



PERISCOPE

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Oversight and Counterintelligence Draw Speakers' Focus at Dinners

Echoing two of the themes of this year's AFIO Convention, Washington attorney Mitchel Rogovin and *Readers' Digest* editor John Barron, in addresses delivered at the convention's luncheon and banquet sessions, added new insight to issues with which they have deep familiarity.

Rogovin, who served as special counsel to the DCI during the tumultuous investigative period of the 1970's, detailed the Intelligence Community's relationships with the Church and Pike Committees as it attempted to respond to those committees' frequently hostile charges.

apprehended in the West—which he told the banquet audience have been disastrous for the Soviets and have left the USSR's intelligence services in severe disarray. Barron expressed strong sentiments about the destruction of U.S. security and counterintelligence during the 1970's and questioned how much the United States has regained of what was lost at the time. What good is a National Agency Check, he asked, when all the records have been destroyed? Barron was also critical of what he views as inadequate internal security efforts to thwart Soviet agents.



John Barron
Honorary Director
and Banquet Speaker



Mitch Rogovin
Luncheon Speaker

He reminded the luncheon audience of the political attitudes and public reactions of the period which caused the investigations to end with a whimper, not a bang, and gave his overall assessment of the effort. After all the issues were aired, Rogovin said, it was concluded that "CIA was not as bad as depicted, nor as good as they thought themselves."

Barron, who had just returned from providing expert testimony at the trial of a former FBI agent accused of espionage, detailed major Soviet recruitment successes in recent years and the impact each has had on our nation's security. He also reviewed recent Soviet intelligence failures—senior level defections and personnel

Gene Tighe Elected President Thomas Remains Board Chairman

The newly-constituted AFIO Board of Directors has announced that it has elected LG Eugene F. Tighe, Jr. (USAF-Ret.), as President for the coming year. He will be assisted by Dr. Walter L. Pforzheimer, who was elected Vice President. Reelected as Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, were Charlotta P. Engrav and Robert J. Novak.

During its convention meeting, the Board also re-elected MG Jack E. Thomas (USAF-Ret.) as its Chairman, and continued Dr. Louis W. Tordella as Vice Chairman.

Elected to begin three-year terms on the Board are: Capt. Richard W. Bates (USN-Ret.), John F. Blake, BG Harry T. Hagaman (USMC-Ret.), Newton S. Miler, MG Jack E. Thomas (USAF-Ret.), John H. Waller, and Lloyd George Wiggins.

In addition, those continuing on the Board of Directors are: Ann Caracristi, LTG John J. Davis (USA-Ret.), Lee Echols, Samuel Halpern, Lawrence R. Houston, Lyman B. Kirkpatrick Jr., MG Richard X. Larkin (USA-Ret.), Dr. Pforzheimer, David Atlee Phillips, John Anson Smith, LG Tighe, Dr. Tordella, W. Raymond Wannall, and John S. Warner.

Capt. Bates, Halpern, Houston, Tordella and Waller will also serve as AFIO's Executive Committee.

Notes from National

The 1986 Membership Directory will be printed in January 1986 and mailed with the Winter Edition of *Periscope*. The closing date for receipt of information for listings is December 31, 1985. If you have a change of address or if you wish to be listed in the directory and have previously been a Restricted member, we need a written notification to change your status.

For those members who did not attend the 1985 Convention, the following statistics were given concerning AFIO membership: As of August 31, 1985, total membership: 3239, Full Members: 2826, Associate Members: 413. Included in the above figures are 503 Life Members. The Life membership drive of last year was very successful. We had a total of 83, with 16 new life members, 51 conversions from regular to life and 16 who took advantage of the 12 month installment plan. We hope more members will consider conversion when their dues notice arrives. Remember, dues to AFIO are tax deductible as a charitable donation since AFIO has been designated by the IRS as a Tax Exempt Organization under section (501) c(3), IRS Code.

The following Chapters had representatives at the National Convention and gave oral reports: Arizona, San Diego, Florida Satellite, Florida Suncoast, Greater Chicago, Montana, New England, New Mexico, Central New York, Greater New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas

Gulfcoast. We were pleased to learn that the name of the Greater New York Chapter has been changed to the Derek Lee Chapter in memory of its founder and former member of the Board of Directors. Fred Rodell made us all envious when he reported that the two dinner meetings held in Houston each had more attendees than the National Convention did this year.

The results of the election for members of the Board of Directors were announced at the business meeting. We are pleased that over 650 ballots were received which is the largest number of AFIO members who ever voted for the Board. We welcome the following who were elected to the Board of Directors for a three year term: Richard W. Bates, John F. Blake, Harry T. Hagaman, Newton S. Miler, Jack E. Thomas, John H. Waller, Lloyd George Wiggins. We want to thank the following who agreed to have their names on the ballot: Cecil C. Corry, Robert A. Dowd, Robert C. Roth, Fred Rodell and George Scatterday.

The 1986 National Convention will be held in Orlando, Florida, October 17 and 18, 1986. It will be held at the Holiday Inn on International Drive and the room rates are \$44, single and \$50 double occupancy. Please plan to attend.

—John F. Greaney

Notes from the Boardroom

The Board of Directors meeting on October 4, 1985, was held during the 1985 Convention at the Crowne Plaza Hotel, Rockville, Maryland. Sixteen Board members were present and four absent but represented by proxies. The AFIO officers and the Executive Director were also present. Four Resolutions proposed for submission to the membership for approval at the Business Session on October 5 were discussed and approved (Resolutions are printed elsewhere in this *Periscope*). The audited Financial Report was presented by the Treasurer, Robert J. Novak (summary is printed elsewhere in this *Periscope*). Mr. Greaney reported on the status of AFIO membership and noted there has been a positive response to the Life membership letter sent with the dues notices. 83 Life Members were received in FY 1985, including both new and regular members who converted to Life.

The Board meeting on October 5, 1985, was also held at the Crowne Plaza Hotel. Eighteen members of the Board were present, including the new and re-elected members. The Board re-elected Major General Jack E. Thomas, (USAF-Ret.) as Chairman; Dr. Louis W. Tordella, Vice Chairman; Lieutenant General Eugene F. Tighe, Jr., (USAF-Ret.), President; Dr. Walter Pforzheimer, Vice President; Mrs. Charlotta P. Engrav, Secretary; and Mr. Robert J. Novak, Treasurer. Mr. John H. Waller was appointed a member of the Executive Committee by General Thomas.

Submitted by Charlotta P. Engrav, Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM

The Honorable Leslie C. ARENDS
Naples, Florida

Col Robert O. BROOKS, USAF(Ret.)
Springfield, Virginia

Col Norwood J. BROWN, USAF(Ret.)
McLean, Virginia

Col Eugene M. EMME, USAFR(Ret.)
Silver Spring, Maryland

Dr. Jeremiah N. FUSCO
Falls Church, Virginia

Mr. Donald F. JONES
San Antonio, Texas

Mr. John L. McINTYRE
Squantum, Massachusetts

Mr. Robert W. O'CONNOR
Cheverly, Maryland

Judge Stanley M. OHLBAUM
Silver Spring, Maryland

Col James W. SMITH, USMC(Ret.)
Sacramento, California

Mr. Russell F. SULLIVAN
Key West, Florida

Convention '85



Joint Services Color Guard
at Convention Banquet

Chapter Reports



John Greaney
Executive Director
"Five Minutes per Chapter"



Bill Bohl
Central New York Chapter



Dick Grant
Montana Chapter



Jerry Cerkanowicz
San Diego Chapter

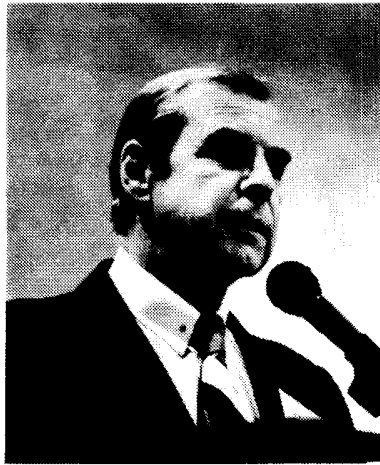


Jack Kuritzky
Satellite Chapter

Chapter Reports



Scotty Miler
New Mexico Chapter



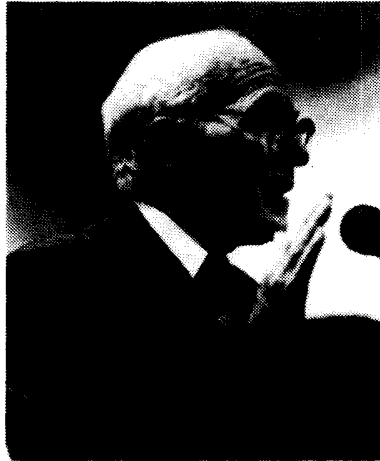
Fred Lewton
Ohio Chapter



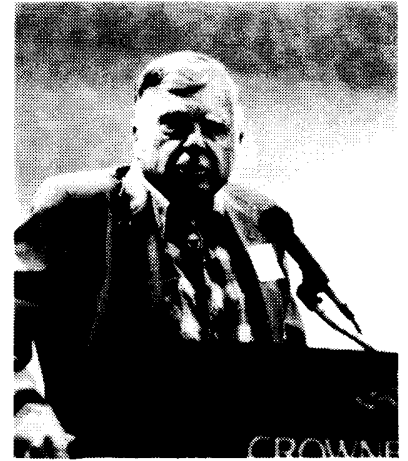
Fred Rodell
Gulfcoast Chapter



Charles Rockhill, Jr.
Rocky Mountain Chapter



Tom Mackie
Greater Chicago Chapter



George Wiggins
Arizona Chapter



Mike Speers
New England Chapter



Donald Milton
Greater New York Chapter



Ray Saint-Germain
Suncoast Chapter

Convention Adopts Resolutions Concerning Vital Issues

Resolution on Counterintelligence

WHEREAS, during the 1970's there was an erosion by statute and Executive Order of our capability to protect the security of the United States both from domestic and foreign subversive acts; and

