christmas she gave him a sable coat. He's an accomplished photographer with professional skills sufficient to qualify him as a member of the Society of American Photographers. He's a scholar, a historian with deep knowledge of the American Civil War and the history of Arizona, a geographer who knows the state of Arizona like the back of his hand. Now sometimes Barry can be blunt - he can in fact. But I can tell you that the gruff Barry Goldwater is a facade. Behind that stone face is a heart of putty. Barry is a generous soul always ready to reach out and help a friend or acquaintance in trouble. I think the most striking illustration of this was during the dark days of the Vietnam war. Barry was on the air night after night with a short wave radio taking hundreds of calls every week from American soldiers in Vietnam and patching them through to their parents and sweethearts at home, all at his own expense. Beyond these elements of

(Continued on page 11)

ACCEPTANCE REMARKS BY SENATOR GOLDWATER



Barry Goldwater

"I wish to thank you Dr. Baker. I can't tell you what an honor and a pleasure it is to be with you tonight, I know full well of your great endeavors in the field of communications, your great contributions not only to the communications we enjoy today but the communications that are coming tomorrow. Bill Casey, I guess I've gone through some of the worst times in my life with you. I just want to say that as I served on the rather infamous Church Committee during which time the intelligence family, I like to call it a family although they don't like to be called that, was almost destroyed, and Bill Casey came along and was appointed the head of the CIA. I don't mind telling you Bill, I had my doubts, but I'll tell you this . . . wherever I go around this world, wherever I've been, in the intelligence community, I've hear nothing but the highest praise for Bill Casey, and I think I can say, here, honestly, that if it hadn't been for Bill, maybe the intelligence family wouldn't have made the come back it's made.

It's impossible to tell you how I feel about this honor tonight. It touches me way down deep. I have a great respect for intelligence, I don't care what you're in, intelligence makes you go. When you think of a new

born baby letting out its first cry, you know darn well what it wants, it wants to nuzzle up to its mother, and that's intelligence and so it goes on down through life, what we know about the world, what we know about each other, what we know about our enemies and what they might do can help keep the peace in this world, so I have a tremendous respect for intelligence. I've lived with it all my life, as a business man, as a soldier, as an airman, and as a member of that body downtown.

It's funny, standing up here, I feel a great communion of interest, with every one of you. I may not know all of you, but when I stop and think about gigahertz, and kilohertz, and megahertz, and covert, and overt, and what do you do about this fellow down in El Salvador, and how about the guy over in Greece, and how do you eliminate the little problems we have in Lebanon, I have a very kindred feeling with you. I think that's why I have tried in my own way to help the intelligence family of our country. And I want to close by just saying one thing, If you don't have intelligence, you cannot operate, you cannot preserve the peace, you cannot even help to convince our supposed enemy, the Soviets, that we mean business. We have 4 million people in this country cleared for TOP SECRET, that's about 3,994,000 too many, and we ought to do something about it. Again I thank you for the honor that you bestowed on me tonight. I will treasure this all my life, and in the days ahead of me when my grandchildren say "just what did you do Paka*?" I'll just open up this box and say well, that's what I did. Thank You." *Not a typo.

COLLOQUY
80 West Street, Suite 110, Annapolis, MD 21401
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Chairman of the Board Mr. Robert F. Welte
President Dr. Robert J. Hermann
Editor Maj. Gen. John E. Morrison, Jr., USAF Ret.
Associate Editor Mr. William H. Parsons

GUESTS PRESENT AT THE SASA AWARD DINNER

Mr. and Mrs. Duane Andrews	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fitch	Mr. Peter Oleson
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arndt	Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fitzwater	Ms. Eloise Page and
Mr. and Mrs. David L. Austin	Mr. Randall Fort	Amb. Hayward Isham
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Baer	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gandy	Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Perroots, USAF
Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Baggett	Mr. Richard Gentile and	Mr. and Mrs. Paul Perry
Dr. William O. Baker	Ms. Sharon Conkle	Dr. and Mrs. Paul Peters
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Becker	Senator Barry Goldwater	Ms. Pamela Plummer and
Mr. and Mrs. Junius Berger	Mr. and Mrs. James J. Greaves	Mr. Victor Sherlock
Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Schuyler Bissell, USAF	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hart	Mr. Patrick Plummer and
Mr. and Mrs. James Boginis	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hawkins	Ms. Leslie Malone
Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank K. Breth, USMC	Dr. Donnie Hazzler	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Prestel
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Briggs	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hicks	Mr. Robert K. Price and
Mr. James Brock	Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie D. Hill	Ms. Sharon Rose
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Buchard	Mr. and Mrs. R.E. Hineman	Lt. Gen. and Mrs. William Quinn, USA, Ret.
Mr. John Budd	Mr. and Mrs. James V. Hirsch	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rich
Vice Adm. and Mrs. E.A. Burkhalter, USN	Mr. James Horton	Dr. and Mrs. Gary J. Schmitt
Mr. and Mrs. William J. Casey	Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hurwitz	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Smith
Mr. and Mrs. Julian Cavalero	Mr. and Mrs. Jared S. Irvine	Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Smith
Mr. Leo Cherne	Mr. and Mrs. William Kennedy	Mr. and Mrs. Rodney B. Sorkin
Mr. Billy P. Cherry	Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Kissin	Mr. William Thayer and
Mr. Richard Clifton	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kohler	Ms. Suzanne Thayer
Mr. Thomas H. Cosgrove	Mr. and Mrs. William Lackman, Jr.	Mr. Scott Travers and
Mr. George Cotter and	The Honorable Donald C. Latham	Ms. Sarah Cateras
Ms. Wendy Strahman	The Honorable and Mrs. John D. Marsh	Mrs. Twinkle Thompson
Mr. and Mrs. William P. Crowell, Jr.	Rear Adm. and Mrs. Donald H. McDowell	Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Walker
Ms. Mary Evelyn Dean and	Mr. and Mrs. James McGovern	Mr. and Mrs. William O. Wesley
Mr. Ben Warder	Adm. Thomas Moorer, USN (Ret.)	Lt. Gen. and Mrs. James A. Williams, USA
Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Donohue	Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. O'Malley	Mr. Craig Wilson and
Dr. and Mrs. Roger K. Engel	Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Gary O'Shaughnessy, USAF	Ms. Kathleen Everding
Mr. and Mrs. Martin Faga	Lt. Gen. and Mrs. William E. Odom, USA	
Mr. James Ferguson and	Ms. Louisa Ogles and	
Ms. Debbie Price	Mr. Jimmy Thompson	

GUESTS WERE FROM THE FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Central Intelligence Agency	House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence	Office of the Secretary of the Army
Defense Intelligence Agency	Intelligence Community Staff	President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board
Federal Bureau of Investigation	National Security Agency	United States Naval Security Group
Headquarters, USA Intelligence and Security Command	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, C31	U.S. House of Representatives
Headquarters, United States Air Force	Deputy Under Secretary of the Air Force	United States Senate
Headquarters, United States Marine Corps		

GROUP MEMBERS PARTICIPATING

Allen Corporation of America	Harris Corporation	Quarry Hill, Inc.
Ampex Corporation	Harvard University	Radio Corporation of America
Analytics, Inc.	HRB Singer, Inc.	Reasoner, Davis & Fox
Atlantic Research Corporation	Hughes Aircraft Company	Rockwell International
BETAC Corporation	Hull & Company	Holm MIL-SPEC Corporation
Cray Research, Inc.	Intercon Systems Corporation	Science Application International Corp.
Datatape, Incorporated	IHI Corporation	Sperry Corporation
E-Systems, Inc. - CAPA	Itek Optical Systems	Systems Engineering Development Corporation
E-Systems, Inc. - Garland	John Locke, Jr., CPA	Technology for Communications International
E-Systems, Inc. - Melpar	Lockheed Corporation	The MITRE Corporation
Eaton Corporation	Loral Electronics Systems	The MVM Group, Inc.
ESL, Inc.	Maxim Technologies	TRW
Ford Aerospace & Communications Corp.	McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co.	United Technologies
Gould, Inc. CSD	Northrop Corporation	United Technologies, Norden Systems, Inc.
GTE Government Systems Corporation	Planning Research Corporation	Validity Corporation
	Processing Research, Inc.	
	Professional Services Corporation	



Mr. Lawrence Ayers



MGEN Leonard Perroots, USAF



Mr. Jimmy Hill



Mr. James Bush

ELECTION OF NEW BOARD MEMBERS

At its General Membership meeting of 31 July 1985, nine new SASA board directors were elected — two of which were to fill the unexpired terms of members who had resigned.

