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14 January 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: William M. Baker
Director, Public Affairs Office

SUBJECT: Trip to Dallas

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1. This is background information for your trip to Dallas on 18 - 20 January to address the Dallas Assembly, Charter 100, and the Atlantic Council joint luncheon and to address a late afternoon meeting of the Dallas World Affairs Council (DWAC) followed by a presentation in an off-the-record dinner meeting of leading Dallas businessmen sponsored by the DWAC. You are also scheduled for a private dinner (18th), tour of E-Systems (19th) and to attend a CEO breakfast (20th). [] will accompany you on the trip.

2. Dinner, Monday, 18 January: You are asked to be in the lobby of the Stouffer Hotel at 6:30 p.m. where Ray Hunt will meet you and drive you to Trader Vic's Restaurant at the Hilton Inn on Mockingbird and Central. You are scheduled for a private dinner with Mr. Hunt.

3. Tour of E-Systems, Tuesday, 19 January: You are requested to be at E-Systems the Garland Division, 1200 Jupiter, Garland, Texas at 7:45 a.m. where you will be met by President and Chief Operating Officer of E-Systems, David Tacke. (See tab for biography.) Breakfast, briefings, and tour of the facility are planned. Departure is scheduled for 10:30 a.m.

4. Arrangements for the Dallas Assembly, Charter 100, and the Texas Association of the Atlantic Council Luncheon Meeting, Tuesday, 19 January: You are requested to be at the Pavillion Room of the Fairmont Hotel at 1717 N. Akard Street at 12:00 noon where Secretary of the Dallas Assembly, Gay Oxford, will meet you and escort you to your table. You will be seated between your hosts for the luncheon Roy Herberger, President of the Dallas Assembly and Dean of the Edwin Cox School of Business at SMU, and Joel Williams, Program Chairman of the Dallas Assembly and Chairman of the Board of the Bristol Group. (See tab for biographies.) In addition the following will be seated at your table:

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*Carolyn Bacon President of Charter 100 and Executive Director of the O'Donnell Foundation

*Carolyn Barta Program Cochairman for Charter 100 and op-ed editor at THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

*Steve Van President, Texas Association of the Atlantic Council

Al Casey Retired Chairman, American Airlines

Sam Coats President, Trinity Trusts of Texas

(* See tab for biographies.)

Your speech "CIA and American Foreign Policy" will begin at 12:30 p.m. and Joel Williams will introduce you. The suggested format is 20 minutes of remarks followed by 10 minutes of questions and answers. Adjournment is between 1:00 - 1:15 p.m. A podium and microphone will be available. Security will tape your remarks for the Agency's historical files. None of the organizations plan to publish or tape your remarks.

An audience of approximately 200 CEOs, presidents of companies, academics, and professionals who are members of the Dallas Assembly, Charter 100, and the Texas Association of the Atlantic Council will be present. (See tab for list of attendees from the Dallas Assembly.) Reporter George Rodriguez from the THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS will attend.

The Dallas Assembly is a group of 150 top Dallas executives and community leaders who meet to discuss nonpartisan issues. Previous speakers have been Bobby Inman, H. Ross Perot, and the new Chairman of the Home Loan Federal Bank Board, Danny Wall. (See membership roster in back pocket of book.)

The purpose of Charter 100 of Dallas is to identify women who are professional and civic leaders, to provide a forum in which members can meet and interact. Membership encompasses the leading women in all segments of community life. (See tab for background information and biographies of the Charter's officers.)

The Texas Association of the Atlantic Council is a chapter of one of the oldest and most prestigious foreign policy organizations. Both the Texas Association and the National Atlantic Council are dedicated to the development of American international, economic, political, and strategic policies intended to defend and strengthen Democracies throughout the world. It is the United States primary private link to the other NATO countries. (See background tab for further information.)

5. Arrangements for the Dallas Council on World Affairs Meeting, 19 January: You are requested to be at the Ellipse Ballroom on the second Floor of the Stouffer Dallas Hotel, 2222 Stemmons Freeway at 5:30 p.m. for a reception. You will be met by the Executive Director of DCWA General Willard

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Latham and President of DCWA and Chairman of the Board of Vaughn Petroleum, Jack Vaughn. (See tab for biographies.) At approximately 5:55 p.m. you will be escorted to the dais in the front of the room and seated with Mr. Vaughn and General Latham. Your address on "What Is Going On In The Soviet Union" will begin at 6:00 p.m. and Jack Vaughn will introduce you. The proposed format is 30 minutes of remarks and 30 minutes of questions and answers monitored by General Latham. Adjournment is at 7:00 p.m. A standing podium and microphone will be available. The room will be set up as a theater. Security will tape your remarks for our records. The World Affairs Council does not plan to publish or tape your remarks.

The audience will be made up of approximately 200 men and women representing North Texas business, industry, academia, and the professions. Although members of the media are expected to attend, we have not received confirmation of which newspapers or networks will be represented. Members of the media will be seated in the back of the room and will be permitted to ask questions during the question and answer period. Since foreign nationals are members of the DCWA, you can expect several in the audience.

The Dallas Council is an independent, voluntary, nonpartisan organization of civic-minded citizens and businessmen of Dallas. The total number of members and volunteers is approximately 3,000. The purpose of the Council is to enhance Dallas' stature as an international city and to promote the study of world affairs. The Council encourages informed and intelligent discussion of international events, and promotes programs of cultural interest to the Dallas community. (See back pocket for list of Board of Directors.) Previous speakers have included Vice President Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, and Ambassador Vernon Walters. Recently Vladimir Sakharov and Georgianna Geyer spoke to the organization and President Mubarak of Egypt is scheduled to speak at the end of this month.

6. Arrangements for the DCWA Dinner and Meeting with Leading Dallas Businessmen, 19 January: You are requested to be in Ballroom B on the third floor at 7:30 p.m. for the reception. Dinner begins at 8:00 p.m. and you will be seated at a hollow square table with Jack Vaughn on your right and David Tacke on your left. Your remarks are scheduled for 8:30 p.m. and you will be introduced by Jack Vaughn. The suggested format is 10 minutes of off-the-record remarks on any topic of your choice followed by a discussion period. A podium and microphone will be available. Adjournment is scheduled for 9:30 p.m.

An audience of approximately 30 - 40 leading Dallas businessmen will attend the dinner. Many of them will have heard your 6:00 p.m. address. The media will not be present, but Captain Peter Smit from the Netherlands will attend. (See tab for list of attendees.)

7. Arrangements for Breakfast Meeting with Leading Dallas CEOs, Wednesday, 20 January: You are requested to be in the main lobby of the Stouffer Hotel at 7:30 a.m. where you will be met by Trammel Crow and escorted

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to the Cafe on the second floor for breakfast hosted by Mr. Crow and Bum Bright. (See tab for biographies.) The suggested format is for you to give 10 minutes of off-the-record remarks at 8:00 a.m. followed by informal discussion. You will be introduced by Trammel Crow. Adjournment will be at 8:45 a.m. Approximately 25 leading Dallas CEOs will attend. Neither media representatives nor foreign nationals will be present. (See tab for list of invitees.)

A group of 25 men who are the largest employers in North Texas meet occasionally for breakfast when there is an opportunity to hear from national leaders. Judge Webster spoke to this group when he was the Director of the FBI. Mr. Crow will also be in the audience at the DCWA meeting and dinner on Tuesday evening.

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W. M. Baker
William M. Baker

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CAROLYN BACON

Office: Executive Director
O'Donnell Foundation
3388 InterFirst One
Dallas, Texas 75202
698-9915

Home:

Highlights:

Director, Dental Health Program, Inc.
Advisory Board, Junior League of Dallas
Sustaining Advisor, Junior League Public
Affairs Committee
Advisory Council, Children and Youth Program
Director, Friends of the Kennedy Center,
Dallas Chapter
Board of Directors, Texas Women's Alliance
Member, National Advisory Council on Health
Care Technology, Department of Health
and Human Services
Advisory Council, University of Texas / Dallas
School of Social Sciences

CAROLYN BARTA
(Mrs. Joe Barta)

Office: Viewpoints editor/associate editor,
Editorial page
Political columnist
DALLAS MORNING NEWS
Communications Center
Dallas, Texas 75265
977-8494

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Home:

Highlights:

Former political editor, The NEWS
Elections '84 editor, supervising coverage of
Republican National Convention in Dallas,
Democratic National Convention in San
Francisco
Project editor of "Nov. 22 Twenty Years Later,"
80-page commemorative section on JFK
assassination.
Dallas Press Club president, 1987-88. Former
vice-president, secretary, board member,
Gridiron script committees
Outstanding Texas Communicator, 1980, by Texas
Women in Communications
Outstanding Dallas Journalist by Society for
Professional Journalists
Matrix Award, Dallas Chapter, Women in
Communications
Dallas Press Club Katie Award, indepth
reporting
Associated Press Managing Editors sweepstakes
award
Texas Tech University Mass Communications out-
standing alumna, 1986
Former instructor, SMU, UTA, public affairs
reporting
Former panelist "This Week" on Channel 13,
"Reporter's Roundup" on Channel 8
St. Michael School, former board member
Hillcrest High School, former PTSA board

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 3 STORIES

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ADWEEK

September 9, 1985, Southwest Edition

SECTION: SOUTHWEST PROFILES; Other

LENGTH: 275 words

BODY:

The American Marketing Association San Antonio Chapter has announced the appointments of committee chairmen for the 1985-86 term. The following have been appointed: Elaine Spalding, programs and special events; Joel Saegert, Austin-San Antonio meeting; Steve Spears, marketing roundtables; and Ken Braswell, marketing person/firm of the year award.