WHEREAS, such acts have been furthered by an increasing number of cases of espionage against the United States by not only foreign agents but also by American agents working on behalf of foreign powers hostile to our security and interests; and

WHEREAS, during the 1970's there was a steady diminution of the strength and ability of American counterintelligence entities at home and abroad to counter and defeat many of these hostile acts;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, in convention assembled on 5 October 1985, urges the Executive Branch of the Government through appropriate action, and the Legislative Branch of the Government through necessary statutory action, to take the following remedial action:

1. Strengthen the American counterintelligence mechanisms at home and abroad through such additional personnel, funds, and training as the present situation requires.

2. Strengthen the Government's program for the clearance of its employees (and its contractors) who will have necessary access to classified information in general and to special compartmented information in particular, with emphasis on reducing the number of personnel having such access wherever possible.

3. Maintain detailed security/counterintelligence files.

WHEREAS, the proposed legislative amendments would not remove a citizen's legal recourse if wronged by the Government but would curb harassing actions, increase legitimate plaintiff's recoveries by encouraging settlements by the Government, and reduce the Government's litigation costs;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Former Intelligence Officers in convention assembled on October 5, 1985, urges the Congress to pass legislation which will make the Federal Government the sole party defendant instead of the individual employee in such suits.

Resolution Proposing Legislation on Unauthorized Disclosure of Information

WHEREAS, existing law is inadequate to deter unauthorized disclosure of sensitive intelligence information, sources and methods, and to deter or penalize those who make such disclosures; and

WHEREAS, the effectiveness of the intelligence effort is seriously impaired by the inadequacy of existing laws in this field;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, in convention assembled on October 5, 1985, calls upon the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to initiate legislation to amend and update existing law to deter and penalize unauthorized disclosures of sensitive intelligence information, its sources and methods. The Administration is also urged to take similar action with the Congress.

Resolution on Amendments to the Privacy Act of 1974

WHEREAS, the Privacy Act of 1974 requirements are unduly restrictive with respect to personnel security investigations for granting access to classified information; and

WHEREAS, the effectiveness of such investigations has been severely damaged by such requirements, to the detriment of the national security;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, in convention assembled on October 5, 1985, urges the Congress to enact legislation which will amend the Privacy Act of 1974 so as to afford Federal investigators ample opportunity to conduct satisfactory security investigations (and reinvestigations) of those prospective or present Federal employees (and government contractors) whose duties will require access to classified information relating to the national security; and with particular emphasis on those requiring access to special compartmented information, and intelligence sources and methods.

Resolution on Amendments to Federal Tort Claims Act

WHEREAS, the Federal Tort Claims Act, since the 1971 Supreme Court decision in *Bivins vs. Six Unknown Narcotics Agents*, now makes government employees personally liable instead of the government for actions taken in good faith within the scope of their authority and duty; and

WHEREAS, since 1971 over 2600 "Bivins" lawsuits, many with multiple defendants totaling up to 10,000 employees, have been filed, and less than 20 have resulted in money judgments; and

WHEREAS, in publicly supporting proposed amendments to the Act the Department of Justice has declared the majority of these suits to be trivial and vindictive; and

WHEREAS, the current legislation has a chilling and stifling effect on employees of the Congress, regulatory agencies, investigative agencies and other Government bodies under its provisions; and

Panels



Intelligence Oversight
Jack Blake (Mod.) and Tom Latimer of HPSCI

Oversight Function Is Far Cry From Church-Pike

A friendly, but alert, pair of watchdogs was the image conveyed of the House and Senate intelligence committees in the panel discussion of "Oversight of Intelligence."

According to Thomas K. Latimer, Staff Director of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the two present-day bodies are quite unlike the committees chaired in the 1970's by Sen. Frank Church and Rep. Otis Pike. "They are not out for publicity; they have a day-to-day responsibility to provide oversight," he said. Thus, Latimer explained, "The committees will stay in business or go out of business depending on the wisdom of those appointed chairmen."

Oversight, he continued, will become more important as intelligence expands. Requirements levied on the Intelligence Community far exceed the money available to meet them, he explained, making the work of the two committees vital in the resource allocation area. One example of this is the two-year effort by the committees "literally forcing" the FBI to increase resources for counterintelligence. One problem which has arisen in the resource allocation area, as well as other functions of the House committee, is the loss of institutional knowledge resulting from the mandatory rotation out of members who have served six years.

Other problems, he said, are more potential than actual at the

present time. One such area where the delicate balance exists is in regard to covert action. Latimer, who has served as Staff Director of the committee since its founding in 1977, cautioned that covert action has the potential for straining relationships and breaking down trust. When such an operation is directed by the President, he explained, the President must provide information on it to the committees. This is informational only; no approval or veto power rests with the committees. If there is significant dissent, recourse is to call on the DCI to have a rethinking of the issues. Of course, the Executive Branch can respond that it has thought the matter through and will continue with it. But, says Latimer, "There have been very few disagreements between the Intelligence Community and the HPSCI on covert action."

A similar view of the oversight process was voiced by Dr. Ed Levine, senior ranking staff officer of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. "Basically," he said, the committee's task is to "try to determine what is going on, and in a bipartisan way to try to see what it can do to help." This bipartisanship is formal, he explained, guided by the committee chairman's understanding of the importance to reaching a consensus — a middle ground — working together rather than as individual members of the Senate as is often found in other committees.

Levine reported that the Senate committee has been very successful in conducting the oversight process and has a large agenda for action in the coming year. One agenda item places emphasis on the issue of counterintelligence, both at home and abroad, he said.



Intelligence Oversight
Jack Blake (Mod.) and Ed Levine of SSCI

"Grand Larceny" Saves Soviets Billions of Dollars Says Panel

The explosive topic of Technology Transfer drew the sharp focus of panelists speaking for government and industry. As described by MG Richard A. Larkin (USA-Ret.), the grand larceny of U.S. technology by the Soviet Bloc is "most insidious and most effective." Control of this leakage must be the concern of government, industry and our citizens, he said, "even though it is contrary to our natural instinct to control anything."

The industry viewpoint was expressed by Robert V. Beach, Vice President of Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation. Beach, a 35-year veteran of the firm, noted that the "U.S. and industry view of this issue are fundamentally the same." Technology Transfer, he said, resulted in a 1983-84 savings to the USSR of \$13.3 billion in developing and upgrading its weaponry. The problem, Beach said, is how to control Technology Transfer, yet expand U.S. international trade abroad. At the present time, the speaker noted, 20% of our nation's high technology is exported, some with billions of dollars of favorable foreign exchange.

There are multiple reasons for controlling this technological outflow, Beach said. First of these is national security, "for which the principle is sound." Next, national political objectives, exerting the influence of the government in influencing other nations either by granting or withholding such exports. Finally, there is the future of industry itself, to which Beach cautioned that "giving away the family jewels ultimately mortgages our nation's future" by creating tough competitors tomorrow. In this, he said, we must depend on industry's natural instinct for competitive survival. There must be, Beach reminded the audience, a balance between national security requirements and those of industry to permit U.S. industry to remain competitive in the world market.

The need for export controls is clear. "We must place practical and effective limitations on the export of the leading edge of our technology, that which is new and innovative." This requires reconciling industry's goals with those of the nation, Beach said, in calling on government and industry to work together to determine what technology should be affected. That, he reminded, is the central issue. There is a need for successive Administrations to adhere to a coherent and consistent policy on Technology Transfer. One step is to work closely with COCOM to update the listings of controlled technologies, those thousands of items and hundreds of pages of restricted items. He reminded the audience that many of the items prohibited for export to the USSR and others is available to them elsewhere and that 90% of Soviet needs can be satisfied through espionage and from academia, publications, symposia and the like. The nation needs well-established goals, Beach said, finding an appropriate balance between national security and need for the nation to remain competitive.

Dr. Jack Verona, Assistant Deputy Director for Science and Technology, DIA, described the means by which the Soviets assimilate U.S. technology and integrate it with their military systems. The USSR, he said, finds such "acquiring" as integral to national power, and has "institutionalized industrial espionage and put it on a businesslike basis." The result is a Soviet bureaucracy structured to support and employ acquisition of vital U.S. technology. In reviewing the findings of a recent DoD-CIA study that lays bare the military advantages gained by the Soviets through such a program, Verona observed that only in recent years have we come to appreciate the extent of it as it affects our nation. MG Larkin interjected that "U.S. technology is a Soviet asset."