The new directors are:

Mr. Lawrence Ayers
Deputy Director
Defense Mapping Agency

Mr. Jimmy Hill
Deputy Under Secretary of
the Air Force

Mr. James Bush
Vice President
PRC Govt. Information Systems

Mr. R. Evans Hineman
Deputy Director, S&T
Central Intelligence Agency

Mr. Vincent Cook
President
IBM Federal Systems
Division

MGEN John Kulpa, USAF, Ret.
Vice President
McDonnell Douglas Astro-
navitics Company

Mr. George Cotter
Deputy Director, T & CS
National Security Agency

Mr. Gordon Moe
Exec. Vice President/Manager
Pacific Sierra Research Corp.

MGEN Leonard Perroots, USAF
Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Hq., U.S. Air Force



Mr. R. Evans Hineman



Mr. Vincent Cook



MGEN John Kulpa, USAF (Ret.)

Other directors who will continue their services on the board are:

Vice Admiral E.A. Burkhalter, Jr., USN, Director, Intelligence Community Staff; Mr. Clark G. Fiester, Vice President & General Manager, GTE Government Systems Corporation; Mr. R.P. (Phil) Henderson, Vice President & General Manager, Harris Corporation, GESD; Dr. Robert J. Hermann, Vice President, Systems Technology, United Technologies Corporation; Mr. Joseph S. Hull, President, Hull & Company; Mr. Oliver R. Kirby, former Vice President, E-Systems, Inc., Greenville Division; Mr. Eugene H. Kopf, Senior Vice President for Operations, Litton IITEK Optical Systems; Mr. Donald C. Latham, Assistant Secretary of Defense, C&I; Mr. Nathaniel W. Trembath, Vice President & Assistant General Manager for Programs, TRW Defense Systems Group; Mr. Robert F. Welte, President, Loral Electronic Systems; and Lt. Gen. James A. Williams, USA, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency.

Examination of the individual affiliations of our directors will reflect the growing interest within government in SASA objectives. Of our currently approved authorization of twenty directors, eight are from within government. In 1984, four government officials were added to the board. Prior to that time there were none. Needless to say, SASA is pleased with the increase in government members.



Mr. George Cotter



Mr. Gordon Moe

Continued from page 5 - Dr. Baker

While there are many fascinating and heartening details of this Master Plan which will doubtless be leaked on other occasions, only one or two may be noted further here. Now we celebrate a new summit of value and quality of the intelligence community. But one of these details is that not so long ago, long after the origins of the community as we have noted, a severe perturbation in the Master Plan arose. This apparently involved some questions of whether the press and other public media had been properly consulted about execution of various security missions, and insights of the community. It was believed that legislative investigation and revision might be sought to assure that nothing in behalf of the President or the security programs of the country could be undertaken without the prior approval of the press. But the master hand of fate came in again, for there was one powerful and convincing voice in the Congress that said, "No, this is wrong", and about that we shall hear more pretty soon. But a derivative of that ought also be leaked now, which is that only a very few years ago it appeared that yet another solution would be pursued, to the reluctance of the CIA and its contemporaries to consult the press, including the foreign media, before acting. Namely, to judge empirically actions undertaken only these few years ago, in the late 1970s it seemed to be felt that the way to control the situation was to have no actions by the intelligence community. Accordingly, no consultation would be necessary. Thus, if we plot (and plot is of course a sacred word in the community) - if we plot the reduction in personnel vs. time during that period, we see that in only a few more years the staff of the community would be reduced to zero. Then, certainly, matters of approving action for intelligence would have been enormously simplified. But, my point this evening is that this same Master Plan again turned off this trend. Rather, we have seen in these past five years the finest growth, recovery in numbers and in quality, that could be sought - an explicit intention of the Master Planning DCI, of the same name, that we have already hinted at.

Finally, one other sample detail should be noted. It is that in addition to finest personnel, for great institutions such as the NSA, CIA, and FBI - all of the 12 members of the community and Armed Forces groups - the Master Plan has required that there be assured in the intelligence estimates a diversity of views. There need to be alternate positions, and indeed, contrary opinions and even challenges to what seemed like the ultimate authority. Now, here again fate has been exceptionally benign to our United States. While it is hard to assure all this independence inside so cohesive an organization as the intelligence community, much has been achieved along detached inputs. Namely, into these excellent and essential intelligence resources of the Executive Branch, we have had no less than a most senior and eminent leader of the Legislative Branch from time to time questioning, even differing, and can you imagine it rather personally advising, that very same DCI, who himself so firmly insisted on considering every option and hearing every alternative!

So we must conclude that fate and fortune, so long cherished as favoring our beloved country, have indeed written a special chapter for this intelligence community. It is led by one who labored for a winning Presidency which would sustain a wonderful enhancement of the community after a decline. And to compare with this success, it became a community whose activities, including those of its leader, could receive sage counsel and even contrary, but friendly, chiding from a great statesman of the Legislative halls, who will not remain nameless much longer this evening. But now, it is our high privilege to present the Director of Central Intelligence, the Honorable William Casey, who may be expected to name a name or two."



Continued from page 6 - Mr. Casey

personal charm and accomplishments is what brings us here to honor Barry Goldwater tonight - his distinguished decade of service on committees appointed to oversee the intelligence activity of this nation. In this capacity, Senator Goldwater proved himself time and time again to be a vigorous defender and supporter of the intelligence family. For example, when hysteria was sweeping the country about alleged intelligence improprieties, Senator Goldwater was one of only three courageous and farsighted Senators of the Church Committee to firmly oppose the release of that committee's report on the National Security Agency. Later, he fought vigorously to prevent the budgetary cutbacks and hiring freezes that he saw were aimed squarely at paralyzing the nation's intelligence capabilities.

His tenure as Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, which began in 1981, was marked by a continuing improvement in the Intelligence Community's ability to do its job. Largely as a result of his efforts, the slow but steady recovery and build-up of our capabilities has enabled us to better track Soviet weaponry and activities around the world. Senator Goldwater let it be known on the Hill and on Pennsylvania Avenue that he considered intelligence to be America's first line of defense, and vital to our ability to meet the challenges of an incredibly complex and dangerous world.

Senator Goldwater backed up his words with deeds, including solid legislation that greatly benefits the Intelligence Community. His leadership was crucial in securing the passage of the 1982 Intelligence Identities Protection act that protects our intelligence officers and sources overseas. He personally introduced other legislation in 1983 that led to the eventual passage of the Central Intelligence Agency Information Act of 1984. This legislation safeguards operational and technical files from unwarranted search. Moreover, he played a vital role in securing the enactment of a series of Intelligence Community budget authorizations that were essential to the rebuilding of the intelligence capabilities of the United States.

His stewardship of the Select Committee on Intelligence has demonstrated that intelligence congressional oversight can be both tough and fair, responsible and supportive, rigorous yet secure.

Just one final personal note. I cannot let this occasion go by without expressing my personal appreciation and that of our intelligence officers working around the world, for the many times that Barry Goldwater dropped in on their missions in his travels. I can't tell you how many times I've heard how important these visits were, how much his talks with our officers encouraged and inspired them and contributed to their understanding of the importance of their work to our national security in these incredibly difficult and dangerous times.

And now I would like to read two letters addressed to our distinguished awardee. (Letters reproduced elsewhere in this newsletter.)

I am now greatly pleased and honored to present this second William Oliver Baker Award to a distinguished member of Congress, military officer, traveller, author, public servant, all around good fellow, patriot. Senator Goldwater, I salute you and ask you to step forward and accept this medal and certificate."



PERSONNEL SECURITY CLEARANCE STUDY PRELIMINARY PHASE

The preliminary phase of our proposed study is continuing. We are however approaching the point at which we believe a response to the question of whether or not to proceed can be announced. This will be done shortly.

Letters encouraging SASA to proceed, are still being received. We should add that few of the most recent letters, which are reproduced below in expurgated form to preserve anonymity, have sought to discourage the effort.