Jeff Moyers, educational services coordinator for The Dallas Morning News, has been elected to a serve a one-year term as chairman of the Texas Newspaper-in-Education Advisory Board.

Sherman R. Frederick has been promoted to manage the Alamogordo (New Mexico) Daily News. Nancy Miller has been named general manager of the Henryetta (Oklahoma) Daily Free-Lance and Marilyn Gibbs has been named general manager of the Wewoka (Oklahoma) Daily Times. All three of the newspapers are owned by the Donrey Media Group.

Ralph Langer, executive editor, and Carolyn Barta, viewpoints editor, of The Dallas Morning News have been elected officers of the Press Club of Dallas for the 1985-86 year. Bill Evans, managing editor the The Dallas Morning News, has been elected to the governing board of the press club.

Beth Brannon has been named sales representative for the Dallas-based typography company, TypeDallas Incorporated.

J. Alfred Washington, president of the agency Focus Communications Group, has been appointed to the newly-established Advisory Council of Small Business and Agriculture by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. The Advisory Council was formed to improve communications between the Fed and small businesses and agriculture.

LEVEL 1 - 2 OF 3 STORIES

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AUGUST 15, 1984, WEDNESDAY

DISTRIBUTION: TO CITY/NEWS DESKS

LENGTH: 284 words

HEADLINE: C-SPAN TO FILM DOCUMENTARY ON THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

DATELINE: DALLAS, AUG. 15, 1984

@ 1984 Southwest Newswire, AUGUST 15, 1984

BODY:

AS PART OF ITS REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION COVERAGE, CABLE SATELLITE PUBLIC AFFAIRS NETWORK (C-SPAN) WILL PRODUCE A 3-HOUR DOCUMENTARY ON THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS SHOWING HOW A LARGE, DAILY METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER PLANS COVERAGE OF A NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTION BEING HELD ON ITS HOME TURF.

THE PRODUCTION, "A DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS," WILL BE AIRED ON LOCAL CABLE SYSTEMS FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 5 TO 8 P.M.

C-SPAN WILL FILM A BUDGET MEETING, DISCUSSIONS WITH POLITICAL WRITERS AND EDITORS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS, AS WELL AS INTERVIEWS WITH TELEVISION CRITIC ED BARK AND COLUMNIST MARYLN SCHWARTZ.

THE BROADCAST WILL BE PRECEDED AT 4 P.M. BY A LIVE INTERVIEW WITH JIM WRIGHT, EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR, WHO, ALONG WITH HOST CARL RUTAN, WILL ANSWER QUESTIONS FROM VIEWERS ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

SIMILAR LIVE CALL-IN INTERVIEWS WILL BE HELD WITH BURL OSBORNE, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, AND CAROLYN BARTA, ASSISTANT TO THE MANAGING EDITOR/POLITICAL AFFAIRS. OSBORNE'S INTERVIEW WILL IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW AT 8 P.M. ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, AT 10 A.M., MS. BARTA WILL DISCUSS THE GOP CONVENTION, WHICH BEGINS THE FOLLOWING DAY.

THE DOCUMENTARY AND OSBORNE'S AND WRIGHT'S INTERVIEW WILL BE REBROADCAST ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, NOON TO 5 P.M.

C-SPAN IS A NON-PROFIT COOPERATIVE OF THE CABLE SATELLITE INDUSTRY, AND IS THE ONLY TELEVISION NETWORK THAT AIRS BOTH THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTIONS GAVEL TO GAVEL.

IN JULY, C-SPAN AIRED "A DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE OAKLAND TRIBUNE" AND "A DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE" AS PART OF ITS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION COVERAGE.

CONTACT: LOUISE GLICKMAN, MARKETING PLANNING MANAGER, DALLAS MORNING NEWS, 214/745-8353.

LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 3 STORIES

Copyright © 1983 U.S. News & World Report

November 28, 1983

SECTION: Close-Up of America; Pg. 80

LENGTH: 1750 words

HEADLINE: A Booming Dallas Emerges 20 Years After JFK's Death

BYLINE: By KENNETH R. SHEETS

DATELINE: DALLAS

HIGHLIGHT:

By facing up to "that awful day," "Big D" set a course toward tolerance

@ 1983 U.S. News & World Report, November 28, 1983

and maturity. Now the city has grand plans that show its faith in the future.

BODY:

The bullet that altered the course of the nation's history changed a city, too.

In the days of grief and shock after the assassination of President John Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, Dallas was reviled throughout the world as the "city of hate" -- a bastion of self-righteous intolerance and lunatic politics that somehow was responsible for placing Lee Harvey Oswald at a sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository as the presidential motorcade passed below.

Many civic leaders feared Dallas would never recover from what they still call "that awful day." But the assassination prodded the city into some soul-searching that has helped push Dallas into the mainstream of American life.

Today, 20 years later, "Big D" is back -- more confident, sophisticated and, many believe, a more civilized place than it was in 1963. Observes Robert Strauss, the Washington lawyer who still calls Dallas his home despite longstanding differences with the local Establishment: "Dallas still is a very conservative city dominated by the business community. But the conservatism is more responsible than it was 20 years ago. The kookiness is gone, and the city is more tolerant of other viewpoints."

A Time of Self-Doubt

One sign of Dallas's growing maturity is the willingness to confront the fact of the assassination and the climate that existed here in 1963. Business and civic leaders no longer try to ignore the tragedy and have become less defensive when it is mentioned.

The city prepared to mark, on November 22, the 20th anniversary of the assassination with a simple ceremony at the Kennedy Memorial, a plaza designed by architect Philip Johnson two blocks from the site of the assassination. The nonpartisan ceremony, sponsored by the local Democratic Party, has been held each year for the past 20 years, but this is the last time. Future observances will honor Kennedy's birthday on May 29.

At one point, the Texas School Book Depository -- where the Warren Commission said Oswald fired the fatal shots -- was in danger of being razed by a community trying to forget what it represents. The red-brick building overlooking the famed "triple underpass" now is owned by the county, and a local group is trying to raise 3 million dollars for an exhibit that would be open to the thousands of people who visit the assassination site each year.

The Dallas Morning News, once a right-wing newspaper that fanned local hatred for President Kennedy and liberals in general, published a special section on November 20 that thoroughly examined Dallas's role in the assassination, the impact it had on the city and the changes that have taken place in the past two decades. Says Carolyn Barta, a News assistant managing editor who headed the special section: "Dallas now recognizes that it cannot sweep the Kennedy assassination under the rug. It happened here; it's part of our history and cannot be ignored."

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THE CHARTER 100 OF DALLAS

1987 - 1988 Officers

President
Carolyn Bacon

President-Elect
Ruth Sharp

Co-Vice Presidents - Programs
Carolyn Barta
Sis Carr

Co-Vice Presidents - Arrangements
Louise Caldwell
Ann Reed

Vice President - Communications
Judy Nix

Vice President - Membership
Ruth Ann Montgomery

Treasurer
Paula Mosle

Nominating Chairman
Linda Custard

Advisory Committee
Susan Collins Linda Custard
Kay Hutchison Sally McKenzie
Cece Smith

Secretary
Lynn Smith
361-6439

THE CHARTER 100 OF DALLAS
6124 Sherry Lane, Suite 303
Dallas, Texas 75225

PURPOSE

The purpose of Charter 100 of Dallas is to identify women who are professional and civic leaders, to provide a forum in which members can meet and interact.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership encompasses the leading women in all segments of community life. There will be a limit of approximately 100 members. New members chosen each year will number no more than 3 to 5.

MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

I. ARTS

Artists of National Recognition
Patron/Director of Major Institutions

II. BUSINESS

Owner
Top Management

III. COMMUNICATIONS

Acknowledged in her field

IV. EDUCATION

Administrator
Professor acknowledged in her field
Policy Maker

V. GOVERNMENT

Director of Program or Agency
Key Executive Level
Elected or Appointed Official

VI. HEALTH

Head of a Major Health Agency or
Institution
Doctorate Degree acknowledged in her
field

VII. PROFESSIONS (Accounting, Architecture,
Engineering, Law)

Partner

Advanced Degree or Certificate

Acknowledged in her field

VIII. SCIENCE

Research - National Recognition

Published

Education - Professor acknowledged in
her field

IX. SERVICE ORGANIZATION - PHILANTHROPY -
CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

Acknowledged

X. SPORTS

Professional National Level

XI. WRITERS

Published

Recognized in her field

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT
January 1, 1987

The Texas Association of the Atlantic Council of the United States has concluded its first year of service.

As you know, the Atlantic Council of the United States is one of our country's oldest and most prestigious foreign policy organizations. It is our nation's primary private link to the other N.A.T.O. democracies, each of which has an Atlantic Council. Both the Texas Association and the National Atlantic Council are dedicated to the development of American international economic, political and strategic policies intended to defend and strengthen democracies throughout the world and to maintaining the Alliance among those nations that has produced over 40 years of unprecedented peace and economic prosperity.

The Texas Association was formed in the fall of 1985 at the suggestion of General George Seignious, President of the Atlantic Council of the U.S. and with the encouragement of Lord Peter Carrington, Secretary General of N.A.T.O. after his October, 1985 trip to Texas. Both men felt it critical to the future of the Alliance that the foreign policy establishment of the United States reach out from the East Coast to the heartland of our nation to actively involve the emerging leaders of the Sunbelt in the foreign policy formulation process. In December, 1985, the Directors of the Atlantic Council unanimously approved the establishment of the Texas Association.

The Texas Association has three goals:

1. To enhance the experience and knowledge of its members for more effective participation in the foreign policy process.
2. To create a Texas based core of foreign policy leaders.
3. To impact the foreign policy of the United States in the areas of national security, diplomacy and international trade (particularly as it bears on our state.)

-2-

During 1986 the Texas Association met goals 1 and 2 through the following exceptional programs exclusively for its Directors.

- February.** Dallas - Private breakfast with Senator Sam Nunn who will be Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee as of January, 1987. (30 members present)
- March** Dallas - Private dinner with Brent Scowcroft, National Security Advisor to President Ford. (45 members present)
- April** Dallas - Public Foreign Policy Conference with M.I.T. professor Lester Thurow, Deputy Director of OECD, Dr. Jacob Meyerson, and Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, Richard Darman among others.
- June** Washington, D.C. - Private two day briefing in State Department with Secretary of State George Schultz, Supreme Allied Commander Europe General Bernard Rogers, SDI Director General James A. Abrahamson and a private dinner for 25 of us with President Carter's National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski.
- August** Houston - Private dinner with President Reagan's former National Security Advisor, Bud McFarland. (85 members attended)
- September** Mainz, West Germany - Texas delegation trip by 12 members to Atlantic Treaty Assembly upon invitation from Secretary General Lord Carrington of NATO. Briefings included dinner with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and a talk by Lord Carrington. Additionally, the Texas delegates were guests at the residence of the U.S. Minister for West Berlin, went thru Checkpoint Charlie into East Berlin and went into the field with the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment on the East German border.
- October** Lakeway Resort, Austin, Texas - Texas Association's first annual retreat with briefs by General Andrew Goodpaster, former Supreme Allied Commander Europe, General George Seignious, former head of U.S. Arms Control Agency, Ambassador Richard Rubottom and others. (78 attended)

These small, off the record meetings provided an excellent opportunity for both education through meaningful dialogue with foreign policy leaders (Schultz, Brezenski, Carrington, Kohl, McFarland, etc.) and interaction among our members (especially the Washington briefing, the NATO Europe trip and the Lakeway Retreat.)

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Our third goal - impact was met by the formation of a U.S. Mexico working paper group by the ACUS in Washington which will include several Texans. Our concern for the magnitude of the Mexico problem for Texas was heard in Washington.

The one time initiation fee and first years dues is \$1,000 with annual membership thereafter to be less than \$500. Director's spouses are offered full participation in all Council activities. During 1986 the Texas Association raised and spent over \$100,000 to meet its objectives.

RAY L. HUNT
2900 INTERFIRST ONE BUILDING
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

December 16, 1987

Mr. Robert M. Gates
Deputy Director for Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency
Room 7E44 Headquarters
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Bob:

I just wanted to drop you a short note to confirm that the Dallas Assembly has combined their luncheon in January with two other groups, the Charter 100 and the Atlantic Council. This should bring the total number of the group to which you will speak to between 150 and 200 people. Bob, I am extremely pleased that you were able to rearrange your schedule to accommodate this group as they are really looking forward to hearing you speak.

I hope you and your family have a very joyous holiday season and I am looking forward to meeting you for dinner on Monday, January 18th.

Sincerely,


Ray L. Hunt

RLH/dd

OFFICERS: ROY HERBERGER, PRESIDENT JOEL WILLIAMS, VICE PRESIDENT-PROGRAM SAM COATS, VICE PRESIDENT-SEMINAR
REGINA MONTOYA, SECRETARY RICHARD KNIGHT, TREASURER
DIRECTORS: BILLY ALLEN SAM COATS TOM DUNNING ROY GENE EVANS ROY HERBERGER RICHARD KNIGHT HARRIET MIERS
PHIL MONTGOMERY REGINA MONTOYA BILL MOORE ROWLAND ROBINSON KERN WILDENTHAL JOEL WILLIAMS

6021 NORTHWOOD, DALLAS, TEXAS 75225 TELEPHONE 369-6965

December 18, 1987

Dr. Robert M. Gates
Deputy Director For Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency
Room 7D 60, Headquarters
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Doctor Gates:

I am enclosing a 1987/88 Membership Roster for The Dallas Assembly for your review. I have spoken to Ms. Carolyn Barta, President of The Charter 100 who will be forwarding similar information on that organization to you as soon as possible.

The meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 19th at 12:00 noon in The Pavillion Room of The Fairmont Hotel, 1717 N. Akard, Dallas, TX (214)720-2020.

If you need any additional information, please give me a call. I look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,



Joel T. Williams, III

JTW:ln

enclosure

REGINA MONTOYA, SECRETARY RICHARD KNIGHT, TREASURER
DIRECTORS: BILLY ALLEN SAM COATS TOM DUNNING ROY GENE EVANS HOY HERBERGER RICHARD KNIGHT HARRIET MIERS
PHIL MONTGOMERY REGINA MONTOYA BILL MOORE ROWLAND ROBINSON KERN WILDENTHAL JOEL WILLIAMS

8021 NORTHWOOD, DALLAS, TEXAS 75225 TELEPHONE 369-8965

December 21, 1987

Dear Dallas Assembly Member:

The next meeting of the Dallas Assembly will be held on Tuesday, January 19th at 12:00 noon in the Pavillion Room of The Fairmont Hotel. We will be co-hosting the luncheon with Charter 100.

Our speaker will be Robert M. Gates, Deputy Director of the CIA. Mr. Gates will speak on *"Intelligence Issues That Face Us Today."*
"CIA and American Foreign Policy"

As Deputy Director, Mr. Gates is the principal deputy to the Director, who heads the Intelligence Community (all of the foreign intelligence agencies of the U. S.) and directs the CIA.

Mr. Gates joined the CIA in 1966 and in 1974 was assigned to the National Security Council staff. In 1979 he was appointed to a series of administrative positions at the CIA and served as National Intelligence Officer for the Soviet Union prior to his appointment as Deputy Director for Intelligence in 1982.

Mr. Gates received a BA degree from William and Mary, Masters from Indiana University and Doctorate in Russian and Soviet history from Georgetown University.

The guest fee for the luncheon is \$23.00. Please return the enclosed reply card as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Joel T. Williams, III

The Dallas Morning News

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[Redacted]

CIA Public Affairs
1820 N. Fort Myer Dr.
Arlington, Va. 22209

14 JAN 1978

STAT

Dear [Redacted]

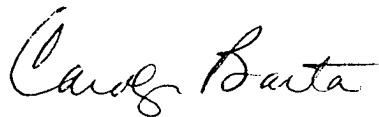
Charter 100 of Dallas is delighted to have the opportunity to hear Dr. Robert M. Gates, along with the Dallas Assembly, on Jan. 19. As program cochair for Charter 100, I am happy to provide you with the materials you requested.

Charter 100 is a group of women who are professional and civic leaders in Dallas from various areas: arts, business, communication, education, government, health, science, service and philanthropy. We try to draw outstanding speakers from various walks of life for our membership, such as Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick. We generally participate in programs once or twice a year with the Dallas Assembly.