More than 2,200 export applications exceeding statutory limitations were found gathering moss when the Reagan Administration came in, said the Hon. Lionel H. Olmer, former Undersecretary for International Trade, Department of Commerce. "No one in government was concerned except in the most abstract way." Commerce's enforcement position was found to be "feeble" and even Customs was not aware of what the Export Control Act was, he said. He spoke of the urgency of our being willing to sacrifice some overseas sales in order to protect technology. The nation, he said, must be willing to "clean up the mess," improving and toughening export laws and working to harmonize and make more even-handed the export policies of the U.S. and that of its allies.

To do this the government must convey that it is committed to the program consistently and predictably, and gain the consensus of industry. The word must go out that "Bureau of Light Switch diplomacy is at an end," Olmer said. The present Administration, he said, has done "pretty well" in meeting this objective overall. Some 30-50% of the items on the export control list don't need to be there, he said, and the list has been cleaned up ("not nearly enough") and tightened. Such action, said Olmer, increases our credibility and permits concentration of our resources on the real areas of concern.

Unfortunately, said the speaker, the process has taken too long and has been the source of acrimony between the Department of Commerce, the Defense Department and the Bureau of Customs. In addition, the effort has resulted in friction between the U.S. and its allies and has alienated the Congress. Yet, he added, there has not been enough cognizance taken of the fantastic change that has occurred in technology over the last fifteen years. Fifteen years ago the leading edge of technology was to be found in the DoD, but the appearance of the semi-conductor has reversed DoD's position as the driving force and it is now lagging behind and many of its weapon systems are using yesterday's technology.

Olmer called for a new philosophy to underpin national Technology Transfer policy. He noted that for the past ten years our philosophy has been guided by a DoD task force report of that period that urged priority more in preventing the Soviets from gaining U.S. "know-how," than it was to prevent its obtaining hardware from time-to-time. The



Technology Transfer
Bob Beach, Jack Verona, Lionel Olmer, Dick Larkin



Counterintelligence
Don Moore, Scotty Miler, Gen. Dick Stilwell

new DoD study provides evidence for a reexamination of that philosophy, noting that the Soviets appear to be gaining more from reverse-engineering such hardware, rather than from general "know-how." The document, he said, should trigger a new look at our policies.

The issue today revolves around several questions, Olmer said. Can the system be made more efficient or is it hopeless? He worries, he said, about the construction of a system of irrelevancies. Is it worth building towers of irrelevancies that don't prevent Soviet development but at the same time impose a very substantial cost on the American industrial base? Is it possible, he asked, to develop better measures to judge whether in particular cases the costs are worth it? This decision-making has to be done faster; the bureaucracy cannot be tied up for months on a single issue as it has in the past. He noted that the new DoD report emphasizes that the Soviets are not using U.S. technology to catch up; rather, they exploit it to enhance military capabilities that are equal to or better than the West's. Can the U.S. and COCOM and bi-lateral agreements ever hope to keep up with the pace of technological change? Can the Congress be a better watch dog? ("It needs to be, believe me.") Will the Administration develop a better capability to deal with the flow of unclassified data? "I have serious doubts about that," he noted, considering the immense amounts of vital data transmitted over satellite and electrical links.)

A speaker from the floor questioned Olmer about the sharing of high technology with allies, from whom, he charged, the majority of such technology is acquired by the Soviets. Olmer reminded that the DoD controls the export of military equipment and that the Department of Commerce's role is to examine civilian technology that may have a dual-use as military technology. Dr. Verona observed that some estimates say that the Soviets will surpass the U.S. by integrating U.S. technological gains in their military equipment before we do. The Intelligence Community, he said, has in large measure been extremely valuable in assuring that ideas and evidence are presented to and aid in making export licensing judgments. "There are mechanisms to assure that the Department of Commerce gets the information it needs," he added. Olmer assured that this is done, but warned of those few instances where policy makers have used intelligence information to support a pre-determined decision. Olmer also introduced the point that intelligence analysis is vital in the area of "foreign availability," those products produced abroad which we cannot control. Intelligence, he said, is essential to arriving at *decontrol* decisions as well. Dr. Verona also brought up the matter of sensitive information conveyed to the Soviet Union and others through the publishing of technical papers. He estimated that one-third of such papers should not be published, even though unclassified. He added that the DoD also has established categories for defining unclassified, but technologically significant products. Olmer noted that we are still reluctant to transfer 10-year-old technology to our allies and questioned whether we can even address the new technologies any better.

CI and Security Vital To National Security

The scope of the nation's counterintelligence problem, and what is being done about it, was the theme of Gen. Richard G. Stilwell (USA-Ret.) as lead-off speaker in the panel addressing current espionage against the United States. Stilwell serves currently as chairman of the Department of Defense Security Review Committee.

The Department of Defense, he said, is "clearly the most attractive target for hostile intelligence," noting that 90% of those cleared in the Executive Branch are within DoD. To illustrate this, he noted that 3.8 million people are cleared for access to SECRET information and above; 115,000 have access to sensitive compartmented information; and 700,000 hold TOP SECRET clearances. In addition, there are DoD facilities in 95 countries around the world, 14,000 cleared contractor facilities, and 16 million documents added annually to the hundreds of millions currently on file. "The threat is very real, as we appreciate," Stilwell said.

Seeking access to this information, he noted, is a massive Soviet overcollection program to exploit our free society. The speaker observed that identified Soviet collectors in the U.S. outnumber U.S. collectors in the Soviet Union by 40 to 1.

The goal of his committee, Stilwell said, is to look at protection of classified information and to reduce the opportunity for witting or unwitting unauthorized disclosure of it. He asked some rhetorical questions confronting the group: "How do we improve the rules for access to classified information? How do we make it more difficult and inhibit hostile collection in the United States? How do we improve the handling, use and storage of classified information?" Without question, the speaker said, "The main thing is to keep running and to keep abreast of or hopefully surpass the threat."

So far the Review Committee has found policy to be in good shape, he said; it is the implementation that remains a problem. He reviewed the remedial legislation under consideration, noting, however that a legislative gap exists which excludes officials of the Eastern Bloc from the travel restrictions imposed on the Soviets.

Stilwell suggested some areas where the Review Committee will make recommendations: Require that all cleared personnel report official or personal travel abroad; institute a rewards program which leads to the unmasking of espionage; support for the FBI and enhancement of counterintelligence measures; institute random exit searches at sensitive facilities; enhance the investigative process; determine the right of people to access classified information, insisting that candidates for sensitive work come forward to prove trustworthiness; get better control over the number of those cleared for classified access; and requiring that supervisor certification of eligibility be strengthened and tightened.

The speaker observed that the recent 10% reduction in those granted classified access proved no problem for DoD. "It turns out we already have an 11% reduction." Coupled with this reduction of those given clearances, he said, must come an understanding that clearance doesn't mean automatic access. The need-to-know doctrine, "violated widely over the years," must be enforced, he said.

Other areas being addressed are the numbers permitted to classify documents. Stilwell noted that at present 2,533 have original classification authority and 10,000 have derivative authority. He cited the need for greater counterintelligence and counterespionage efforts, and called for a permanent, discretionary authority for the Secretary of Defense to use the polygraph for counterintelligence purposes. The security adjudication process must be improved, Stilwell said, and the double or multiple security standards used throughout DoD must be standardized. On document security, the speaker suggested that DoD elements should be asked how many "tons" of classified information they have destroyed over the last six months. "Why should a document over ten years old exist in any compartment in more than one copy?"

Stilwell noted that current trends toward the paperless office run the risk of one or two "bad eggs" gaining access to sensitive information, a new concern to be addressed.

The speaker urged that "we prioritize the do-able things," and that there be increased professionalism in and stature for the security profession.

Newton S. (Scotty) Miler, a former counterintelligence official with CIA, echoed that necessity calls for more comprehensive CI-CE programs. There is a need, he said, for us to be more concerned and alert to the lessons of recent espionage cases. Now is the time, Miler said, to consider a *centralized* look at the CI question and to integrate, at the basic level, many of the mechanisms of counterintelligence. The problem is compounded, he observed, by the loss of files and institutional memory which make it more difficult to analyze and follow up on the leads given by recent Soviet defectors. "We may not have the resources we should have to follow up on such leads," Miler said.

The counterintelligence philosophy should be instilled not only in the intelligence community, but in industry, which has just as much at stake in the nation's future. Obviously, he said, there must be greater efforts in regard to compartmentation, document dissemination and need-to-know. But what must be done also is to look at the philosophy of CI/CE over the past decade. An "ideal" of what it should be should be modeled and serve as a guide for development. Miler advocated that although the concept of centralized counterintelligence files has been controversial, a felt need dictates that the concept should be restudied. It should also be possible, once again, for officers to serve a career in counterintelligence, Miler said, in reviving the concept of institutional memory and specialization in CI. Such careerists, he said, are needed in both research and active operations. He also called for greater emphasis in "the penetrating of the other side." Another effort might be to reintegrate security program mechanisms with counterintelligence. "There must be a close relationship between CI and security people," Miler said.