All of us are, of course mindful that since initiating the preliminary phase in January there have been some disturbing occurrences relating to personnel security clearances. The recent spate of espionage cases has prompted authorities to focus sharply on some of the most fundamental aspects of personnel security — “where and why did the system break down?”; “why did certain personnel have security clearances?”; “how is ‘need to know’ really being applied?” The answers to these and other important personnel security questions are vigorously being sought by our government. While the SASA staff is prepared to provide its views on these aspects and others, we hasten to point out that in our personnel security clearance study we had not intended to inquire any further into system failures than might be necessary to understand where current policies and procedures appeared defective. Subsequently it would be our intention to bring these apparent deficiencies to the attention of the appropriate government authorities with SASA recommended solutions wherever possible.

“My apologies in taking so long to get this letter to you. Sincerely hope you understand. As we mentioned during your visit here, we feel that the study you plan to undertake in the area of security will be of substantial benefit to all of us in this industry. We are all acutely aware of the criticality of security, though we feel on occasion the procedures may be more cumbersome and time consuming than we’d like. Any problems that SASA can alleviate in this area will be of benefit to both the government and industry.

We strongly support your efforts in this matter and are anxious to cooperate in any way you feel we can be of help.”

“I have reviewed your correspondence regarding the proposed study program to assess the difficulties surrounding personnel security policies. As a firm within the Intelligence Community, we are not experiencing any major personnel security problems. Therefore, _____ does not feel the need to participate in the SASA Personnel Security Clearance Study. I will, however, be glad to review and comment on any study findings and recommendations.”

“With respect to our views regarding SASA sponsorship of a study of issues relating to personnel security clearance, we’re definitely interested — but guardedly so. The majority of the _____ contract efforts include handling and creating classified materials with attendant requirements related to personnel, administration, facilities, travel and dozens of other activities. In some of these programs, security issues are so predominant as to limit technical, schedule and cost performance. We welcome any effort which has the potential to improve our productivity without compromising the legitimate security concerns of the Government. A word of caution — in my opinion, any “improvements” in the security system must be established at the highest levels of Government and be promulgated downward. Otherwise the natural bureaucratic antitoxins will stifle any such attempts. This comment may indicate that unless SASA has the ear of the proper, highly placed individuals, the security study is predestined to failure.

Notwithstanding the above, we encourage your initiative in establishing a program that addresses these issues head on. We know that there are many others in industry and government that feel as we do. _____ would welcome the opportunity to participate in a thorough review of security issues, with the hope of ultimately having a positive impact on streamlining procedures while at the same time maintaining the highest possible level of security.

“I am writing you on behalf of _____ .

I personally feel, and those colleagues with whom I have discussed your study feel, that your study could provide a very worthwhile contribution to our nation’s intelligence efforts. A search of these same colleagues, however, indicates that at this time we don’t particularly have any problems that we could add to your list.”

"I have reviewed the reference letter proposing a SASA Personnel Security Clearance Study. I have encountered varying problems over the years in this area, and I do believe that the nature of said problems and recommended actions warrant attention. However, most problems are resolved through our standard procedures; few remain outstanding. It is my opinion that the government should pursue the study that the SASA initiatives aspires to undertake. The uniqueness of the problems to certain members of industry — coupled with the sensitivity of the entire subject — cause me to believe that such a study should be performed only by the government or by an organization tasked to do so by the government."

"Please refer to your letter dated 9 May 1985, addressed to _____ • _____ has asked me to respond to your letter on his behalf as the Personnel Security issues would seem to be more appropriate coming from _____ rather than from him.

We are very interested in your proposed study and compliment the Association on the timeliness and importance of the selection of this study topic. As a growing organization, we feel that the Private Sector, as well as our National Security, would benefit appreciably by the study and the improvements in the area of personnel security clearance matters. Our position is definitely in support of the study.

Occasionally, we have experienced some difficulty in the process of obtaining the required "need-to-know" and arranging to have the SI clearance verified/passed. We acknowledge that these administrative processes are very important, and, in most instances, should be following an established procedure. Conversely, we have found that within the "Intelligence Community" procedures quite often differ considerably. Should the Association agree, these issues could be vastly improved by the implementation of one procedure applicable to those of us in the Private Sector and acceptable by government agencies.

We thank you and the Association for your concern and predict significant results from this study."

"In response to your letter of 9 May 1985, the _____ does not at this time plan to participate in your "Personnel Security Clearance Study.

On a personal basis, I believe that your planned study is intrinsic to the idea of SASA, and I believe that the study could lead to improvements in Government Security matters as they relate to industry."

"In response to your letters dated 24 Jan. and 9 May 1985, _____ fully supports SASA recommended study into the personnel security clearance problem. Although, _____ currently has not had specific problem areas, the overall program leaves much to be desired. A more effective study would be the whole Industrial Security Program itself.

If additional comments are required, do not hesitate to contact us."

"In response to your letter of January 24, 1985, I would like to register my support to SASA undertaking a program focused on resolution of personnel security clearance problems. In consonance with this position, I am enclosing a separate paper that embraces some points a SASA study of this matter may find worthy of consideration."

"Reference your letter dated May 9, 1985 to _____, I have been asked by _____ to respond on his behalf. We welcome a look at the Industrial Security Personnel Security Clearance Program. The following are some areas of the program that we feel should be addressed:" (Suggested areas for study have been deleted in the interest of brevity)

"This is in response to your letter of May 9, 1985, regarding the proposed SASA study on personnel security clearances. The problems we have encountered within the DOD Personnel Security Clearance procedures have not been that frequent, complex, or unique, and existing channels of communications have proven satisfactory for their resolution. We, therefore do not wish to participate in such a study.

Should SASA pursue this endeavor, however, we would appreciate receiving a copy of the resulting documentation for the awareness of our security personnel."

Recently, Representative Lee Hamilton, Chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) commented that "the least expensive and most important step to protect national secrets would be enforcing the 'need to know' policy. A security clearance shouldn't entitle anyone to see anything. Someone should have access only if he needs it for his job."
To that SASA offers a hearty amen.

FORMER SASA BOARD CHAIRMAN PROMOTED

Mr. Wayne Shelton, SASA member and former Chairman of the SASA Board of Directors (1982 to 1983) has been named President and Chief Operating Officer of the Planning Research Corporation. Prior to his promotion, Mr. Shelton was a corporate Vice President and President of PRC Government Information Systems. Mr. Stewart C. Johnson, who has replaced Mr. Shelton as President of PRC Government Information Systems, was formerly President and General Manager of the Standard Products Group of the System Development Corporation, A Burroughs Subsidiary. Mr. Johnson was also designated as Vice President of Planning Research Corporation.



Wayne Shelton



Dr. William O. Mehuron

MEHURON PROMOTED

Dr. William O. Mehuron, SASA member and former member of the SASA Board of Directors (1984 to 1985) has been appointed Vice President and General Manager of Ampex Corporation's Data Systems Division. Prior to joining Ampex Corporation in January, 1985, Dr. Mehuron was the Deputy Director of Research and Engineering at the National Security Agency. He succeeds Mr. Fred Litterman, also a SASA member, who has been appointed to assist in strategic planning for Ampex Corporation.

NEW CHIEF FOR DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Major General Robert A. Rosenberg, USAF, until recently Assistant Vice Commander, USAF Space Command and Vice Commander-in-Chief of the North American Aerospace Defense Command, has assumed the helm of DMA as of 21 July, 1985. He replaces Rear Admiral E.A. Wilkinson, Jr.

Prior to his duty in Colorado, General Rosenberg served at HQ USAF where he held the post of Assistant Chief of Staff for Studies and Analysis. Before the latter Pentagon assignment, General Rosenberg served on the NSC for four years as an advisor to the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

General Rosenberg is a 1957 graduate of the United States Naval Academy.



Maj. Gen. Rosenberg

WILLIAMS RETIRES, PERROOTS TO HEAD DIA



LTG James A. Williams

Effective 1 October 1985, Lt. Gen. James A. Williams, USA will be relieved from active duty and his post as Director of DIA will be assumed by Lt. Gen Leonard H. Perroots, USAF. General Perroots is now serving as the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence HQ USAF, a post which will be assumed by Maj. Gen. Schuyler Bissell, USAF, present Dep. Director, DIA.

The change of command will take place Friday, 27 September 1985 at 10:30 a.m. in the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center, Bolling Air Force Base. Both General Williams and Perroots are members of the SASA Board of Directors.