Our membership is limited to 100 women, and includes such prominent members as Dallas Mayor Annette Strauss and Rita Clements, wife of the governor of Texas. The current president, Carolyn Bacon, was for many years administrative assistant to former U.S. Sen. John Tower of Texas. I am op-ed editor at The Dallas Morning News. I have enclosed biographies of Miss Bacon, as well as President-elect Ruth Sharp and the program cochairs.

If I can provide any further information, please call me at my office: 214/977-8494. Again, we're looking forward to hearing Dr. Gates.

Sincerely,



Carolyn Barta

cc: Dr. Gates

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Executive Registry

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DALLAS COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS

World Trade Center 2050 Stemmons Freeway, Suite 141-143 P.O. Box 58232 Dallas, Texas 75258 (214) 748-5663

Mr. RUSSELL H. PERRY
Chairman Emeritus

July 15, 1987

Mr. L. FRANK PITTS
Chairman of the Board

Mr. JACK C. VAUGHN, JR.
President

The Honorable Robert M. Gates
Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington D.C. 20505

Mr. DAVID C. BRIGGS
Chairman of the
Executive Committee

MG WILLARD LATHAM, USA (Ret.)
Executive Director

Dear Dr. Gates:

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Dr. NORMAN P. NEUREITER
First Vice President

Mr. LEE DRAIN
Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. ROBERT S. RENDELL
Programs

Mr. HAL JACKSON
Volunteers

Mr. EDWARD M. FJORDBAK

Mr. C. TERRY GRANADE

Mr. WALLACE L. HALL, Jr.

Mrs. BARBARA KERN

LES FEMMES DU MONDE:

LIDA LIGHT BLUE
General Chairman (1987)

Mrs. CAROLYN TAYLOR
General Chairman (1988)

DALLAS COMMITTEE FOR
FOREIGN VISITORS:

Mrs. CLYDE EMERY
General Chairman

Ms. NANCY RILEY
Chairman
Steering Committee

Your address to the members of the Dallas Council on World Affairs on February 3, 1987 was the highlight of our 1987-1988 program year. The purpose of this letter is to extend another invitation for you to visit Dallas. You may recall you were unable to participate in a question and answer session due to the Senate hearings so our members were pleased to hear that you expressed a willingness to return to Dallas to speak again.

As you know, the Council is comprised of business and civic leaders and people with an interest in international events and topics. We would be delighted to provide you with a forum to speak on any topic you wish.

January 1988 would be a good time for the Council; however, we will be happy to accomodate your schedule.

We hope that you can accept our invitation to visit Dallas and would look forward to making the necessary arrangements with your staff. Coordination for a stay will be made with your staff by Major General Willard Latham, USA (Ret.), Executive Director of the Dallas Council on World Affairs.

Very sincerely,

Vaughn
Jack C. Vaughn, Jr.
President

WL/js/176



cordially invites you to
an evening forum with

MAILED
12-18-87

THE HONORABLE ROBERT M. GATES

Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency

Tuesday, January 19, 1988
The Stouffer Dallas Hotel
Ellipse Ballroom
5:30 P.M. Reception/6:00 P.M. Speech

"INTELLIGENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY"



Robert M. Gates was sworn in as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence on April 18, 1986. In this position he is principal deputy to the Director, who heads the U.S. Intelligence Community (all of the foreign intelligence agencies of the United States) and directs the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Gates received his BA Degree from the College of William and Mary in 1965, his Masters Degree in history from Indiana University in 1966, and his Doctorate in Russian and Soviet history from Georgetown University in 1974.

Mr. Gates joined the Central Intelligence Agency in 1966, serving as an intelligence analyst and as one of two Assistant National Intelligence Officers for Strategic Programs. In 1974, he was assigned to the National Security Council Staff.

After more than five years at the National Security Council, serving three Presidents, Mr. Gates returned to the Central Intelligence Agency in late 1979. He served as National Intelligence Officer for the Soviet Union prior to his appointment as Deputy Director for Intelligence in January 1982.

As Deputy Director for Intelligence for nearly four and one-half years, Mr. Gates directed the Central Intelligence Agency's component responsible for all analysis and production of finished intelligence. In September 1983, the Director appointed Mr. Gates Chairman of the National Intelligence Council concurrent with his position as Deputy Director for Intelligence. As Chairman of the National Intelligence Council, Mr. Gates directed the preparation of all National Intelligence Estimates prepared by the Intelligence Community. Mr. Gates served as Acting Director of Central Intelligence from December 18, 1986 to May 26, 1987.

Mr. Gates is the recipient of the Distinguished Intelligence Medal, the Intelligence Medal of Merit and the Arthur S. Fleming Award, which is presented annually to the ten most outstanding young men and women in the Federal Service.

QUESTIONS ON: ARMS REDUCTION VERIFICATION, DISINFORMATION & INSURGENCY

Enclosed is my check for \$ _____ for _____ tickets (\$5.00 - Members and \$10.00 for Non-members) for the reception and lecture honoring Dr. Robert M. Gates on Tuesday, January 19, 1988, 5:30 P.M. at the Stouffer Dallas Hotel, Ellipse Ballroom.

NAME _____

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No tickets will be mailed
Reservations must be made 48 hours in advance

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INTELLIGENCE!

DR. ROBERT M. GATES
Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
Tuesday, January 19, 1988

U.S./ CANADA TRADE!

Panel discussion on the U.S./Canada Trade Agreement
with
The HONORABLE DONALD MACDONALD
Former Minister of Finance of Canada
and
The HONORABLE FRED JONES HALL
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European
and Canadian Affairs
Wednesday, January 27, 1988

THE MIDDLE EAST!

An address by
HIS EXCELLENCY MOHAMMED HOSNI MUBARAK
President of the Arab Republic of Egypt
Saturday, January 30, 1987

The Dallas Council on World Affairs is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to the education of world events and cultures. If you are interested in further information on our programs or in becoming a member please call 748-5663.

DALLAS MORNING NEWS
FOR 1-11-88
BUSINESS SECTION

DALLAS COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS

*Press Release
mailed
1-5-88*

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THE HONORABLE ROBERT M. GATES, Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, will be the honored speaker at an evening forum hosted by the Dallas Council on World Affairs. He will be speaking on INTELLIGENCE & NATIONAL SECURITY.



* * * * *
Tuesday, January 19, 1988
The Stouffer Dallas Hotel
Ellipse Ballroom
5:30 P.M. Reception/6:00 P.M. Speech

* * * * *
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Reservations must be made by 4:00 Friday, January 15, 1988 (this includes the media) by calling the Council office at 748-5663.

Media Representatives welcome - free of charge!

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Executive Registry

88-0102X

TRAMMELL CROW

2001 ROSS AVENUE, DALLAS, TEXAS 75201, 214/979-5100, TELEX: 551646

December 29, 1987

The Honorable Robert M. Gates
Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Gates:

We are pleased to know that you are coming to Dallas, and I shall be in the audience when you speak on Tuesday night.


A group of 25 men; being, approximately, the CEO's of the largest employers in North Texas, meet occasionally for breakfast, particularly when we might have the opportunity to visit with important persons with interesting messages - as the case could be on January 20.

We would like to have such a breakfast on January 20 and invite you to be with us and make a short and impromptu talk, followed by discussion. If possible for you to then be with us, we would be meeting at the Cafe on the second floor of Stouffer's Hotel at 7:30 a.m. and out by 8:45 a.m.

If your schedule permits this meeting, would you please call me or have your secretary call Mrs. Miller at (214) 979-5112.

I will look forward to hearing from you.

Best regards,


Trammell Crow

The Washington Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Washington Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Christian Science Monitor _____
 New York Daily News _____
 USA Today _____
 The Chicago Tribune _____
DALLAS NEWS TX
 Date 19 JAN. 1987

EDITORIALS

IRAN ABUSE

Torture victims reveal the improbity of arms sale

A recently disclosed CIA memorandum finally offers some insights into the National Security Council's motives for the Iranian arms deal. The memo written by CIA Director William Casey is purported to disclose that that trade of arms for hostages was to be cloaked in the guise of trying to create an opening with Iranian moderates.

Vice Adm. John Poindexter and Lt. Col. Oliver North probably realized that in selling arms to the ayatollahs they were bolstering the slipping power base of the religious fanatics. Surely, they would have known that they would have had to reach outside of Ruhollah Khomeini's regime for true elements of moderation. But apparently they didn't care.