It is important to develop a management concern for CI-CE. "It is a vital concern and requires leadership," Miler said. Leadership must learn, he said, that success is not determined by document dissemination. Many of the benefits of CI are intangible and cannot be measured so visually. And, despite recent cases, it is important that management not be mesmerized into belief that all hostile intelligence successes stem from greed. The regrowth of counterintelligence, Miler said, "should not be motivated by paranoia; rather, it should be propelled by knowledge."

A fresh approach to the issue was presented by Donald Moore, a former counterintelligence agent with the FBI. In a highly anecdotal review of his career, beginning with Nazi espionage cases during WWII, Moore recalled some of the lessons he learned in becoming a counterintelligence specialist. For example, in reminiscing about the interrogaton of one Nazi agent, he thought then of "how much my mother would like her." Thus the lesson. "You can't tell a spy from the cover."

After one notable clash with the fates, Moore learned that "the CI man must be prepared for every eventuality." Nor should the specialist disbelieve the unusual ("Don't disbelieve that the documents are hidden in a pumpkin") or dismiss anonymous information out of hand. Lax security determined in some of the earlier cases prompted Moore to add yet another rule: "If you have real secrets, you had better protect them." Recalling his experience with one Soviet agent, Moore suggested this rule: "Don't say you can't deal with a drunk." Such misfits, he said, often become the "lead singer in the choir." Another

of Moore's rules is to be aware how easy it is for an adversary to obtain documentation of another in this country. (He recalled how the false documentation of Rudolph Ivanovich Abel had come from an early CPUSA program to assemble documentation of infants who had died at birth, and how in later cases the Soviets had merely created duplicates of living Americans.)

In discussing recent espionage cases, Moore observed that most of the spies were not working for the Soviets when they went to work for the government. This results in another Moore rule: find out what happened along the way. ("There were things that happened to these people that should have given us something to look at.")

During the question and answer session that followed, among the issues raised was the traditional absence of career enhancement for those who devote themselves to a counterintelligence career. The question was answered from the floor by guest MG Thomas Weinstein, ACSI, who explained that recent improvements in the Army's programs include career recognition. Another issue was that of budget priorities, with Gen. Stilwell observing that one technical security program last year "wasted" 1/2 billion dollars, many times the entire cost of the Defense Investigative Service. He was not advocating mindless scrapping of the program, it was indicated; rather, it serves as an example of the need for establishing intelligence priorities. The stifling effect of the Privacy Act on personnel security investigations was also discussed.



Robert Gates
DDI, CIA

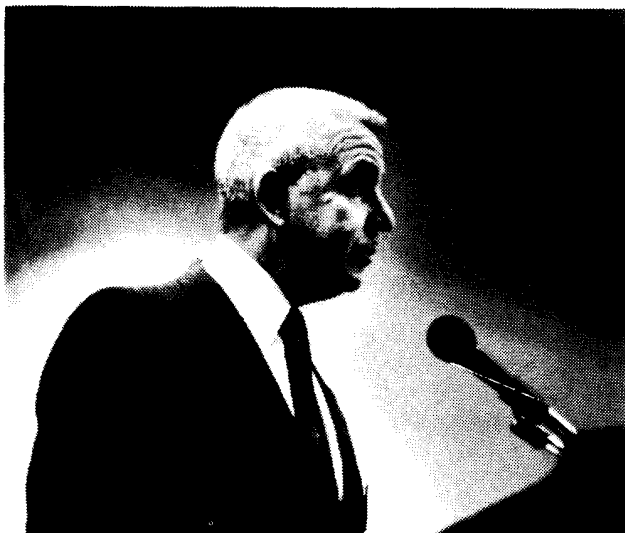
Openness, Changed Environment To Shape Intelligence of Future

Ten trends seen today will dominate intelligence to the end of the century, according to Robert Gates, Deputy Director of Intelligence, CIA. As a panelist addressing "The Future of the Intelligence Community," Gates noted that many of the trends are already established, while others are linked to technological development certain to come.

He described the coming revolution in which intelligence will be communicated to policy makers' desks electronically, resulting in promptness, greater interaction between the policymaker and the producer and having significant security advantages. Gates noted also that intelligence data is becoming harder and harder to collect as camouflage, denial, and the inhibiting reaction to unauthorized disclosures force us to seek other collection means for that once available openly. Recruitment of personnel is also becoming more difficult, he said, because the number of people who can meet security standards and pass polygraph screening is declining, resulting in the need for a greater pool of applicants at initial stages. Also influencing recruitment, Gates said, is that government service is becoming less attractive.

There has been a revolution as well, he explained, in the role of intelligence in regard to Congress. Not only is the flow of intelligence information to Congress as heavy as that to the Executive Branch, but the large number of staff on the Hill makes the Congress better prepared to ask questions than the Executive Branch entities receiving the same information. There has also been an increased use of intelligence by the Executive Branch for public education, a tribute to the accuracy and integrity with which the American people view such reporting. In the international arena, Gates indicated, there has been a growing use of intelligence to convince our allies, and certain nations beyond traditional allies, of the rectitude of U.S. policies.

Another challenge has been the dramatic increase in the diversity of the subjects intelligence must now address, far from those early days when the focus was limited to potential adversaries. Today, for example, the Community must serve requirements dealing with nuclear proliferation, international narcotics, foreign technological development, human rights, technology transfer, population, religion and the like. Similarly, there has been an immense growth in the diversity of the users or consumers of intelligence. Gates observed that intelligence in the past decade has become steadily more central to national decision making, noting that in some cases there might not be a national policy without the contributions of the Intelligence Community. He also suggested that it often appears the Intelligence Community is the only part of the government looking to the future, as one sees the withering of long range planning in other agencies. He noted one problem stemming from such progress: the policy maker is faced with addressing future problems when costs are low, yet receives no benefit from doing so. The rewards of such efforts will be seen only by his or her successors.



**Intelligence Future
LG Lincoln Faurer**

The future may see more openness, a cultural change in sharing with and seeking of assistance from elements outside the Intelligence Community, predicted LG Lincoln D. Faurer (USAF-Ret.), the former Director of NSA. The Community "pays and continues to pay every day," he said, for the cultural overprotection of the past.

In explaining his advocacy, Faurer addressed some of the issues confronting NSA. Development of advanced information systems, he noted, is a growth industry, an industry yet to be "converted" to recognize the need for computer security. The Intelligence Community will have to work in partnership with industry to seek such a fundamental change, the former NSA Director said. In the area of communications security, Faurer observed that 90% of U.S. telephone calls are easily intercepted by adversaries because they are carried by microwave. Satellite down-links and almost all computer transmission systems also hold such vulnerability. He observed that the fifty billion dollars transmitted electronically every day in the U.S. holds great potential for such mischief.

Faurer observed that the track record of secure communications, on the whole has been spotty and poor, despite some exceptional successes. What is needed, he said, is outside help, new initiatives

and changes in present methodology. Among these are the partnership between government and industry, a commitment to education, an attack on COMSEC illiteracy aimed at both government users and marketers in industry, and the encouragement of risk-taking by industry to advance protective technologies. This will require, Faurer said, a reduction in the stringency of security limitations by pursuing a cooperative, but controlled, openness. "We must give a little in the security area so that we can gain security in a macro way," he said, "replacing the traditional green door with a mesh door . . ."

There must be technical and intellectual exchange with academia and industry while maintaining a highly protected intelligence environment, Faurer said. Carefully selected people must be recruited to improve computer security as massive parallel processing of national security information becomes a necessity.

Within the Intelligence Community, the former NSA director said, there must be a major change in the traditional demarcation or compartmentation between "tactical" and "strategic" intelligence. He called for integration of organizational assets to address both without the costly redundancy seen today. The budget process, Faurer said, will drive this change. "We must be more disciplined in what to go after and which we can afford." Minimizing and prioritizing competing requirements, "an area where we have failed in the past," will permit the "wobble room" to meet other urgent requirements for which the Community will not be given additional money and personnel.

Phil Parker, Deputy Assistant Director, Intelligence Division, FBI, noted the strides made in recent years to enhance the Bureau's counterintelligence capabilities. This has been made possible, he said,



**Phil Parker
FBI**

because policy makers and the Congress recognize the need for increased resources. Coupled with this growth must be an adjustment of current security practices, more thorough counterintelligence analysis and innovative operational security measures to reduce vulnerability. And, although CI will become a battle of technologies by the end of the century, the business of counterintelligence will continue to revolve around the human agent, Parker said.

The FBI official reviewed recent long-term espionage cases which have caused the nation serious damage, noting that we have learned in recent years that the ideologically-motivated spy of the past is very rare. Today's hostile recruits are voluntarily-inspired mercenaries guided by greed and profit, he said.

This calls for continuing advances in personnel training, analytical techniques and technological aids, Parker said. In the discussion that followed, Gates added the importance of stressing the role of the manager. He or she must remain alert to indications of life-style changes in employees, and not rely solely on the initial security adjudication as a basis for continuing clearability. The theme was echoed by Faurer who stressed the importance of periodic reinvestigation of personnel in sensitive positions.