Lt. Gen. Leonard H. Perroots

ADVENTURES OF A SOUTHERN BELLE

By Robert Drake, SASA Historian



Belle Boyd

During the Civil War, women of both sides were extensively employed as couriers and spies. Perhaps the most colorful and most publicized was Belle Boyd, the young beauty from Martinsburg, West Virginia (then Virginia). She came from a well-to-do merchant family, attended a fashionable school in Baltimore, and debuted in Washington, D.C. She gained notoriety on July 4, 1861 when at the age of seventeen she shot and killed a drunken Union soldier who was trying to invade the Boyd's home. While quickly cleared of a murder charge by the Provost Marshal of Federal troops occupying the town, she made his list of spy and informer suspects.

Subsequently, Belle left Martinsburg for Confederate territory and was enrolled in the ranks of the Southern corps of women spy couriers headed by Mrs. Rose O'Neal of Washington, D.C. She located in Front Royal near the command for which she was to work - that of General Stonewall Jackson. For most of the remainder of 1861, she was active as a courier between Jackson's forces in the Shenandoah Valley and Confederate commands to the east. She also was a relay for information coming out of Washington itself via a farmhouse on the Potomac north of Leesburg. Her principal contact with Jackson's command was Colonel Turner Ashby, the dashing cavalry commander.

Probably her most famous exploit occurred in the spring of 1862 at Front Royal. Returning from a visit to Winchester to her home next to the Fishback Hotel, she discovered that the hotel had become the headquarters for General Shields, Federal commander of the Front Royal garrison. Seeking safe conduct passes from Shields, through his lines to Richmond, Belle learned that his forces were to leave for Richmond in a few days. Having disclosed this information, Shields retired into the hotel for a staff conference. The intrepid Miss Boyd thereupon slipped surreptitiously into the hotel and up to a second floor closet immediately above Shield's conference room. It happened to have a knothole in the floor through which Belle listened to the discussion of Union plans.

Late that night Belle, disguised as a Confederate trooper and carrying safe conduct passes collected from bodies of paroled Confederate wounded who died enroute home, rode through Federal picket lines and delivered the information to Colonel Ashby near Bentonville, south of Front Royal.

It is likely that the information from Belle Boyd merely augmented that which Jackson had already received from General Lee. In sum, the Confederate high command was aware of Union plans to have McDowell's forces south of Washington reinforce McClellan's drive up the James River against Richmond. Troops from Banks' and Shields' forces in the valley were likely to reinforce McDowell. Stonewall Jackson's assignment then was to prevent this strengthening of McClellan's siege of Richmond.

So it was on May 22, 1862 that Jackson, reinforced by Ewell, began his march north down the Luray Valley to Front Royal. Early the next afternoon he paused on the outskirts of that city to assess the situation. Just at that juncture, Belle Boyd re-enters the story. The event is described most vividly by Henry Kyd Douglas in his book *I Rode With Stonewall* (Chapel Hill, 1940):

"I observed, almost immediately, the figure of a woman in white glide swiftly out of town on our right and, after making a little circuit, run rapidly up a ravine in our direction and then disappear from sight. She seemed, when I saw her, to heed neither weeds nor fences, but waved a bonnet as she came on, trying, it was evident, to keep the hill between herself and the village. I called General Jackson's attention to the singular movement just as a dip in the land hid her, and at General Ewell's suggestion, he sent me to meet her and ascertain what she wanted. That was just to my taste and it took only a few minutes for my horse to carry me to the romantic maiden whose tall, supple, and graceful figure struck me as soon as I came in sight of her. As I drew near, her speed slackened, and I was startled momentarily to hear her call my name. But I was not much astonished when I saw that the visitor was the well-known Belle Boyd whom I had known from her earliest girlhood. She was just the girl to do this thing."

Belle passed the message that the Yankee force in Front Royal was very small and advised a quick attack. (Incidentally, this was apparently the first that Jackson had ever heard of Belle Boyd.) Jackson did, of course, attack and his spectacularly successful Valley Campaign was well underway. In two weeks Jackson marched 170 miles, routed two Union armies and held off 60,000 Federal troops with his 17,000 men. And he did alter the strategic situation before Richmond.

These events also marked the high point in Belle Boyd's spy career. Later in 1862 and again in 1863 she was imprisoned as a Confederate spy. Released, she went off to Canada and thence to England where she became an actress and a lecturer. Later she returned to the United States where she continued those pursuits until her death in Kilbourne, Wisconsin in 1900. The colorful details of her war experiences are recounted in her *Belle Boyd in Camp and Prison* (New York, 1865).



Mr. Robert Drake



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THE PRESIDENT LAUDS BAKER



VICE PRESIDENT BUSH SENDS CONGRATULATIONS



Surrounded by admirers and colleagues, Dr. William O. Baker received the first SASA Medal of Achievement on 3 May 1984 in a ceremony at Bolling AFB. President Reagan congratulated Dr. Baker as the first recipient of the award, and added that "few can match this record of distinguished and selfless service". Vice President Bush commented that the award "is a fitting tribute to your distinguished service with national intelligence". The reading of the congratulatory letters from both President Reagan and Vice President Bush climaxed the presentation of Mr. William H. Casey, Director of Central Intelligence who officiated at the ceremony. In his opening remarks, Mr. Casey stated "It is a great privilege for me to join all of you this evening, when you

(continued on page 3)

SASA GOES PROFESSIONAL

By proxy and actual vote of those present at the General Membership Meeting at Fort Myer, Virginia on 4 May 1984, SASA is well on its way to becoming a professional association. The only step remaining in the transformation process involved filing the amended charter with the State of Maryland, Department of Assessments and Taxation. Approval is expected shortly. Planning to effect the conversion had been underway for more than six months. The proposed charter changes on which the membership voted favorably are now incorporated in the new charter document, a copy of which will be available to those members requesting same. In view of the charter changes, U.S. government employees may seek membership in SASA without concern for involvement in industrial advocacy issues. The association has for sometime held the view that there are matters associated with U.S. intelligence and security activities which may only be addressed effectively within the framework of a professional association which includes both government and industry participation. SASA is looking forward to an accelerated growth in government representative memberships both civilian and military.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 3, 1984

Dear Bill:

Please accept my congratulations on being honored as the first recipient of the Security Affairs Support Association's award. Your extraordinary service and exceptional accomplishment in support of the national intelligence endeavor have been of great importance to protecting and preserving America's peace and freedom.

From the Eisenhower Administration through my own, Presidents have had the benefit of your wise and learned counsel on some of the most critical and sensitive intelligence issues. Few can match this record of distinguished and selfless service.

I am pleased to join with your many friends in honoring you on your receipt of the first William Oliver Baker award.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Dr. William O. Baker
Spring Valley Road
Morristown, New Jersey 07960



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1984

Dr. William O. Baker
The Security Affairs Support Association
80 West Street
Suite 110
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Bill:

Congratulations to you on receiving the prestigious Security Affairs Support Association award. This is a fitting tribute to your distinguished service with national intelligence.

My very best wishes to you for your continued success.

Sincerely,

George Bush
George Bush



THE PRESIDENT LAUDS BAKER - cont'd

do two highly important things — establish this prestigious award of the Security Affairs Support Association in the name of Dr. Baker, and honor the unique and enormously valuable service and accomplishments of Bill Baker". He continued by elaborating on Dr. Baker's achievements both in industry and government throughout the years. "Today we are really in the presence of a truly awesome figure". Quoting President Kennedy, Mr. Casey said "a nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces, but also by the men it honors". Numerous dignitaries of government and industry attended the awards function. Among the departments and agencies represented were the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, (Vice Chairman Mr. Leo Cherne and member Ambassador Clare Booth Luce), the National Foreign Intelligence Board, The Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Departments of the Army, Navy, including the Marine Corps, and the Air Force. Also represented were the Intelligence Community Staff, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Representatives of more than thirty industrial organizations working with the intelligence community were also present. The full text of the letters from President Reagan and Vice President Bush may be found elsewhere in this publication. The full text of Mr. Casey's remarks are on pages 3 and 4, and those of Dr. Baker on pages 6, 7 and 8.

MR. CASEY AWARDS BAKER MEDAL



"Dr. Hermann, Bob Rich and Leo Cherne are not easy acts to follow. It is a great privilege for me to join all of you this evening when you do two highly important things: Establish this prestigious Security Affairs Support Association Award in the name of Dr. William Baker; and honor the unique and enormously valuable service and accomplishments Bill Baker has made to the national security of our country.