One of the most damning revelations about the Khomeini regime and thus the improbity of the arms deal comes in the testimony of three Iranian torture victims who visited the United States recently to tell their story. In escaping from prison, they were spared the fate of the nearly 50,000 Iranians who were tortured and executed. Uninhibited in revealing her deformities, one young woman of 25 described how she had been whipped so severely with electric cables that the soles of her feet had to be reconstructed with skin from her thighs, an ovary had to be surgically removed, her ear-

drum was permanently damaged from blows to the head, and she still suffers the effects of hemorrhaging in her kidney. Another woman in her 20s, who survived psychological torture and confinement in a 3½-foot-square cell while blindfolded, suffered permanent impairment of vision, a severed intestine and torn rib cage from the beatings. She also was forced to watch her husband being executed.

Members of the Iranian Majlis, including the bogus moderates whom North met during his secret trip to Tehran, attended these torture sessions, which according to the regime's prosecutor was "an obligatory act of the righteous." Some, like Majlis member Hadi Ghaffari, reportedly raped teen-age girls before these young prisoners were put to death.

The accounts of these victims are a scalding portrayal of political depravity in Iran, which tracks with the evidence being uncovered by Amnesty International and other international human rights agencies.

The United States should be deeply disturbed by these accounts of torture. But it should also feel called upon to act by identifying and nurturing the *true* moderates, the democratic elements among the anti-Khomeini groups gaining support within Iranian society.

The Washington Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Washington Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Christian Science Monitor _____
 New York Daily News _____
 USA Today _____
 The Chicago Tribune _____
DALLAS NEWS TX
 Date 22 JAN 1987

SPY GAP

Lack of intelligence information damages U.S.

The statement by Robert McFarlane that the United States had virtually no independent intelligence information on Iran before the ill-fated arms deal indicates the alarming state of affairs in that vital part of policy-making.

Nor was McFarlane alone in that opinion: Members of Congress investigating the affair have said they see the lack of independently gathered intelligence data, and the resulting dependence on Israeli sources, as a major cause of the mess. It is a problem that has been around for a while — too long, in fact, for a nation that lives in a dangerous world.

The most obvious cause of the breakdown in U.S. intelligence was the Watergate era, in which it became the thing to do to expose (and therefore disable and dismantle) much of the intelligence-gathering system. But our society has an aversion to the spy business that goes back much farther; it is a business, heaven knows, at which we have never shown much natural talent.

Be that as it may, no nation, certainly no superpower, can live in the arena of global politics without an independent system for gathering and evaluating intelligence information. It cannot, at any rate, expect to live

for very long in such a state of heedless ignorance.

It may be true that bad judgment was as much at fault for the Iran blunder as poor intelligence, but that hardly argues against the need to find better ways of getting the facts for ourselves. Any policy that must be devised without accurate, dependable information for the policy-makers to go on is a policy with two strikes against it from the beginning.

William Casey had made a start in rebuilding the system before he was struck down by cancer. It is time to continue the process, name a vigorous successor to Casey and get on with the job of putting this country back into the front rank as it once was.

Should that successor be a trusted associate of the president's who can be depended on to carry out partisan themes while directing the intelligence operations? Or should that successor be a professional manager who will build a quality service and let the political chips fall where they may? For the agency's sake, it would help to keep the partisan politics on Capitol Hill and find someone who can concentrate on building an intelligence agency that knows what's going on.

The Washington Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Washington Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Christian Science Monitor _____
 New York Daily News _____
 USA Today _____
 The Chicago Tribune _____
 DALLAS NEWS TX
 Date 31 JAN. 1987

EDITORIALS

IRAN REPORT

Senators' work provides a good foundation

Although the just-released Senate Intelligence Committee report on the Iran-*contra* affair draws no firm conclusions about the underlying reasons for the foreign policy debacle, it still should provide a useful guide for the more extensive congressional investigations that are getting under way.

The report, which is the product of an inquiry by the Senate panel last year, reveals few new episodes in the sale of arms to Iran and the attempted diversion of some of the profits to the Nicaraguan rebels. But the report does serve an important purpose in

providing a more detailed description of what already has been reported by others. And it spells out several significant questions about the affair that still need to be answered.

The Intelligence Committee's findings are something of a double-edged sword for President Reagan. The administration no doubt was eager to have the panel's work made public, because it knew the panel did not turn up any direct evidence indicating that the president approved — or even knew of — the diversion of funds to the *contras*. But the report did uncover evidence that openly calls into question Reagan's longstanding assertion that he was not attempting to trade arms for the release of the U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

Just as troubling, the Intelligence Committee found that administration officials routinely lied to one another and to Congress. Testimony before the panel, for example, portrays CIA Director William Casey as misleading both former National Security

Adviser Robert McFarlane and the senators themselves.

Unfortunately, the report is far from a complete document. The lack of cooperation from key players such as Lt. Col. Oliver North and Vice Adm. John Poindexter produced some gaping holes in the committee's



findings. Yet by acknowledging its shortcomings and pointing to the unresolved issues itself, the Intelligence Committee in effect has defined the task facing investigators for the House and Senate select committees.

Those unanswered questions include: To what extent did private individuals participate in the arms sales and the diversion of funds to the *contras*? Why would the administration use private citizens instead of government officials in implementing foreign policy? Who within the administration approved the diversion of funds? Where did all of that money end up? Were any laws broken in the process? And most important of all, why was any of this done in the first place?

One thing is for sure already, however: The congressional investigators have their work cut out for them. The inquiry by the Intelligence Committee underscored some serious problems in the nation's foreign policy apparatus. And the sooner that those shortcomings can be corrected, the better.

The Washington Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Washington Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Christian Science Monitor _____
 New York Daily News _____
 USA Today _____
 The Chicago Tribune _____
DALLAS TIMES-HERALD TX
 Date 3 FEB. 1987

Review operation of CIA

THE RESIGNATION of William J. Casey as director of the CIA creates an opportunity for the Reagan administration and the Senate to examine the activities of the intelligence agency in recent years with particular emphasis on its role in secret arms sales to Iran as well as its overall performance.

The administration wisely decided to name a professional to succeed Mr. Casey, who is a long-time friend of President Reagan from California.

However, the appointment of Robert Gates, a 20-year veteran of the CIA and the White House National Security Council under three presidents, should be reviewed carefully by the Senate Intelligence Committee during confirmation hearings later this month. Mr. Gates, who is considered an expert on the Soviet Union, has been operating the agency as deputy director during Mr. Casey's illness.

Mr. Casey, who is recovering from surgery for a brain tumor, resigned his post amid controversy over the role of the CIA in the secret sale of arms to Iran and the diversion of some profits from those sales to buy arms for the contras in Nicaragua.

Despite Mr. Casey's attempt to characterize his role as minimal, a staff report released in January by the Senate Intelligence Committee criticized the director for giving misleading in-

formation to the committee last year. Some members of Congress have also been critical of the CIA for failing to abide by legal requirements to inform congressional intelligence oversight committees about the sale of arms to Iran.

Since the mistakes of the CIA are more likely to be publicly aired than its clandestine successes, it will be some time before Mr. Casey's impact on the agency can be fairly judged.

The extent and emphasis of Mr. Gates' participation in CIA policies in recent years is not clear. He received some praise in a book by John Ranelagh, "The Agency: The Rise and Decline of the CIA." Mr. Gates, who returned to the CIA in 1980 from a stint with the National Security Council, was credited with defining an expanded role for the CIA and dealing with some knotty problems, including recruitment of agency operatives, relations with congressional committees, the problem of obtaining reliable information from other nations and the need to broaden the reservoir of intelligence obtained by the CIA.

All of those areas are critical to the successful operation of a revitalized intelligence gathering agency. But a careful look at the CIA's recent history will be necessary in order to focus its role for the future.

Now is an excellent time to conduct such an analysis.

The Washington Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Washington Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Christian Science Monitor _____
 New York Daily News _____
 USA Today _____
 The Chicago Tribune _____
 DALLAS TIMES-HERALD (TX)
 Date 7 FEB 1987

Control sale of weapons

IT TURNS OUT the secret arms sales to Iran sanctioned by the Reagan administration are but a small part of the total U.S. arms transfer to that nation during the past three or four years. It also turns out that attempts have been made to funnel a vast array of military equipment to the Iranians through private sources and third nations, despite laws to the contrary.

Congress should clamp down on these dealings, including private arms shipments to the contra rebels in Central America, before this country suffers further embarrassment.

A bill has been proposed in Congress that might be helpful. It would require congressional approval of most arms exports to all but America's closest allies. As could be expected, lobbyists for the arms industry are opposing the measure, as well as the administration, which claims it would infringe on the executive branch's foreign-policy prerogatives.

But something must be done in light of revelations that a variety of people, including retired U.S. military officers and

former CIA employees, have been engaging in what appear to be illegal sales of arms to Iran. The transfers involved some fairly sophisticated missiles and replacement parts that are badly needed by the Iranians as they prosecute their war against Iraq.