Getting to Know You



Gretchen Campbell and Sherry Engrav



Periscope's Ed Sayle and Larry Sulc,
Nathan Hale Foundation



Katie Rigsbee and Sara O'Connell



Mr. and Mrs. Dave Whipple



Mr. and Mrs. Joe Burke

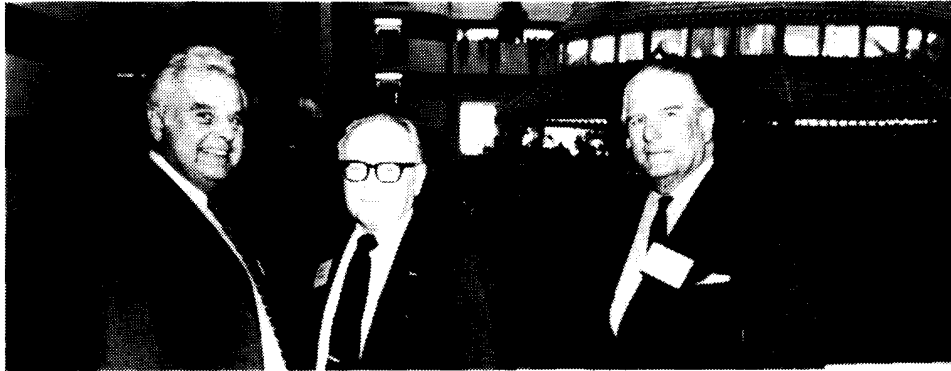


Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rodell

Friendly Reunion



Betz Ferguson, Betty Doyle, Andy Ferguson



John Greaney, Jack Thomas and John Waller



Jim Wheeler, Scott Breckinridge, Warren Magnusson



John Greaney and Harold Ramsberg



Foster Collins

On the Intelligence Bookshelf . . .

Current books of interest to intelligence buffs and watchers of the world scene. All reviews are by AFIO members except when otherwise noted.

MAY, Ernest R. (Ed.), *Knowing One's Enemies. Intelligence Assessment Before The Two World Wars* (Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press, 1985), 561 pages; maps, chart, index. \$29.50.

With the publication of this important book on the history of threat perception and intelligence assessment among the great powers, 1900-1939, the field of intelligence studies has entered a new era. The volume marks the beginning of a time of more professional intelligence studies not only because of its professional scholarly contributions to this small but growing field. The work may well set future standards for scholarly intelligence studies for at least four reasons: its versatility as a study which combines the features of a work of reference, specialized studies, and information for students as well as practitioners; the accessibility of the material due to superior organization, deft editing, and jargon-free prose; some new information on vital aspects of 1900-1939 diplomatic, military and political history; and a lucid, objective analysis of the process of intelligence assessment which can benefit not only the general reader and specialist, but also Presidents, Premiers, Generals and Intelligence communities. At the very least, it should be required reading for all members of our large and growing 'Intelligence Community,' past, present, and future.

Not least among its virtues are that it is well-organized and presents the work of leading professional experts, all of them professional trained historians of the United States, UK and Canada and all, with one exception, in academic posts. Ernest May of Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government is the Editor and contributes a useful introduction, a chapter on three approaches to assessment in early 20th century Britain, Russia and Germany, and a brilliant conclusion. Part I consists of eight chapters, all by leading authorities who have worked in the government archives of the countries involved, on threat perception and intelligence assessment before the first World War in Austria-Hungary, Imperial Germany, Russia, France, Great Britain and Italy. Part II consists of intelligence assessment studies of Britain, France, Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy before 1939, and Part III includes four chapters on threat perception studies of the Soviet Union, Japan, Great Britain and the United States up to late 1941. There is extensive documentation from a wide study of the relevant diplomatic, political and military archives as well as published primary and secondary sources. Due to the lack of published material in English on such topics, readers will find the chapters on Russia/USSR, Germany, Italy and Japan especially valuable and interesting. *Some of the material on French intelligence organization and assessment by Professors Andrew, Tanenbaum and Young will be familiar to French and European intelligence history specialists because the published work on related topics has already been produced by these scholars elsewhere.*

One of the reasons why previous scholarly studies of what Professor Klaus Knorr of Princeton calls "threat perception" have not been widely read or as well-received as this volume should be is that too many of the political-science based studies are loaded with theory and jargon. Mercifully, this significant contribution has little of either and this reviewer, a professional historian, admits his bias in proposing the theory that the clarity of this original contribution to intelligence studies is due largely to the fact that the authors are experienced historians who write well.

While this reviewer found much to admire and learned a great deal from the 16 specialized chapters in the collection, he found the brief introduction and the longer (pp. 503-542) Conclusions chapter perhaps the most rewarding work of all. In the Introduction there is provided what in this reviewer's opinion is the best, brief definition of "Intelligence" (military and political): "*knowledge and analysis designed to assist action.*" a significant contribution of Harvard's Robert R. Bowie, a participant in the conference several years ago where many of the papers herein were presented and a shaper of this book. This lucid definition should be helpful to students and professionals alike. Another rewarding aspect of the Introduction is the creation of the Rand Corporation's Andrew W. Marshall: four categories of assessment from foreseeing potential conflicts of warning of imminent danger.

A most rewarding part of the book is the conclusion where the Editor, in an analysis of "Capabilities and Proclivities," summarizes the major findings of the specialized chapters and carries the study into World War II and makes some vital points about the findings' relevance to present concerns about intelligence assessment. In grading Governments' performance in intelligence assessment, accuracy may be less important than "whether assessments address the right questions." (p. 504). By this measure, then, Editor May and his co-authors conclude that "no government did well either before 1914 or in the 1930s," but some "did more poorly than others." (p. 504). The carefully produced and tested generalizations from these past cases have a startling immediacy for today's analysts and decision-makers, despite the Editor's wise qualifications that this advice is easier to say than apply. The five generalizations, in brief, are:

1. Be cautious in changing organizational structures; procedures and routines count more than structures.
2. Intelligence agencies are more effective in short-term forecasts and tactical warning than in long-term projections.
3. Attempts by one government to view things from another government's standpoint were "invariably" failures (p. 538), so assume that this sort of analysis will result in an overestimation of another's capabilities, etc.
4. Always ask, who are "they" and who are "we"?
5. Relentlessly test all presumptions and be prepared to act on resulting analysis.

General readers may ask, after reading the dust jacket blurb claim that the book "fills a void in twentieth-century history," how did these scholars gain access to such secret materials in British, American, French, German, Russian, and Italian archives, when it is generally assumed that Governments do not allow public access to the records of intelligence services? This is a fair question and there is no simple answer since each Government involved has a slightly different policy on archival research in government records. In the case of Russia/the Soviet Union, for example, scholars could get little or no access to archives and had to depend on published documents and secondary materials. In the case of the United States, the government with the most liberal access to records policy, the Freedom of Information Act and other laws in the 1970s allowed scholars the necessary access. Although Britain's policy on secret intelligence records is restrictive, the resourceful scholars (Andrew, Kennedy, Watt and Lowe, primarily) have been able to find a considerable amount of intelligence material in the Foreign Office records available at the Public Record Office, Kew Gardens. In post-war Germany, scholars have had access to the 1930s records, captured by the Allies, but they were frustrated by the fact that an important portion of the pre-1918 military records were destroyed by Allied bombing raids in World War II.

This reviewer discovered only a few aspects to criticize in what is a pioneering contribution. One major conclusion, that intelligence organizational structures are not as vital as the process of assessment and that organizational continuity may be generally useful, even with the impressive documentary evidence presented from the case studies, is based on an analysis which omits two important considerations: the size of the intelligence organizations and the human (or personnel) factor in performance. Editor May, in the Conclusions, readily acknowledges that a major reason for greater difficulty in contemporary intelligence assessment is the very size of government and its organizations. Under some circumstances, the larger the intelligence service, the less effective it could be and vice versa. From my studies of World War I and World War II intelligence services in general, my impression is — and future intelligence studies should test such a proposition — that, all other factors being equal, "smaller is better." Secondly, the "process over organization" thesis leaves out consideration of the human factor in analysis: what are the morale, training and natural aptitudes of the personnel involved? Any student who compares, say, the assessment performance of the small group in Britain's MI-5 which ran the "Double-Cross System," 1939-44, with its equivalent in Axis intelligence services, would have to conclude that the factor of the morale, training and aptitudes (how well did they know "German character", was not unimportant) of the British personnel was as important as process and procedure. In intelligence organization, clearly, the human factor is essential.

Further, there is one chapter, "U.S. Views of Germany and Japan in 1941" by David Kahn, which seems to lack the breadth and depth of most of the other chapters. While the author has gleaned much from

Notes from Here and There

Billy T. Norwood, Director of Security, Howard University, Washington, D.C., was recently elected National Treasurer of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) at the group's Ninth Annual Conference in Miami, Florida.

At the fall graduation ceremony of the Defense Intelligence College, September 6th, an honorary degree of Master of Science of Strategic Intelligence was awarded to Captain **Richard W. Bates** (USN-Ret). Bates, a former Vice President of AFIO, and now a member of its Board of Directors and Executive Committee, is the former President of the National Military Intelligence Association and a Director of the National Intelligence Study Center. An intelligence careerist in the U.S. Navy, he served as Commandant of the Defense Intelligence School, 1975-79, where his skill and leadership is credited with the development of the institution into an accredited college with a Master's program in intelligence.