Bill Baker's contributions have ranged over many facets and have spanned a long period. The details have been outlined in your program, so I will not belabor you with the many awards and degrees he has received. I was tempted to try to name the 13 patents he has been granted, but I backed away when I thought about the pronunciation problem that it would have entailed.

We know that for over a decade, Bill Baker has directed what I believe to be the largest scientific enterprise in the world. Under his direction, Bell Laboratories has reached the top of the pinnacle, and the number of Nobel Prize winners it has generated is fantastic. Today, we are in the presence of a truly awesome figure. Under his direction, there is being developed a capability to generate as many bits of information — and we're all in the information business — in one second as there are seconds in five million years. Now that is as close as humans are likely to get to immortality.

A good many of us here know of Bill Baker's unstinting contribution to American intelligence, and list ourselves among his favorite admirers, not only for what he has done, but also for the way he has done it. Bill has served as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Board — affectionately known as PFIAB — continuously since 1956. No one has had the duration of experience and contact in the field of intelligence that Bill Baker has had.

I've been associated one way or another with Bill in his PFIAB capacity, on and off, for close to a dozen years. I've never known him to refuse to take on something that needed to be done in the national interest, no matter how difficult or time consuming it was. And in the informal and formal discussions of PFIAB, there seems to be no limit to the range of his scientific knowledge — far beyond the areas of electronics and communications that are his primary concern.

Indeed, every time I talk to Bill, I discover some new facet of his interest, historical, biological, cultural, archival, and on and on. During the deliberations in council, Bill has no need to demonstrate or assert his wide-ranging

(continued on page 4)

(Mr. Casey Awards Baker Medal - continued from page 3)

knowledge. When he does speak, everyone knows he has something specific and important to say. And when he takes something on, it gets done with as much perfection as we humans are able to achieve.

There came a time, in Bill Baker's involvement in the national security community, when President Eisenhower, concerned about the state of our signals intelligence, arranged to have Baker Committee Number One established. Bill, then a young Vice-President at Bell Lab, pulled together the foremost scientists of the day. Bill wanted to create an academic atmosphere in which they would work and deliberate to evaluate the task that had been assigned. As a Princetonian, Bill selected Princeton as a good place to set up shop, and the intelligence community still draws heavily on the Princeton group.

During his exercise, Bill Baker established a relationship between the intelligence community and America's leading scientists that continues to this day with great significance and continuing value. And there came a time, a quarter century later, when I happened to be DCI, and the worldwide communications system was in rather a terrible administrative and bureaucratic mess. I asked Bill to form what became the Baker Committee 14 — thirteen committees after his first effort for us. Bill quickly untangled the administrative mess, and on top of his other daily responsibilities, took on the chairmanship of the governing body of that newly created and reorganized institution — and it has worked very smoothly ever since.

The qualities I've touched upon — and that others have touched upon — point up the fact that Bill Baker's service and devotion to our national security are widely known and understood. This is true at the top of our government, and in great breadth and depth in the Pentagon, in Foggy Bottom, at NSA and CIA and, indeed, throughout the national intelligence community. John F. Kennedy once said that a nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces, but also by the men it honors. The Security Affairs Support Association has chosen well in honoring Dr. Baker through this award. The association's new awards program will encourage and acknowledge the contributions to our national intelligence and security effort which dedicated people such as Bill Baker have made and will make in the future.

I'd like to read to you, all of you, two letters addressed to Dr. Baker. (At this point Mr. Casey read the congratulatory letters which are reproduced on page 2.)

I am now greatly pleased and honored to present this specially designed medal to an outstanding person, and inventor, an outstanding leader, and longstanding public servant, and most of all, a real patriot. Dr. Baker, I salute you and ask you to step forward to accept this medal and certificate."

INMAN LEAVES SASA BOARD

The Security Affairs Association announces with regret, the resignation of Admiral Bobby R. Inman, USN (Ret), President and Chief Executive Officer, MCC, from its Board of Directors. In his letter of resignation, Admiral Inman wrote "I have a great admiration for the organization, but I have a very strong conviction that one should not serve as a director of an on-going organization unless one can in fact participate". In closing he stated, "I wish the organization great success and if you have a special need where you think I might be of some assistance, I hope you all will feel free to call on me". Admiral Inman will be missed. The association wishes him all the best in his challenging endeavor.

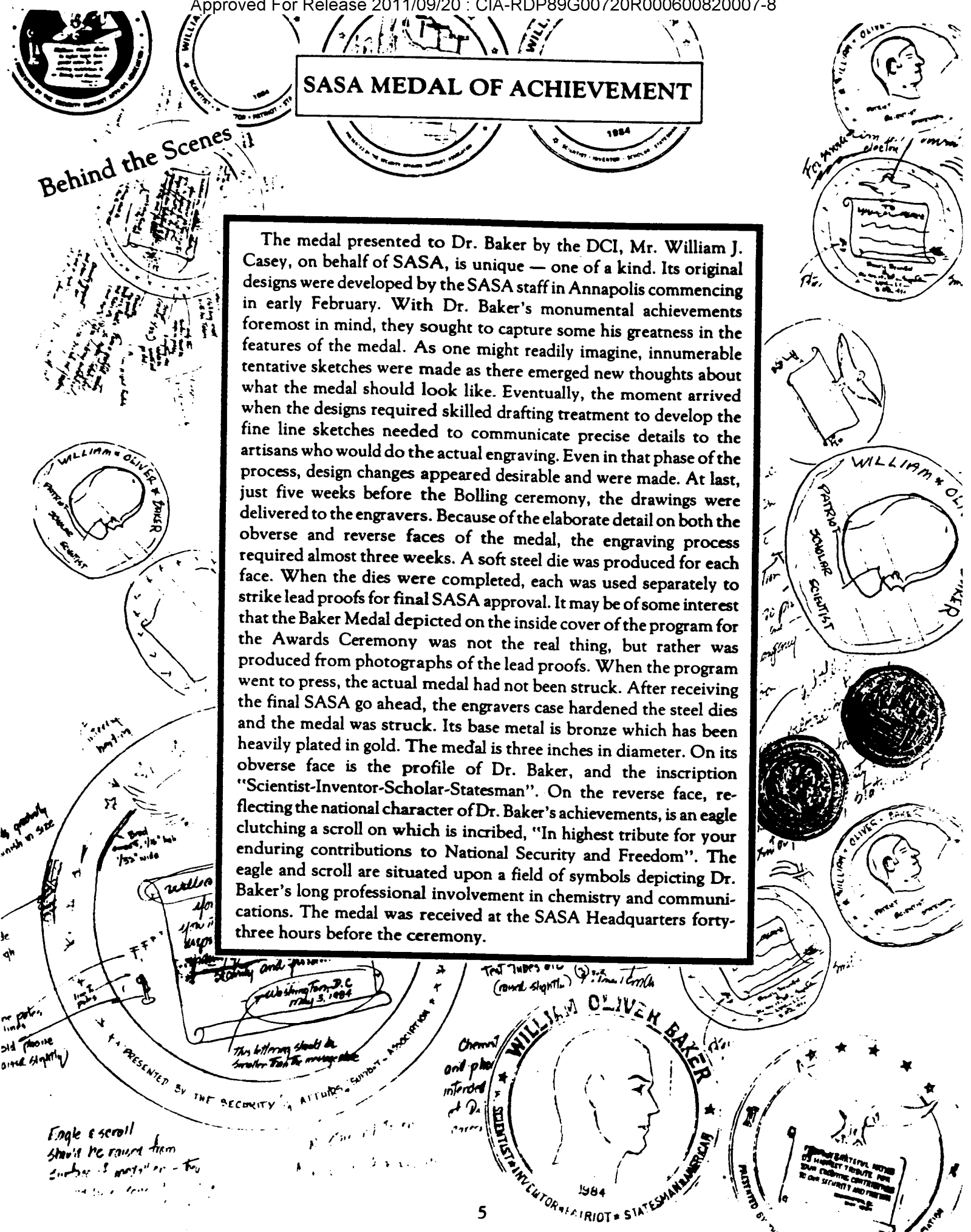
BUSH JOINS PRC

The Planning Research Corporation/Government Information Systems has announced the appointment of Mr. James O. Bush as Vice President, Defense System Planning, Defense Electronics and Space Systems Division. Prior to joining PRC, Mr. Bush served as a Senior Staff Member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence from October 1977 until April 1984. Previously, Mr. Bush was a staff officer in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Intelligence (ASDI) in both military and civilian status. He retired from the USAF as a regular officer in the rank of Colonel in February 1975. Throughout his long military career Mr. Bush served in the intelligence field in which he gained recognition as an outstanding professional.