The New York Times says it has information that high Pentagon intelligence officials learned some time ago that private arms dealers were trying to ship 39 fighter planes and vast amounts of other weapons to Iran, but they did not attempt to stop the sales because they hoped to gain intelligence data on Iran. One of the most bizarre aspects of the Iranscam episode has been that several people who were arrested as a result of a government "sting" operation and indicted for attempting illegal arms sales to Iran are now proclaiming their innocence on the grounds that the administration in effect sanctioned their dealings.

U.S. arms sales to foreign nations that are not close allies, or to factions that may or may not have our best interests at heart, should be tightly controlled, not only by the administration, but also by Congress.

DALLAS NEWS (TX)
18 February 1987

CIA faulted on Iran

Nominee criticizes not telling Congress

By Richard Whittle

Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON — Robert Gates, the deputy CIA director nominated to head the spy agency, told the Senate Intelligence Committee on Tuesday that the CIA should have fought a White House order to conceal the Iran arms sales from Congress.

"The CIA made an error in not pressing to reverse the directive . . . once the operation began to string out in February 1986," Gates acknowledged under intense and critical questioning. "The entire undertaking was a unique activity that we are all determined not to repeat."

Pressed on the issue by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, Gates declared that he would "contemplate resignation" as director of central intelligence if the president ever refused for more than a few days to let him inform Congress of a covert operation after it had begun.

But the 43-year-old career intelligence analyst — who would be the youngest CIA director in history if confirmed by the Senate to replace former CIA chief William Casey — defended his failure last fall to tell the committee of CIA suspicions that Iranian arms-sale profits had been diverted to the Nicaraguan *contras*, as the rebels are known.

Before Attorney General Edwin Meese disclosed the Iran-*contra* connection Nov. 25, Gates testified, "I regarded what little information I had as worrisome, but extraordinarily flimsy."

Gates also reiterated that, as he said Dec. 4 in closed-door testimony before the Intelligence Committee, the CIA "actively shunned" information about funding for the *contras* during the period Congress had

barred direct U.S. involvement with the rebels.

According to a transcript of his Dec. 4 testimony, which was released Tuesday by the committee, Gates said, "We actively discouraged people from telling us things. We did not pursue lines of questioning."

Democrats and Republicans alike repeatedly criticized Gates for failing to act more forcefully on what he knew, saying the affair had revived longstanding distrust between Congress and the executive branch over intelligence oversight. Gates pledged to seek improved cooperation in the future.

Much of the questioning during the daylong open hearing centered on why Gates and Casey, 73, who resigned after surgery for a brain tumor in December, failed to investigate thoroughly after learning in early October that the Iranian money might have been diverted.

Rather than inform Congress, the Justice Department or the President's Intelligence Oversight Board, Casey and Gates took their information to then-National Security Adviser John Poindexter, who resigned on the day that Meese revealed the Iran-*contra* link.

"Were I to confront similar circumstances again, I think I would be more aggressive in raising questions," Gates said.

It was unclear whether Gates' actions had persuaded any members of the committee to vote against him for CIA director. But Sen. David Boren, D-Okla., the committee chairman, said Gates would face further questioning in closed session and a vote would await release of a report on the Iran affair by the presidential board headed by former Sen. John Tower, R-Texas.

The report is due next week. Boren said the panel was withholding its vote to see whether the Tower board, which last week gained access to National Security Council backup computer files, had uncovered any new information about the role Gates and the CIA played in the Iran affair.

Gates said the CIA's top Middle East intelligence officer had told him on Oct. 1 that he suspected funds were being diverted from the operation, which was run by the National Security Council staff out of the White House using American

and Iranian middlemen to ship the weapons and handle the money.

The officer's "speculation," as Gates called it, was based on evidence that Iran had been overcharged on its purchases of anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles and that the private citizens involved in the Iran deals also were involved in private *contra* aid efforts.

Gates said he took this information to Casey on Oct. 7 — the same day New York businessman Roy Furmark, a former law client of Casey's — warned the CIA chief that middlemen who had financed the Iran deals were "unhappy" because they had lost money and they might reveal the operation's existence.

On Oct. 9, Gates and Casey had lunch with Marine Lt. Col. Oliver North, the national security aide who was fired for his role in the Iran-*contra* affair, and North made a "cryptic remark" about "Swiss (bank) accounts and the *contras*," Gates testified. But Gates said neither he nor Casey pursued the remark.

One reason they handled the matter as they did, Gates said, was that the CIA had "tried to build in a buffer" between itself and the private *contra* aid network because Congress had banned CIA aid to the rebels in 1984 and kept tight restrictions on agency contact with them in 1985.

Gates also told the committee that the Iran operation and Central America were matters to which Casey paid more attention under an "informal division of labor."

Noting that President Reagan had signed an order on Jan. 17, 1986, that specifically forbade the CIA from reporting the Iran operation to Congress, Gates also said that with no hard evidence of illegality, he had been under no obligation to pass on the CIA's suspicions to Congress or other authorities.

Sen. William Cohen, R-Maine, told Gates after five hours of questioning that he believed Gates failed to press the matter because he was an "ambitious young man" who, having become deputy director of central intelligence only last April, was "the new kid on the block."

Continued

DALLAS NEWS (TX)
19 February 1987

CIA nominee labels Iran policy 'a bad idea'

By Richard Whittle

Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON — Robert Gates, President Reagan's nominee to succeed William Casey as CIA director, testified Wednesday that he told Casey last September that the secret U.S. arms deals with Iran should be stopped.

"I told the director that I thought the entire activity should be called off immediately and the whole policy was a bad idea," Gates told the Senate Intelligence Committee during his second day of confirmation hearings. Gates said he made the remark after two more Americans were kidnapped in Beirut.

Sen. Arlen Specter, R-Pa., who emerged as Gates' chief critic during two days of confirmation hearings, charged him with contradicting his testimony during a closed session with the panel on Dec. 4. In that session, Gates said he never told his superiors that the Iran arms sales were "bad policy."

Gates responded that his Dec. 4 testimony had been hastily prepared and was in error on that point. He said that in preparing for his confirmation hearings he had been reminded by a CIA officer of his September remarks to Casey.

After the hearing, Gates was asked by reporters how Casey — widely viewed as backing the policy of trading arms for hostages and trying to open relations with Iran — responded when Gates told him the policy was "a bad idea."

"Let me just say that I think the director was not necessarily as enthusiastic as he may have been portrayed in the media," Gates said.

Specter also accused Gates — the CIA's No. 2 official and acting director since Casey, 73, underwent surgery for a cancerous brain tumor in December — of trying to "distance yourself" from "skimpy, scanty . . . really misleading testimony" that Casey gave the panel on the Iran arms affair last Nov. 21. In that testimony, Casey did not tell the com-

mittee that he had learned that some of the profits from the Iran arms sales had been diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as *contras*.

Gates acknowledged that he ordered the drafting of Casey's testimony, but he told the committee on Dec. 4 that he was in the Middle East during much of the time Casey's remarks were being prepared. He also said the testimony was necessarily incomplete because the CIA was still gathering facts on its role in the National Security Council operation when Casey testified.

Sen. William Cohen, R-Maine, who is the panel's vice chairman, declared at the end of the hearings that "no new information" had been gathered in the grilling of Gates and that he would "guess" that Gates would be confirmed by the Senate as the CIA's 14th director.

Sen. David Boren, D-Okla., the committee chairman, said the panel would vote on Gates' nomination after a closed hearing to be held in two weeks, after release of a report on the scandal by the commission headed by former Sen. John Tower, R-Texas. Boren refused to predict whether Gates would be confirmed.

Gates, who at 43 would be the youngest CIA director in history, told the committee that as director he would strongly resist any future attempts to bypass regular procedures for covert operations by using the National Security Council or other agencies.

"I would not tolerate the NSC being involved in operational intelligence activities," Gates pledged. "One of the most important lessons of this affair is the dangers of allowing people who are not in CIA and who do not know how to do these things carry out these activities."

In their questioning Wednesday, Specter and Sen. Bill Bradley, D-N.J., focused on why the CIA failed

to inform Congress that an air transport company it secretly owned had been used in late November 1985 to fly a shipment of 18 anti-aircraft missiles, identified as "oil drilling equipment," from Israel to Iran.

After Jan. 17, 1986, the CIA was barred by an order, or "finding," signed by Reagan from reporting the Iran operation to Congress — but no such finding existed when the November 1985 flight was made.

Gates said he had no direct knowledge of how the November 1985 flight was handled because at the time he was in charge of the CIA's analytical staff and had no responsibility for operations.

Specter argued that "the Intelligence Committee should have been informed that a covert activity had been undertaken without a finding."