Col. **Francis R. Quis** (AUS-Ret), of Statesville, N.C., felt inspired to resume his regular newspaper column there after attending last year's AFIO convention. The result: forty-five columns discussing military and intelligence issues, including a six-part "Intelligence Primer" and a series of six on the potential of the Special Forces in dealing with terrorism. Col. Quis is a frequent speaker before organizations concerned about U.S. intelligence needs.

Honorary Board member **John Barron** has been named co-recipient of a major award for the best investigative reporting on subversion in the media. Barron, a senior editor of *Readers' Digest*, will share the 50,000 pound award, founded last year by publisher Sir James Goldsmith, with Paul Anastasi, the managing editor of the *Athens Star*. In receiving the award, Barron was credited with exposing KGB influence in the media.

1937-1941 military and State Department records on the subject, he has been less thorough on American intelligence efforts in the 1920s and 1930s, has not used Gerhard Weinberg's 1980-81 material on Hitler's decision to declare war on the U.S. in 1941 and has made two conclusions which scholars and students may dispute. His statement (p. 479) that the United States in the years before 1939-41 "did not have any secret agents in foreign countries," is debatable. According to the research of Jeffreys-Jones *American Espionage: From Secret Service to CIA* (1977) and other sources, including a biography of secret agent Morris Berg, American diplomats and attaches between the wars financed some networks of spies. Finally, the analysis of Roberta Wohlstetter's major thesis is provocative but somewhat harsh. His thesis that the Pearl Harbor intelligence failure was one of collection, not analysis is interesting but is weakened by evidence that top experts like Friedman knew of the likelihood of an attack (if not the time and place) and that there were serious communications, security and warning procedure failures.

This said, this volume is a most significant contribution which will help to put professional intelligence studies on the academic and public map. Its readership should not be limited to the intelligence community and scholars, for general readers who enjoy reading about an exciting "search for the unknown" in our century will find much to ponder here.

(Douglas L. Wheeler, Professor of Modern History, University of New Hampshire, Durham, was Richard Welch Fellow on Advanced Research in Intelligence, 1984-85, at the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, where this year he is an Research Associate.)

A Word of Appreciation . . .

There were several unsung heroes who deserve being sung to for their part in the 11th Annual Convention. Each of these persons combined three indispensable qualities, professional skill, a willingness to pitch in and a good sense of humor.

What is more important to a convention than hospitality suites? Thanks to **Bill Grady** and **Sam Hopler**, the convention could boast two suites which could be models for the best airline VIP lounges. They were thoroughly professional operations.

Convention finances can be complicated; reservation fees pour in and bills mount up. The specter of going in the hole always haunts us. But between **Warren Magnusson** and **Jim Wheeler** everything came out right.

The book room, reeking with spy lore provided by six exhibitors, offered a congenial place to chat and drink coffee during breaks, as well as nourish the intellectual demands of the members. **Tom Troy**, who put this operation together and watched over it during the convention, deserves much credit.

The first and last persons seen at a convention are usually those at the reception and registration tables, responsible for handing out the convention kits stuffed with meal tickets, programs and other essentials, as well as answering all kinds of questions. This year **Betty Woodward** and **Alma Mattison** were kind enough to handle all this with grace and efficiency. And, if you appreciated the beautifully scripted name tags, large enough so that you didn't have to fumble for your glasses when you met people whose names you had forgotten, thank **Trudie Wannall**.

Sherry Engrav, AFIO's secretary, gave her valuable services again at the on-location office and deserves our gratitude. **Mary Greaney** is another volunteer who helped make the wheels go round and falls into the "what-would-we-have-done-without-her" category.

The stalwarts of this convention, like all AFIO conventions, were, of course, Executive Director **John Greaney** and **Gretchen Campbell**, whose work at the convention was much in evidence, but whose continuous labors for months before the convention made it all come together.

Thanks to them all.

— John H. Waller
Convention Chairman

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Chapter Activities

Arizona

Arizona Chapter. The chapter held its June meeting at the Stronghold Restaurant, Sierra Vista. The twenty-four present were treated to a couple of anecdotes by guest Lee Echol; other guests included Don Perry from San Diego and Dr. Pete Lupsha and Bob Migneault from Albuquerque. The chapter also extended a warm hand of welcome to its new member, Cliff Dolan.

Following lunch the members motored to the U.S. Army Intelligence Center, Ft. Huachuca, where MG Thomas Weinstein was on hand to extend a very gracious welcome. An excellent command briefing was given by SGT Sheppard of the Base Information Office, enhanced by poignant comments throughout by MG Weinstein. His explanations were very much appreciated. The briefing enunciated the Center, its mission and the breadth and needs of Army intelligence.

The chapter held a luncheon meeting on September 21st at the Airport Central Inn, Phoenix. Dr. W.P. Shofstall presented a very interesting and provocative talk entitled "Our Counterfeit Constitution." Dr. Shofstall has held the posts of Arizona State Superintendent of Schools and Dean of the School of Education, Arizona State University. Among the sixteen members and guests present at the meeting were Col. and Mrs. Thomas (USAF-Ret.), new chapter member Frank LiBrandi and new national and chapter member Chester Pomeroy. The next meeting was announced for the same location on November 16.

California

San Diego Chapter. The chapter's annual elections were held at the May 24th meeting. Elected were: Jerry Cerkanowicz, president; Keith Young, 1st vice president; Elizabeth Allison, 2nd vice president; Phillip Keith, treasurer; Trudy Keith, secretary; Ed Learnard, public relations director; and Frank Thornton and Eileen Scott, directors at large.

Special guests of the evening were two ROTC graduates who were to receive their regular Navy commissions the following day. It was also announced that on June 21, the chapter would sponsor a half-hour ceremony for new citizens at the War Memorial Building. Don Perry is the speaker and Jerry Cerkanowicz will welcome the new citizens on behalf of AFIO. Chapter members will greet the people and provide refreshments.

Robert J. Caldwell, editorial writer and member of the editorial board of the *San Diego Union*, spoke to the forty-five members and guests about Central America today. Caldwell, a Vietnam veteran, specializes in foreign policy and defense issues, and in 1983 was the recipient of a Jefferson Fellowship. In 1984, he traveled to El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Cuba. His presentation was rousing and fast-paced, clearly one of the best before the chapter in the past year.

Summarizing Central America today: El Salvador, he reported, has about 9,000 guerrillas at present, representing five Marxist-Leninist organizations. Honduras has no indigenous insurgency, but has a small number of terrorists and guerrillas operating from outside the country. In recent months, about a hundred of them have been captured, and all proved to have been trained in Cuba and armed by Nicaragua, with a goal of creating a communist revolution in Honduras. Guatemala, with its history of government repression has been the target of three large Marxist-Leninist, pro-Cuban, pro-Soviet organizations with a great number of near-illiterate members. A number of guerrilla diaries have been recovered which focus on their Cuban and Soviet connections and indicate the writers' devotion to "Carlos Marx."

The government of Costa Rica, without an army, has expressed great long range fear of Nicaragua. Henry Sisneros, the liberal Democrat mayor of San Antonio, saw the light after a trip to Costa Rica and has stated that the Sandinistas are a problem for all Central America, and "that maybe it was time the U.S. Democrats in Congress took the Sandinistas seriously."

Caldwell's impressions from his visit to Nicaragua: a gagged press, a minimum of 3,000 political prisoners, one dominant party remindful of the USSR or Nazi Germany, a smothering type of public relations by the Sandinistas, and food rationing controlled by local block "defense committees" as in Cuba. He noted that if one is on the outs with the block committee, food rations are reduced or withdrawn. Other impressions Caldwell gained during his visit to Nicaragua: an overwhelming Soviet presence, the largest army in Central America, the only tank (T-54) regiment in Central America, and sham elections, which he observed are taken as a "bourgeois formality." Caldwell cited the remarks of one Sandinista leader: "If we communists didn't have war problems (i.e. the Contras), elections wouldn't be necessary."

Thomas Borge, Nicaragua's Interior Minister, made a gaff during a visit to Cuba. According to Caldwell, Borge did not realize he was being overheard when he said "You can't be a true revolutionary without being a Marxist-Leninist. I have a tactical love for the Cuban system, but I can't articulate it at the moment."

When Caldwell talked to an editor of *La Prensa* in Managua, he was accompanied by two Ministry of Information lackeys. Still, the editor had the guts to say, "I don't want a communist country. They got here by force. The only way to get them out is by force." Caldwell contrasted this attitude with that of a Cuban editor of Havana's *Grana*, "We will print anything . . . as long as it is correct." Meaning, said Caldwell, "party-correct."

In Cuba, Caldwell was impressed by the fact that one can't find any dissidents—they are either dead or in jail. "In the USSR," he said, "you can come across some in between jail sentences once in a while." Caldwell was struck by the absolute poverty of the economy, which he termed "pathetic," after twenty-five years of communism and despite 25% subsidies from the Soviet Union.