SASA MEDAL OF ACHIEVEMENT

The medal presented to Dr. Baker by the DCI, Mr. William J. Casey, on behalf of SASA, is unique — one of a kind. Its original designs were developed by the SASA staff in Annapolis commencing in early February. With Dr. Baker's monumental achievements foremost in mind, they sought to capture some his greatness in the features of the medal. As one might readily imagine, innumerable tentative sketches were made as there emerged new thoughts about what the medal should look like. Eventually, the moment arrived when the designs required skilled drafting treatment to develop the fine line sketches needed to communicate precise details to the artisans who would do the actual engraving. Even in that phase of the process, design changes appeared desirable and were made. At last, just five weeks before the Bolling ceremony, the drawings were delivered to the engravers. Because of the elaborate detail on both the obverse and reverse faces of the medal, the engraving process required almost three weeks. A soft steel die was produced for each face. When the dies were completed, each was used separately to strike lead proofs for final SASA approval. It may be of some interest that the Baker Medal depicted on the inside cover of the program for the Awards Ceremony was not the real thing, but rather was produced from photographs of the lead proofs. When the program went to press, the actual medal had not been struck. After receiving the final SASA go ahead, the engravers case hardened the steel dies and the medal was struck. Its base metal is bronze which has been heavily plated in gold. The medal is three inches in diameter. On its obverse face is the profile of Dr. Baker, and the inscription "Scientist-Inventor-Scholar-Statesman". On the reverse face, reflecting the national character of Dr. Baker's achievements, is an eagle clutching a scroll on which is incised, "In highest tribute for your enduring contributions to National Security and Freedom". The eagle and scroll are situated upon a field of symbols depicting Dr. Baker's long professional involvement in chemistry and communications. The medal was received at the SASA Headquarters forty-three hours before the ceremony.

Behind the Scenes



FULL TEXT OF DR. BAKER'S REMARKS AT THE SASA AWARD CEREMONY

I do have the privilege of being a proxy for a host of stars — talented and spirited men and women who have both served and supported the United States Intelligence Community.



"Thank you Mr. Director, and good evening to you all, President Hermann, to my cherished colleague Leo Cherne, with his gracious comments, to Bob Rich, with his, and to all this assembly that we hold so high in the affairs of this nation. Frances and I are vastly and deeply honored to be participating in this expression of commitment to the country's needs to excellence, and to the other ingredients of the Security Affairs Support Association, which have been so eloquently and effectively achieved by General Morrison. The scientists and technologists don't usually have as good a word as you have so generously expressed this evening. I would refer to, for instance a somewhat irreverent but typical incident which illustrates this point. The irreverence will be agreeable because there's already been a fair amount of introduction of it this evening. But it does

appear that in this legend, a great and revered pope and a scientist approached the Pearly Gates of Heaven at about the same time and were welcomed by St. Peter, who then showed the Holy Father to a chamber of considerable austerity a very simple, plain, small room, and the scientist to one of great luxury and fittings. This caused the scientist to eventually inquire how he could possibly have had such distinction and welcome, whereupon St. Peter said, "well, we have in Heaven a fair number of cherished popes, but you are the first scientist", but nevertheless we speak with gratitude for that scientists' assembly concerning the kind of things you have so kindly implied about us all.

The introduction by the Director was yet another demonstration of his creativity and ingenuity for which he has long literary distinction. You may have heard of an admirable composition, a book entitled, "Where and How the War was Fought", by William J. Casey. You may think it is merely a commentary on daily affairs! But it is in fact as you can tell from the subtitle, "An Armchair Tour of the American Revolution".

What I note is that he has exhibited there, and put forward since in many forms, a great understanding and devotion to the American spirit, which makes our association on this occasion and always, so highly esteemed. His sense of timing and his sense of place are particularly distinguished elements of this particular book, but they are also characteristic of his whole venture. Thus, I only want to point out because of the gracious biographical references that were made that his sense of place is most rewarding, and appreciated by Frances and me. It is shown on page 84, the first words of chapter 4 of "Where and How the War was Fought" and says, "New Jersey — where Washington spent most of the time with the bulk of the Continental Army — lies between Philadelphia and New York." It is skill in making one realize where you are, and why, that is appreciated by all of us in this community.

The high honor of participation in this genial and eminent gathering is, in fact, enhanced by function as a proxy. There are many kinds of proxies, of which I am only one and, therefore, we should indicate which one. There are many corporate proxies about which the DCI, following his patriotic and distinguished service in the Securities and Exchange Commission, is an expert. There are proxies which are the name of a genus of heteropterous insects. (By the way, these are said to be few in number and are both carnivorous and phytophagous.) I'm not believed to be one of those. Then, there are proxies of the poets. One of these comes a little closer to this evening, when there are so many human stars in this assembly. Keats, in his poem, "Lamia", wrote about the heavenly stars: "Will not one of thine harmonious sisters keep in tune thy spheres, and as thy silver proxy shine?"

Now we are getting closer, because I do have the privilege of being a proxy for a host of stars — talented and spirited men and women who have both served and supported the United States Intelligence community. It is for that sometimes nameless, often unseen and unheard, as well as here visible and present community, that I am so honored to be a proxy, and to say a little. But let there be no doubt that I am their agent, not just doubled, but theirs in many multiples, to receive the kind and generous words of this evening and, above all, to see the cherished and respected features of our friends and associates present here tonight.

For here we celebrate together not only the historic contributions of our official intelligence community to the security and well being of our free nation. But also we share the warm gratitude in how it has been possible, through the foresight and energy of that community and its leadership, to mobilize vital elements of our whole national science and technical and engineering strengths. These elements now serve the historic missions of intelligence in an era in which miscalculation or misinformation could lead to derangement of the planet and its living creatures.

Merciful, even magnificent it has been, that along with the role of science and engineering in providing nuclear and rocket propelled defenses of our freedom and humanism, it has been possible for this intelligence community and its sponsors at the top of our government, our chiefs of state, to apply equally new and effective science and technology to gathering and using knowledge which has so far substituted for the violence of our primary nuclear shield. Virtually all of you here have had a part in this epoch, in which we have known from intelligence either what we were threatened by, how much and when, or what the hostile ideologies assumed we had or would do. And so far, for a length of time unsurpassed in recorded history, total war (whose horrors were already demonstrated in both nuclear and nonnuclear forms in the mid-century), has been deferred, and perhaps — just perhaps — even supplanted. If supplanted, the major element will have been information

(Dr. Baker's Remarks - continued from page 6)

so alert and so incisive that no aggressor could be assured of the ancient and classic victory by surprise, by confusion or command disruption.

But however this turns out, and its turning out may be the fate also of modern life, we are grateful that the structure and principles of our national intelligence community have enlightened and applied the best in all science and engineering for the acquisition and communication and use of knowledge. Nowhere else in our public and private enterprises has there been more or better linkage of the findings about waves and matter, about electrons, photons and crystals, about Shannon's theorems of information and communication, to national needs.

Accordingly, we have seen an unsurpassed exercise throughout the intelligence community, including all forms of communications — graphics, human actions and, indeed, conditions upon and outside the whole planet, where classic methodology, already intensely developed, has been augmented. This has ranged from advanced computers and other digital machines through sensors, high performance materials, communications circuits and systems, photonic and electronic signaling and a host of other capabilities of the frontier of science and technology. Even the launch, guidance, and navigation systems for earth and space vehicles, which have been based on the new solid state and digital systems techniques with which we have had nearly a half century of scientific association and developmental responsibility, have been early connected with intelligence implications.

Thus, it is fair to say that world-wide human actions since the mid-century involving some application of modern technology or derivative machines, have been also accessible to national official observation and interpretation. Even activities with the nuclear nemesis we cited as altering the bases for war and peace, for deterrence and stability, for freedom and tyranny on earth — the bomb weapons and the control of atomic fission and fusion, yield information factors such as trace radioactivity and elemental components of the atmosphere and oceans. These join the information technology and underlying science available to the intelligence community through the extraordinary mobilization of resources that you have fostered, and that we are marking through this activity of the

Securities Affairs Support Association.