Gates said that, as acting director, he had told the CIA's director of operations that no such activity is to be undertaken in the future without a presidential finding to authorize it in advance.

"It will be in writing soon," Gates said of his order.

2

"You basically didn't want to rock the boat," Cohen said. "You're not prepared to lay your career on the line for a program you didn't have much to do with."

After further discussion, Gates conceded that, "I didn't want to challenge the program."

The Washington Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Washington Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Christian Science Monitor _____
 New York Daily News _____
 USA Today _____
 The Chicago Tribune _____
 DALLAS TIMES HERALD (TX) _____
 Date 22 FEB. 1987 _____

Go slowly in approving Gates

THE CIA, AMERICA'S premier distiller of information from around the world, apparently has some members as adept at avoiding information as they are at ferreting it out.

What else can be made of the testimony of Robert Gates, the CIA's deputy director, that, "We didn't want to know how the contras were being funded, in part, because we were concerned it would get us involved in crossing the line imposed by the law. And so we actively discouraged people from telling us things."?

Mr. Gates' testimony before the Senate Intelligence Committee raises serious questions about promoting him to director of the agency. A career intelligence professional, Mr. Gates seemed all too willing to turn a blind eye to events that were crucial to American foreign policy in two sensitive parts of the world: the Mideast and Central America.

Of course, that doesn't mean everyone in the agency was deliberately uninformed. It isn't clear at this point how much former

director William J. Casey knew about the arms-sale operation or how deeply he was involved in it.

As for Mr. Gates, he came across in the hearings as a careerist eager to protect his own position. That's hardly unusual, but it doesn't suggest that he will be a director to equal Richard Helms or John McCone.

It may be that given the current crisis surrounding a lame-duck administration, Mr. Gates, who, after all, is already on board, is the best person available to take over the job he now holds on an acting basis. Chances are others who might be more distinguished choices are unwilling to sign on for only a two-year hitch in the waning days of the Reagan presidency.

But the Senate is well advised to hold up a final decision on the nomination until after the panel headed by former Texas Sen. John Tower completes its investigation of the Iran-contra affair. Only after reviewing the CIA's role in the arms-sale operation can the Senate make an informed decision about a new leader for the agency. //

The Washington Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Washington Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The Christian Science Monitor _____
New York Daily News _____
USA Today _____
The Chicago Tribune _____
DALLAS NEWS (TX)
Date 28 FEB 1987

EDITORIALS

WHAT NEXT?

Tower report isn't the last word on affair

The Tower commission's scathing critique of the White House's handling of the Iran-*contra* affair is by no means the end of the matter. It simply can't be. There still is too much unfinished business requiring the president's and Congress' attention.

■ For starters, President Reagan must respond to the commission's damning conclusions and go much further than he has previously in accepting the blame for the Iran-*contra* debacle. He needs to admit in his address to the nation Wednesday — if not sooner — that he made serious mistakes.

■ At the same time, the president needs to change the detached leadership style he has followed for six years and to install advisers who will brief him on all White House operations. He has made an excellent start by replacing chief of staff Donald Regan with Howard Baker.

The former Senate majority leader should buy the president a lot of credibility with both Congress and the public. As a key player in the congressional inquiry of the Watergate affair, Baker enjoys a wide reputation for getting at the truth and doing what is right, regardless of the consequences.

The time also may be ripe for a Cabinet shakeup. With two years remaining in Reagan's presidency, there still is plenty of time for the administration to pursue its agenda. The president shouldn't have to put up with advisers whose only objective at this point is to serve out their terms.

■ The Tower commission's findings provide a good foundation for the work of the



congressional committees investigating the Iran-*contra* affair. Above all else, those panels need to find out what happened to the money from the arms sales to Iran. If the *contras* didn't get it, who did?

Unlike the commission, the congressional investigations can issue subpoenas and compel witnesses to testify by granting them immunity from prosecution. But the committees shouldn't let anyone off the hook too quickly — especially key players like Lt. Col. Oliver North and Vice Adm. John Poindexter, who apparently deceived other advisers and the president himself.

■ The Tower commission's report also raises the possibility that some high-ranking officials broke laws in both the Iran arms sale and the diversion of funds to the *contras*. The independent counsel, Lawrence Walsh, needs to determine whether there was any criminality and, if so, to prosecute.

■ And finally, the Senate should delay confirming Robert Gates as CIA head until it is convinced that he didn't help tailor the agency's assessment of Iran to fit the needs of White House policy-makers. As the Tower commission has noted, the CIA can't let political judgments influence its analysis.

The president no doubt would like to put the Iran-*contra* debacle behind him and to get on with other business as quickly as possible. But that just isn't going to happen, at least not until he faces up to the magnitude of the crisis and acts to correct the weaknesses in himself and his administration.

The New York Times _____
 The Washington Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Christian Science Monitor _____
 New York Daily News _____
 USA Today _____
 The Chicago Tribune _____
 DALLAS TIMES HERALD (TX)
 Date 3 MAR. 1987

Gates' withdrawal right move

⁵⁵**R**EMOVING THE nomination of Robert Gates as director of the CIA was the only logical action President Reagan could take if he is to restore some measure of his administration's credibility along with public confidence in his ability to handle foreign policy.

The Tower Commission made it clear that regardless of whether one views the Iran affair as an arms-for-hostages deal or a legitimate political overture to Iranian "moderates," the operation was fatally flawed because it lacked an indispensable ingredient: accurate intelligence information and analysis.

And blame for that breach must be laid partly at the feet of Mr. Gates who, as deputy director for intelligence, was charged with acquiring critically needed information on the intricacies of the various negotiations. But, according to Sen. Bill Bradley of New Jersey, the CIA "tailored its intelligence assessment on Iran to fit the needs of the policy makers of the White House."

More importantly, the Tower Commission report was a litany of missed opportunities, faulty analyses and just plain silliness ranging from sending a kosher cake baked

in Israel to the Ayatollah Khomeini to ignoring Iranian interest in expanded political contacts and focusing narrowly on the hostages and weapons.

It is readily apparent that the CIA needs a different breed of leadership. The world's pre-eminent intelligence gathering organization must be directed by someone who has a firm knowledge of foreign affairs, understands the need for accurate intelligence, respects the law, has personal integrity and is not tainted by the Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Reagan and the CIA would be better served by a director of national stature — like former Texas Sen. John Tower, who did a fine job as head of the Tower Commission, or former CIA Deputy Director Bobby Inman, who was an advocate of limited use of covert action and would not likely have tolerated the privatization of foreign policy.

By withdrawing the Gates nomination, President Reagan has indicated he is seriously heeding the recommendations of the Tower Commission and moving to shore up his administration. Replacing Mr. Gates with a highly qualified nominee would continue that restoration process.

DALLAS MORNING NEWS (TX)
12 April 1987

Ex-agent recounts 'game' of spying

Former CIA Havana operative finds recent U.S. indignation hypocritical

By Richard Whittle

Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON — Melvin Beck is 73 and retired today, but back in 1960 he was working under "deep cover" for the CIA in Havana. That leaves him especially bemused by the furor over Soviet "bugging" of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

"In Cuba, I tried to bug the Soviet embassy," said Beck, whose exploits in Cuba and Mexico as a CIA spy during the 1960s were grudgingly confirmed as authentic by other retired CIA men.

Beck finds hypocrisy in the outrage expressed by President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and other U.S. officials at apparent Soviet efforts to plant eavesdropping devices in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

"They're being very self-righteous about it," he said, "but it's just nonsense, because this is the name of the game, and it always has been."

The "game" is espionage, and no one denies that the United States, like other world powers, has always been a player. But in the past week, officials from Reagan on down have contended that the Soviets went beyond the rules in Moscow.

"I intend to say to the Soviets that they can't expect to continue, incessantly, massively, to work to create a hostile environment for our people overseas without cost to themselves and to their relations with us," Shultz declared before departing for long-planned arms talks in Moscow this week.

Others say the Soviet use of women to compromise Marine guards at the U.S. Embassy is a departure in espionage immorality. But Beck and other intelligence veterans say such indignation is unfounded at best, at worst disingenuous.

"It shouldn't be a surprise to anyone that all major powers engage in espionage when they can," said David Atlee Phillips, who retired from the CIA in 1975 as head of its Latin America operations.

"Certainly the record indicates

that the United States has done it just as the Soviet Union has," Phillips said. "Morality for intelligence officers might be quite firm at home. But once beyond the two-mile limit, there's a debatable position with morality and personal ethics to get the job done."

It was during the early days of Fidel Castro's Cuba that Beck, Phillips' former colleague, was ordered to ferret out in advance where the Soviet Union would locate its new embassy in Havana, then hide electronic devices inside so the CIA could eavesdrop on the Russians.