Lt. Frank Thornton, (USN-Ret.) a member of the chapter, addressed some fifty-seven members and their guests at the Admiral Kidd Officers Club on June 28th. Lt. Thornton, a former SEAL with seventeen years experience as an unconventional warfare specialist, explained the mission of the Navy commando units. Speaking primarily of their role in Vietnam, Lt. Thornton told how he led a SEAL team that successfully penetrated into the heart of a Viet Cong camp to raid a bamboo barracks in which some 100 VC were sleeping. This resulted in some 80 VC killed with only one SEAL suffering a minor wound.

Thornton explained the importance of immediate intelligence and the capability to act on it without delay. The SEALs recruited and paid their own agents, many of whom were "Chieu Hoi" (defectors from the Viet Cong) who were reinserted back into their own units where they were able to supply the SEALs with intelligence that proved of great value. For example, on one occasion fresh intelligence revealed that a party of instructors from Hanoi and China had come into the SEAL area of operations to instruct the VC on rocket assembly and repair. Acting immediately, the SEALs were able to capture this cadre. In another case, agent-supplied intelligence allowed the SEAL team to capture a high-ranking VC on his wedding day, along with his bride, guests and wedding presents.

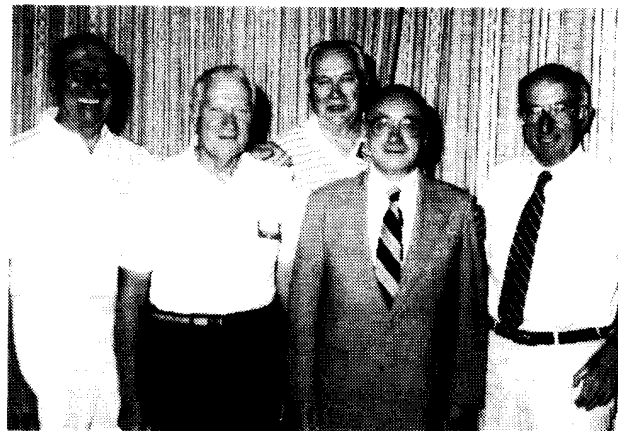
"Stay-behind" SEAL operations worked to capture VC political and military cadre. It was done this way: two or three helicopters would airlift in two or three SEAL teams. They would land in a suspected VC-controlled village. The village would appear to be devoid of any men of military age, so the teams would reload the helios and depart, but a few SEALs would be left behind. Hiding themselves outside the village, they would wait until the VC cadre emerged from their hidden tunnels. The "stay-behind" SEALs would then rush in and capture or kill the VC, calling in the helios that were hovering out of sight and hearing of the enemy.

Another mission of the SEAL teams in Vietnam was the recovery of prisoners of war. Thornton said that some forty-eight Army of the Republic of Vietnam POWs were recovered, but no Americans. American prisoners of the communists, he said, were continuously moved so that their whereabouts was most difficult to pin-point.

There are two SEAL locations in the United States, one in Coronado and the other in Virginia. They serve the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific and Atlantic Fleets, respectively. Since Vietnam, the SEALs have had a role in military operations in Grenada and Lebanon. They stand ready to perform any task as directed by the Commander-in-Chief, Thornton said.

"The Vietnamese people have had 10 years with the Americans and 10 years with the Russians," said Luc Phoung Ninh, formerly a colonel in the South Vietnamese army, and U.S. Director of Vietnamese Military Personnel Overseas. "I can tell you, they want the Americans back," he told members and guests at the chapter's July 26th meeting.

Ninh, now an American citizen, leads about 100,000 anti-communist veterans of the armed forces of the defeated nation. Formerly head of a still secret counter-intelligence unit, he has been credited by the Pentagon with risking his life to stay-behind for 72 hours after the



AFIO delegation assembles to hear Tom Polgar address the Canaveral chapter of the TROA. From left, Herbert Jenne, Ernest "Zeke" Zellmer, Stone Christopher, Polgar, and Major General John Cleland (USA-Ret), president of the TROA chapter.

fall of Saigon to recover top-secret computer tapes containing information on the Soviet KGB throughout the world, and other data on the communist infrastructure.

"I think that few Americans outside the armed forces understand what the Soviet Union is doing in Vietnam today," he said. "They have a major warship, submarine and long-range aircraft base at Cam Ranh Bay . . . They are already making their influence felt across the South China Sea in the Philippines which is being threatened by an internal communist guerrilla war."

Ninh also said the Kremlin is dictating policy to the Hanoi regime and is manipulating talks with the United States regarding the more than 2,500 American military men still listed as missing-in-action in Southeast Asia. "I receive reports of living American prisoners from resistance forces fighting the communists in my former country and in Laos and Cambodia," reports he relays to the Department of Defense.

Ninh's interpreter, Tran Vinh, a former South Vietnamese officer and philosophy instructor at the University of Saigon, added more to the tragic story. He told of spending three years in a communist "re-education" camp after the fall of Saigon. "They talked about the class struggle and the communist utopia," he said. "I can tell you it was a hell, not a utopia. I learned the poor man in South Vietnam was the equivalent of a rich man in North Vietnam." According to Vinh, nationalist revolutionary forces have been formed inside Vietnam. One unit, organized in Paris in 1976, "has established a clandestine network of operatives, secret camps and arms caches in South Vietnam." A formal statement also noted that the unit's forces have staged ambushes and sabotage acts in Saigon and has succeeded in penetrating certain government levels through corruption and bribery of communist cadre. "Once the Vietnamese people didn't want Americans," Vinh said. "Now they want Americans and they want to kill communists. We wait for your help."

At its Board of Directors' meeting, July 31st, the chapter agreed to donate \$50 to the CODE 99-VRV fund, a fund aimed at purchasing for the San Diego Police Department an armored car for use as a victim rescue vehicle in high risk situations.

San Francisco Bay Area Chapter. Thirty-one members and guests attended the chapter's June meeting, held at the Magic Pan Restaurant. Chapter president Roger McCarthy presided, and the Rev. Ward McCabe delivered the invocation. Following dinner, VP-Programs Ed Rudka offered some worthwhile remarks on the value of networking among other organizations with objectives similar to AFIO, that is the education of the public to the need for national resolve and dedicated to our country. He then outlined the unique format for the evening's program in which each table, aided by good-humored facilitators, would "brain-storm" key topics. Each table was instructed to reach a consensus (which Col. Hayden aptly pointed out may be thought of as a yellow line down the middle of the road), and at the end of the exercise the table facilitators would report on the range of conclusions.

Topics for the evening were:

- Was U.S. response to the recent TWA hijacking handled properly?
- Will President Reagan yield the Strategic Defense Initiative at Geneva in order to gain some form of arms reduction agreement?
- What is the biggest problem facing the United States today?
- Will the Democrat Party gain control of the Senate in the 1986 elections?
- How can the San Francisco Bay Area Chapter become a more meaningful, i.e. effective, chapter?

There was a minimum of thirty-one different opinions on each facet of each issue. However, several themes emerged:

Perhaps the greatest problem facing the U.S. today is an apparent lack of will on the part of a great segment of the American population to preserve our way of life. This theme was described variously as a loss of will or as internal decay. Another recurring theme centered around the power and negative impact of a national press which ignores national security in self-serving pursuit of often slanted "news."

Regarding the SDI as a bargaining tool at Geneva, most tables reported that they thought that portions may be sacrificed at the talks; but the point was made that before reaching that decision, the President probably would first be yielding to anti-strength coalitions within our own country, e.g., a hostile press, anti-nuclear activities, or a Congress more sympathetic to the Left.

On the question of the 1986 elections, most tables concluded that the Democrats would not gain control of the Senate "unless" certain conditions arose, such as a possible protracted hostage situation or a weakening of the U.S. domestic economy, to name but two of the many caveats raised.

There was a great deal of reaction to the TWA hijacking, but little consensus beyond commonly held anger and indignation. As one facilitator reported, his table generated much fire and smoke, but little light. Among the few recurrent ideas were the lack of adequate intelligence at the outset, the fact that a rapid response force was not on location, the role of the media in covering the event, and the question of whether an appropriate reaction plan was in effect. A majority of

tables concluded that the President was handling the problem well.

Suggestions for improving the effectiveness of the chapter centered around increased community participation and the assumption of an informational role. We must let the public know that we exist and that we have commendable and honorable objectives. Ways of communicating this include increased public speaking engagements on the part of some members, and the solicitation of fair press coverage.

Forty-five members and guests attended the chapter's July meeting at the Magic Pan Restaurant. President Roger McCarthy chaired the meeting. Among the guests were Vice Consul Yuji Sato and Takahiko Kondo of the Consulate of Japan, San Francisco.

Guest speaker for the evening was Alex Esclamado, editor-in-chief of the largest Filipino-American newspaper, *The Philippine News*, and an outspoken critic of President Ferdinand Marcos. The recurring theme of his address was the cessation of all aid to the Philippines, particularly military, as a tool for forcing President Marcos to restore, in the speaker's words, freedom to the country.

Esclamado stated that the Philippine Republic was created in the image of the United States and there is still residual affinity on the part of Filipinos for this country. He recounted his own experience as a member of a family which helped five American guerrillas during WWII, and said he was speaking now as an American, an anti-communist and a lover of democracy. He reminded the audience of how Philippine resistance had upset the invading Japanese timetable in the Pacific, a delay critical to the outcome of the war there.