Yet another aspect of the combining of industrial, academic and governmental knowledge in the furtherance of the intelligence agencies has been the common base thus created among other organs of national security. Namely, the missions and personalities that have been active in, and distributed among, the various centers of these technical and scientific doings have been historically effective in stimulating overall defense innovation and efficiency. Thus, for example, Bob Hermann in his DOD Airforce and NSA roles, Hans Mark in his Airforce and NASA functions, Bobby Inman in his naval, NSA and CIA functions, Carl Duckett in his multiple CIA responsibilities, Les Dirks in his, Bud Wheelon in his, to mention but a few of the numerous specifics we can cite, have all had profound influence in spreading new patterns from intelligence, production and usage. The community has combined the role of knowledge in security affairs and the impact of the Information Age on how government tasks are best accomplished.

General John Morrison epitomizes this matter of the personality and individual extending the capabilities of a particular service into the larger technical and operational domain. This simply would not happen in less pluralistic or more highly formalized and rigid community function than the one with which the USA is blessed. Of course, it is quite impossible at this time to cite the real scope of individual participation in this crucial aspect of our intelligence resources. Nevertheless, we should use these specific examples as symptomatic of what is utterly necessary for the success of this heterogeneous system. I speak also with feeling about the versatility of our community and its personnel after two decades of collaboration and a quarter century of friendship with Al Grooms, who embodies admirably the human warmth and insight of who people must work together. That is the indispensable element of joining far-out, tentative, but revolutionary science and engineering with the careful, cautious, contained, secret and vulnerable sociology of workers in CIA, NSA, DIA, and all the rest.

We have had, thanks to the ingenious knowledge of President Eisenhower, a leverage point for innovation and mobilization for intelligence in all the years except those of 1977-1981 — the PFIAB. In this period, my fellow members of the President's Intelligence Advisory Board and our esteemed Staff Directors and associates, most of whom are with us (Pat Coyne, Jerry Burke, Wheaton Byers, now Fred Demech...) have strengthened the role of national intelligence in the supportive security and of citizens in that venture.

These instances of the variety of people and of modes of gaining knowledge for intelligence, and using it for our national welfare, are further accents on how powerful the strategy has come to be. As such, the strategy then offers further challenges for the future. It tends to diminish or remove a constant temptation of national leadership. This is to say 'we didn't know' or 'we didn't have a warning' or a suggestion about the needs, even survival of our nation. So modern intelligence, even beyond its functions, verily puts on the Chief of State and Government a strong demand for excellence and responsibility.

And the success of modern intelligence in avoiding nuclear catastrophe and in guarding freedom is joined now with an even more subtle task. It is that of guiding our defense and security resources according to the policies of this Administration, so that the economic and cultural aspects of adequate arms will be appropriately related to other national objectives, and, above all, to the evolving threats. In a period of strategic

The confluence of events has moved intelligence from the vital, but conventional element of command, control and diplomacy to the central factor in civilized survival — and the balancing of power without tyranny.



(Dr. Baker's Remarks - continued from page 7)

peace, yet with the underlying forces for chaos which are now in every present and potential nuclear arsenal and rocket bunker, this is a challenge for intelligence without historic precedent. We must be assured in each detail of weaponry and operations to have enough, yet we cannot afford to have too much.

From this issue there come into intelligence the highest skills of science and technology, which then must aid in judgments of foreign and domestic weaponry and capabilities, the targeting skills, the reliabilities, the net assessment.

This confluence of events has moved intelligence from the vital, but conventional, element of command, control and diplomacy to the central factor in civilized survival and the balancing of power without tyranny. Thus, we are thankful beyond our ability to say, that we have this leadership of the intelligence community, this DCI, this President, who sees and stands for the strengths for which we live.

And thus, we have needed to mobilize the minds and matter of all our nation, even far beyond the necessary invisibility and quiet of the esteemed professional community itself. Now to have a combination like the Security Affairs Support Association, where there is a blend of distinguished professional and industrial bases, in turn linked with academic talents, is truly soul-stirring, even for a mere proxy for them all!

So I hope we see and feel what a high honor it has been to speak tonight, and to work over these decades, in behalf of these unique alliances. Indeed because of the circumstances of the century of communications, computers, information processing, solid state science, electronics and photonics, it is doubtful that any branch of government ever has had or is likely to have so broad a link with new knowledge and techniques, as does the intelligence community now. But happily it is also not a mere supertechnological automaton, serving rigid missions.

It has been of high inspiration to us all to have likewise involved the patriots and humanists of the President's Foreign Intelligence and Advisory Board who have brought shrewd insights in behalf of these presidents. They have also brought, as demonstrated so eloquently by Ambassador Luce, a deep and wise compassion for the human condition, for the spiritual and humane meanings of America. Thus, she has vastly enhanced the operational and technical missions of the intelligence corps.

So, from the depths of the seas to the reaches of the cosmos, from the computer to the cryptics, the transistor, laser and lightbeam, the intelligence systems have had it early and often used it first and best.

One further aspect of this national intelligence known to you all must be mentioned by this proxy. It is, if all these qualities are so promising, why is there often strident criticism and blatant assertions of failure in national intelligence? It is, of course, because intelligence operates in reality. It is subject to daily, even hourly test. It is intrinsic to the whole magma of actions in a noosphere around the earth. Thus, the incompleteness and imperfection which the entropy of existence ruthlessly, impartially, confers upon all events, whether in the nucleus of the atom or the politics of the Kremlin, show up in the obligations that intelligence assumes. And, as real, but essentially stochastic, facts emerge, it is easy to see and to say what we didn't know at a given time. In contrast, we shall never know beforehand why a given missile missed its course, or a given army missed its command. But this is all the more reason why we salute the courage and commitment of our community, which ever runs a truly sporting course.

Indeed, this reflects a special congeniality between the world of intelligence and the world of science and research and engineering. It is that both pursue the unknown, both predict the unexpected, the earlier unfathomable, the uncertain. This congeniality is what you forward in the remarkable conjunctions here.

And so as always in the Community, we look to the future. Both opportunities and challenges remain unsurpassed. Best of all, our leadership is aware and ahead. The pluralism of resources, such as the SASA, is worthy of the chance there is to make into the best ever achieved, our balance between compelling security and defense capabilities and economic and social strengths. Along that path lies, we know, peace with justice, not only for ourselves, but for most of the world.

Yet, the clear evidence of ideological and political tensions abolishes any pretext that all is well, that pious weakness can prevail. Rather, that Community so eminently represented here bears the awesome burden of informing our President, his government, and ultimately our people, in time and in truth. This informing must proceed so that all the great defenses of our freedom — our military services, our diplomats and foreign service support, our academic and governmental leadership, our vast industrial capacities, our total abilities in science and engineering, and of course, ultimately, our people of America, can know when and how to act.

So, we are grateful indeed, to have this occasion created by the SASA and its leaders, to say that ways have been made in the USA so that the unsurpassed spirit of our career intelligence community can be translated to insuperable spirit of our nation. This is by extensions and combinations of the intellectual and technical essence of this Century — which is the gaining of knowledge, processing of information, organizing of records, and the transmission of understanding.

Thus we conclude from a higher reference than we can assemble here — as it occurred in the Proverbs of the millennia ago "with wisdom did the eternal found the earth, with knowledge did He raise the heavens, twas with intelligence He broke up the abyss and made the clouds drop dew —". Thank you very much."