After some "research," Beck recalled from his home in a Washington suburb, he and his CIA colleagues decided a Havana hotel was the likely site.

"We cased the joint," Beck said. "Found out there was a very lovely room at the top of this hotel, the penthouse. We decided that would probably be the ambassador's office and where meetings of the KGB and other senior officials would be held. So the object of the exercise was to bug this room."

To get into the penthouse before the Soviets moved in, Beck and his peers rented a room in the hotel and staged a party. During the fiesta, a local CIA agent and two technicians from the CIA's Langley, Va., headquarters sneaked upstairs and into the penthouse with a skeleton key and planted bugs in the ceiling.

"We thought we were set for the day when the Soviets would occupy that site," Beck said. But then, he said, "almost the impossible happened."

The Soviets chose another location, in a Havana suburb. Beck found out about it one Saturday morning when a Cuban electrician sent out to look over the prospective embassy chanced to knock on the door of Beck's home — a house in the same suburb — by mistake.

"He asked me in Spanish, 'Is this the Soviet Embassy?' I knew then that the other location was out, and it was much too late to do anything about it," Beck said. "Out of all the

people in Havana, he came to my door."

As for morality in espionage, he recounted with amusement how later in his career, when he was working in Mexico City, "I also tried to entrap a Soviet code clerk at their embassy by putting a prostitute in his way."

Beck and other CIA officers got as far as hiring a prostitute from Vera Cruz and renting an apartment for her in Mexico City, where she was to lure the Soviet code clerk. The CIA men would then photograph him in compromising acts.

"We had this operation rolling," Beck said, "but then the prostitute chickened out."

The Soviets, apparently, were more successful in Moscow, where two Marine guards allegedly were so thoroughly seduced by Soviet women that they not only allowed Soviet agents into the embassy but escorted them as they spied.

The shock of those charges has focused new and intense attention on equally embarrassing suspicions that the Soviets were given the opportunity to bug the new U.S. Embassy office building, or chancery, during construction.

Concrete parts of the chancery were fabricated by the Soviets at a site where no U.S. personnel were allowed to inspect the work.

"No one can explain to me the logic of it," said John Ziolkowski, an aide to Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind. With two other Senate aides, Ziolkowski studied the new embassy and reported on its massive construction and security problems last September — months before the issue came into public focus.

The reaction to the security breaches has been loud and angry in Congress.

During a hearing last week on FBI Director William Webster's nomination to head the CIA, Sen. Ernest "Fritz" Hollings, D-S.C., said U.S. law carries a penalty of up to 10 years in prison and a fine of up to \$10,000 for officials who allow gov-

Continued

ernment secrets to be compromised through "gross negligence."

Hollings said that law should be applied to Arthur Hartman, who in early March completed five years as U.S. ambassador to Moscow, and Frederick Mecke, who as the State Department's regional security officer in the Soviet Union was in charge of managing the Marine guards in Moscow and Leningrad.

"If you really want to get security in the embassies around this world, you nail an ambassador and a regional security officer and you won't have to worry about the Marines and whether they're married or old or nude or what," Hollings said.

"How nice," Hartman replied grimly when informed by telephone of Hollings' view. "I don't doubt that we all have faults in this situation. Things went wrong, that's quite clear. But I think it's more important now to find out what went wrong and to correct those things."

The administration already has begun three special studies of the Moscow security situation. If the new embassy is deemed too riddled with bugs to use, Reagan has pledged to demolish it.

The \$192 million, 10-acre complex, including red-brick residences and amenities for the 200-plus U.S. Embassy personnel in Mos-



Ernest Hollings

William Webster

cow, was begun in the 1970s under a U.S.-Soviet agreement on construction methods signed in 1972. All fa-

cilities other than the chanceries at both compounds are completed and in use.

Ziolkowski said the agreement provided that the U.S. facility would be built by Soviet methods and workers while an American firm built the Soviet facility. A team of 40 to 50 U.S. Navy Seabees construction experts monitored the work as the Soviets put together the U.S. complex.

But Ziolkowski said the fatal State Department error was to accept parts of the eight-story building, such as columns and beams, that were fabricated away from the construction site where the Seabees were not allowed to go.

"I said to the State Department people, 'Did it ever occur to you that this could happen?' They seemed happily ignorant about that," Ziolkowski said. "I can't blame the Russians. They saw a good chance and they took it."

The Washington Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Washington Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The Christian Science Monitor _____
New York Daily News _____
USA Today _____
The Chicago Tribune _____
DALLAS Times HERALD
Date 7 SEPT. 1987

CIA operation: Bay of Stamps

STAMPING OUT EVIL, abroad is the primary mission of the CIA, but the agency has been known to run covert domestic operations occasionally, much to the chagrin of the FBI and civil libertarians.

But the CIA's latest domestic foray can only be applauded by a capitalistic society. Following a successful stamp-buying mission to McLean, Va., in March 1986, the CIA found itself in possession of 95 misprinted postage stamps. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing had printed one sheet — 400 stamps — with a vintage candlestick upside down.

This kind of error sends stamp collectors into a frenzy, and the spooks were quick to react.

Nine agency employees formed a consortium to deal with this serendipitous bonanza. In April 1986, 86 stamps were taken in a plain, brown envelope to Jacques Schiff Jr., a New Jersey stamp dealer. Mr. Schiff declined to reveal how much he paid for the stamps, but one of his employees said it was in the "low five figures." One of the stamps has been auctioned for \$17,500; the value of the others could reach millions, given time, said Mr. Schiff.

Although this particular CIA operation bears the stamp of distinction, there remain

several unanswered questions.

■ What happened to the nine stamps purchased by the CIA and not sold to Mr. Schiff? One report is the stamps were inadvertently used on CIA mail; another version, which all patriotic Americans should prefer, is that each spy in the consortium kept one stamp for a rainy day.

■ Where are the other 300 misprinted stamps? Mr. Schiff said, "They could be anywhere, at any post office in the United States." We hate to believe the CIA could be that careless. Surely the agency either obtained and destroyed the missing stamps — to boost the value of the 86 — or secreted them at Langley.

■ Did the entrepreneurial agents break any laws or act improperly? They reportedly replaced the valuable stamps with ordinary ones, the kind of trade of which the Dallas Cowboys are generally victims. The CIA may be stamping its feet in anger, but the agency is characteristically mum, refusing to confirm or deny it is investigating its renegade employees.

■ Will the CIA ever run a covert operation that remains secret?

Such questions aside, next time the contras need money, the CIA can send stamps.

THE WASHINGTON POST _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Washington Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Christian Science Monitor _____
 New York Daily News _____
 USA Today _____
 The Chicago Tribune _____
 Dallas Times-Herald (TX) _____
 Date 19 Dec. '87 _____

Pass Irangate reform bill

PRESIDENT REAGAN should follow the lead of his new CIA director, William Webster, who has moved decisively to reform his agency.

Instead Mr. Reagan is resisting a law that would require him to inform Congress of any covert operations within 48 hours of their inception. It is the only substantive legislative reform to come out of Irangate.

Mr. Webster lost no time in ridding his department of those involved in Iran-contra improprieties, sending the clear message that such abuses as lying to Congress will not be tolerated. Mr. Webster canned two field officers and reprimanded three senior officials.

In addition, Mr. Webster established rules to prevent recurrence of Irangate abuses — rules designed to assure candid testimony to Congress, untainted analyses and regular review of covert actions.

Unfortunately, cleaning up the bottom rungs of the ladder won't help much if the upper rungs remain dirty — which is what the president is trying to achieve, using the tired old excuse of "separation of powers." Apparently he still doesn't understand the true dimensions of Irangate.

It seems likely an administration would be less inclined to bypass laws written by Congress if it first had to inform Congress it was going to do so.

Yet Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci told the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on Wednesday that the president is likely to veto a "48-hour bill" drafted by Sen. William Cohen, R-Maine.

The bill is a reasonable approach that would preserve discretion where necessary while promoting a more effective working relationship between the president and congressional leaders who specialize in intelligence matters. Mr. Carlucci doesn't think it is necessary, but he is mistaken.

The key to Sen. Cohen's proposal is that it calls only for the intelligence committee to be informed. The committee is given no additional power; it would simply be allowed to know what the president is up to. As Sen. Cohen says, "This would not take away one yard or one foot of the president's power."

In an Aug. 7 letter, the president said he would notify the intelligence committee of covert activities within 48 hours "in all but the most exceptional circumstances." In other words, he will inform Congress unless he doesn't want to.

That won't do. The exceptions must be removed, and that is what Mr. Cohen's legislation would do. Congress should ignore Mr. Reagan's veto threat and approve the notification law. If the president vetoes it, Congress should override the veto.