NEW SASA DIRECTORS ELECTED

SENIOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS JOIN BOARD

At the 4 May 1984 Annual General Membership Meeting at Fort Myer, Virginia, seven new members were elected to the SASA Board of Directors. Four were replacements for members whose terms had expired, and three will fill new posts established by board action on 2 April 1984 when the board voted to increase its membership to twenty. For the first time in its relatively short history, the SASA Board now has a membership which includes senior government representatives. These are Mr. Donald C. Latham, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (C3I), Lt. Gen. James A. Williams, USA, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, Vice Admiral E.A. Burkhalter, Director, Intelligence Community Staff, and Dr. William Mehuron, Deputy Director, NSA, for Research and Engineering. Additionally, from industry, the new members include Mr. Clark Fiester, Vice President and General Manager, GTE Products Corp., Mr. Eugene H. Kopf, Senior Vice President, Operations, Litton Itek Optical Systems, and Mr. Nathaniel W. Trembath, Vice President and Assistant General Manager for Programs, TRW Defense Systems Group. Other members of the current board are Mr. Robert F. Welte, President, Loral Electronic Systems (Chairman of the SASA Board), Dr. Robert Hermann, Vice President, United Technologies Corp. (President, SASA), Mr. George Steeg, Chief Engineer, MITRE Corp. (Vice President, SASA East), Mr. Oliver Kirby, Vice President, E-Systems, Inc. (Vice President, SASA West), Mr. Kenneth Caviness, Director, Special Activities, McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Company, Mr. George Cokas, Vice President & Divisions Manager, Hughes Aircraft Co., Mr. Anthony Dignazio, Vice President, System Engineering Development Corp., Mr. Phil Henderson, Vice President & General Manager, Harris Corp., Mr. Joseph Hull, President, Hull Associates, Inc., Mr. Wayne Shelton, President, Planning Research Corp./GIS, Mr. Robert D. Singel, Consultant, and Mr. Donald J. Webster, Senior Vice President, Technology for Communications International.





Dr. Robert Hermann

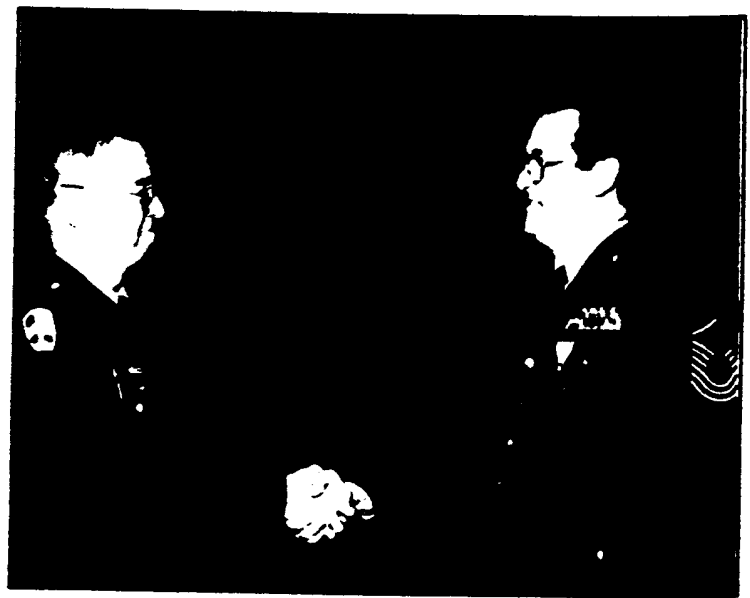
COMMENTS BY PRESIDENT HERMANN

I wish to express my warmest appreciation for the outstanding support from industry and government in making the first annual SASA awards program a resounding success. The entire membership may look with special pride on the events which took place at Bolling Air Force Base on 3 May 1984. The well deserved recognition of the superb contribution of Dr. Baker to the enhancement of our national intelligence posture over many years was indeed, in my view, a most fitting way to inaugurate our awards program. It is the source of great satisfaction to me, and it should be to all of you, that President Reagan and Vice President Bush shared our interest in recognizing Dr. Baker as witness their accolades in letters published elsewhere in this newsletter. Now that the inaugural phase of our program has been completed, we should all be looking forward to the implementation of next spring's Baker Awards program.

A final word — most of those in SASA with whom I have chatted after our general membership meeting on 4 May have expressed their pleasure in the fact that we are about to become a professional association. I, of course, share that view with considerable enthusiasm and am looking forward to a robust infusion of government members. We can use your help in encouraging government civil and military representatives to join our ranks.

SASA MEMBER RECEIVES AWARD

At an 18 May 1984 ceremony in the National Security Agency, Fort Meade, MD, Senior Master Sgt. Karl V. Kline USAF (Ret.) received the Defense Superior Service Medal from Major General Thomas Flynn, USA, Asst. Deputy Director for Operations. Sgt. Kline was cited for his outstanding service while assigned to NSA. He is only the second individual to receive this high award at NSA since the award was established a number of years ago. A veteran of twenty years service in the USAF, Sgt. Kline performed all of his duty as a member of the Air Force Security Service and its successor, the Electronic Security Command with headquarters at Kelly AFB, Texas. Since his retirement in October 1983, Sgt. Kline has been an associate of Larson Lectronics Corp., San Antonio, Texas.



LEE'S PLANS COMPROMISED

by Robert Drake
SASA Historian



Mr. Robert E. Drake

Following the Confederate victory at second Bull Run, or second Manassas, at the end of August, 1862, General Lee opted to carry the war north into Maryland and, hopefully, even beyond. On September 2 he launched the Confederate forces toward the Potomac with Frederick, Maryland the immediate objective. Lee wanted to get the war out of Virginia during the harvest season to insure the gathering of much needed crops. There were also hopes that Maryland might be caused to secede, and that a victory might be followed by an advance into Pennsylvania. Lee's target, in fact, was the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge across the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg. Destruction of that bridge and the seizure of the B & O crossing at Harpers Ferry would essentially divide the Federal East from the Federal West, and Lee could then turn his attention to Philadelphia, Baltimore or even Washington. The war could be won.

But it was not to be. First of all Lee grossly underestimated the condition of the Federal Army of the Potomac, once again under General George McClellan. Most of all, he certainly didn't anticipate that his campaign plan, as reflected in Special Orders 191, would fall into McClellan's hands.

The plan, involved dividing Lee's army so as to secure his lines of communication and supply extending southward up the Shenandoah Valley. This meant driving the Federals out of Martinsburg and seizing Harpers Ferry. Accordingly Lee determined to send Stonewall Jackson's three divisions around via Williamsport, Maryland, then across the Potomac against Martinsburg and up against Harpers Ferry on Bolivar Heights. Two divisions under McClaws would move southwest from the Frederick area and take up

positions on Maryland Heights overlooking Harpers Ferry. Two brigades under Walker would move south, cross the Potomac and occupy Loudon Heights across the Shenandoah River from Harpers Ferry. The remaining four divisions of his army, under Longstreet, would move beyond the mountains west of Frederick to Boonsboro.

The details of this ambitious convergence were set down in Special Orders 191, dated September 9. All movements were to begin on the 10th with the convergence on Harpers Ferry scheduled for the 12th. Distribution of the order was quite extensive and gave in detail the disposition of Lee's whole army for the next four days.

Longstreet, who had argued against dividing the army, promptly recognized the sensitivity of the document, committed it to memory, tore it to pieces and chewed them into pulp. Jackson, secretive as always, also held it close, but he made a mistake. He transcribed a copy to send to his brother-in-law Harvey Hill so the latter would know that Jackson was aware that Hill's unit was reassigned to Longstreet. When a copy also arrived from Lee's adjutant, one of Hill's staff decided to keep it for a souvenir. Meanwhile, he used it as a wrapper for three cigars in his pocket.

On Saturday morning, September 13th, two soldiers of McClellan's advancing Union army, on a rest break in a recent Confederate campsite near Frederick, noticed an envelope lying nearby. Inside were three cigars wrapped in an official-looking paper. In short order, the paper was carried up the chain of command. McClellan was exultant, for here was the opportunity to overwhelm Lee's divided forces segment by segment. The war would be over — won. McClellan remarked to one of his brigadiers: "Here is a paper with which if I cannot whip Bobby Lee I will be willing to go home."

Well, as everyone knows, it didn't turn out quite that way either. Late that night Lee was informed that McClellan had a copy of Special Orders 191, and he moved quickly to counter that disadvantage. But the Federal pressure, based on knowledge of the Confederate's precarious state, dashed Lee's plans for an invasion of Pennsylvania and all that he had hoped would follow. Now he had to extricate his army from Maryland and return to Virginia. In the days that followed, culminating in the bloody battle at Antietam, Lee succeeded by virtue of the courageous battling of his outnumbered troops and the overly cautious tactics of McClellan who failed to press fully the advantage gained from possession of Special Orders 191.

While Lee's invasion might not have succeeded in any event, it is certain that the breach of security involving Special Orders 191 did alter the course of the war, and, perhaps, American history.

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