The speaker warned that America is running out of time in the Philippines and that we risk losing that country to the communists as a result of our continued support of President Marcos. Citing mistakes he claimed America had made there, Esclamado recalled President Roosevelt's high commendation of Filipino fighters, and noted that General MacArthur has promised that all soldiers under his command there were to be treated and paid equally. The speaker noted, however, that forty years later he is still fighting in court to get America to "fulfill its promises" to Filipino soldiers who expected U.S. citizenship and who were paid only fifty percent of the salary of their American counterparts. He made the point that after the war the United States took care of its enemies first; it helped rebuild Japan and Europe, but the Philippines still has not recovered economically. He repeated that the U.S.'s greatest error had been support of President Marcos.

Esclamado characterized Marcos as "the most brilliant criminal mind the Philippine race ever produced." To justify his assertion, he claimed the following incident took place at the beginning of Marcos' legal experience: At the time Marcos was preparing for his law degree at the University of the Philippines, his father was defeated in a race for Congress. Infuriated at the defeat, young Marcos shot a member of the victorious political opposition. Convicted, and while in prison, Marcos reviewed for the bar examination, which he "topped" subsequently, ranking highest in all the exam areas. Young Marcos then argued his own case before the Supreme Court. He argued the case so brilliantly, said



AFIO Suncoast Chapter president Andy Ferguson presenting plaque to guest speaker BG Charles B. Eichelberger, USA. Incoming president Ray Saint-Germain is on the right.

the speaker, that one of the justices, who had also killed someone in his own youth, persuaded the other justices to give Marcos a second chance.

The Philippine Constitution, he explained, is similar to that of the United States, thus the president is limited to two terms. In the seventh year of his presidency, the speaker alleged, President Marcos staged the bombing of his Defense Secretary as justification for proclaiming martial law. Yet, Esclamado said, no U.S. president has criticized publicly the "destruction of freedom" resulting from the martial law declaration. Only since the 1983 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, the speaker noted, has there been derogatory coverage of the Marcos government by the U.S. press.

Continued aid to Marcos, whom Esclamado deemed the people's enemy, is the surest way to have a communist takeover, he declared. Esclamado accused the U.S. of being afraid of "a tinhorn dictator" because of our military interests in the Philippines, yet should not fear calling Marcos' "bluff." If Guantanamo can exist, he said, then Subic Bay and Clark Field can remain in U.S. hands because no Philippine soldier would fire on Americans defending those bases. Esclamado predicted that when repression, corruption and poverty worsen, the people will view communism, not as a system, but as a better way of life. They will risk supporting the communists in the belief they will be able to neutralize the communists later.

The speaker concluded that he believes freedom can exist in any situation if given a chance to flourish on its own. Saying that it might not be the same as by U.S. standards, the "essence" would still be there, that is the country would be run by its own people, there would be a system of law and human rights would be respected. He believes, he said, that the Philippine people will return the country to these foundations of democracy if "clean" elections are held, citing the May 1984 elections as an example. There, he said, Marcos was under pressure from the U.S. Congress to hold the elections, and because he perceived his opposition to be fragmented, Marcos did not activate machinery for cheating on the vote count. People, Esclamado said, chained themselves to the ballot boxes to frustrate having ballots

counted somewhere other than in the polling places, with the result that one-third of the legislature now is in opposition to President Marcos.

During the question and answer session, the speaker returned repeatedly to the themes that (1) there is much good will toward Americans residual from the WWII experience and the creation of the Philippine Republic modeled on the U.S. form—resulting in a strong devotion to freedom by the Filipinos; (2) President Marcos' declaration of martial law has destroyed democracy in the country and he is perceived by the people as their oppressor and enemy; (3) feelings of good will toward America are dissipating because of our continued support of the Marcos government; (4) all aid to the Marcos government should be discontinued to force "clean" election; and, (5) if such elections are held, the Philippine people will know whom to choose to restore democracy to the country.

Responding to a question concerning the 2.8 million Muslims in the Philippines who are being armed and directed in opposition to the U.S. presence at Subic Bay, Esclamado said the Muslims took up arms against the government as a response to President Marcos' outlawing of arms. To the Muslim, the speaker said, his gun is his life. The Muslim is not the threat, Esclamado declared, it is the alliance of the Muslims with the New Peoples' Army which is being supplied by the Soviets through Cam Ranh Bay. Several questions and comments from the floor recalled other U.S. experience with regimes for which there was room for much criticism. In each case, it was noted, when U.S. support was withdrawn, the situation worsened dramatically.

A counterpoint to the views of Esclamado was announced for the chapter's August meeting, a presentation by Romeo Aguilles, Esq., the Consul General of the Republic of the Philippines.

Thirty-five members and guests attended the May 8th meeting at the New Pisa Restaurant. Following the Pledge of Allegiance and announcements, President Roger McCarthy read a letter sent by Max Peters to the President of the United States. In it, Peters proposes that Check Point Charlie, which links West Berlin with East Berlin, be named the Major Arthur D. Nicholson, Jr., Memorial Gate, to serve as a constant reminder of "the significance of Major Nicholson's supreme sacrifice that was given freely for the good of mankind." Vi and Dave Pollack were presented an award for having traveled the longest distance to the meeting.

Vice President (Programs) Ed Rudka introduced the guest speaker, Semere Haile, Ph.D., Visiting Lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley. Speaking from the Eritrean vantage point, Prof. Haile gave a chronological narrative of the actions taken by the four post-war powers (US, USSR, Britain and France) and the UN General Assembly in their role as architects of the "Ethiopian-Eritrean Federation" — which Haile contends has been the root of the 24-year conflict on the Horn of Africa:

1942: Italian colonialism in Africa comes to an end with Italy's defeat there, but disagreement among the Allied Powers concerning disposition of its former colonies, Eritrea, Somalia and Libya, begins and is not resolved by the end of the war.

1947: Italy signs a peace treaty which provides for a Four-Power Commission of Inquiry to study the condition of the inhabitants of the former colonies. No consensus is reached.

1948: The UN General Assembly is given responsibility for deciding the fate of the former colonies. The USSR introduces Italy into the picture, possibly because the Communist Party is becoming more active in Italian politics. A proposal for British-Italian-French administration of the former colonies is rejected by the Soviets and several "non-aligned countries." Debate continues.

1949: The UN decides to grant Libya independence, but yet another Commission of Inquiry is established to study the question of Eritrea. It agrees that Eritrea should remain intact and undivided, but none of its recommendations are adopted by the UN.

1950: The Ethiopia-Eritrea Federation is established to embody a unique division of governmental powers. The Eritrean government is to be an autonomous state federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown, despite the diversity of cultural orientation and systems of government. The Eritrean government retains autonomy in domestic affairs, but the federated government is to have jurisdiction over such matters as defense, finance, commerce and communication.

1951: The UN Secretary General appoints a panel of legal experts to review the draft of the Eritrean Constitution which, according to Prof. Haile, was drawn up by American lawyers. The panel rejects an Ethiopian interpretation which would have weakened Eritrean autonomy while strengthening federal powers of the Ethiopian Crown. Ensuing recommendations of the panel are not heeded by Emperor Haile Salassie.

1952: The federal plan is implemented. A 68-member Eritrean Assembly is elected, but among Eritreans there is disagreement with the election guidelines of the supervising British authorities. The plan, which continues Ethiopian suppression of Eritrea, kindles nationalism among the Eritreans.

1961: All peaceful avenues to autonomy for the Eritreans are exhausted. Numerous appeals to the UN

produce resolutions not binding on the Ethiopian Crown. Armed conflict ensues.

1977: U.S. and allied influence is replaced by USSR-Cuban influence as the American and Israeli military missions are expelled from Ethiopia. The USSR becomes the major supporter and armament supplier to Ethiopia.

1978: The Somalian Army is defeated by Ethiopian-Soviet-Cuban forces. Eritrean nationalists remain active in their fight for "self-liberation."

Prof. Haile contended that despite increased quantities of armaments supplied to Ethiopia by the USSR, Eritrean nationalist interests have not been subdued. Since the end of 1984, he noted, world attention has been focused on the Horn of Africa as a result of media coverage of the region's extended drought and ensuing famine. The combination of famine and prolonged warfare continue to have severe and unprecedented effects on the region and make the issue of Eritrean resistance a major problem within the USSR's overall African strategy.

A brief question and answer session developed an additional theme: Lack of Soviet support in alleviating famine conditions in the Horn may be explained by its view that since Africa has been "exploited" by the West, the West should supply all the aid. (Haile noted that the U.S. actually had to pay for the fuel used by the Soviets to distribute US-donated food.) Yet, the Russians continue to supply armaments. Prolonged warfare has not settled the region's problems, the Soviets intend to remain in the Horn and, according to the speaker, the only solution rests with a political settlement.

President Roger McCarthy has written chapter members to stress the importance of participation in AFIO activities: "Only through AFIO can you perpetuate your identity with your life's work, and the significance of that commitment to a free and beloved Country. And — from there — ONLY WITH YOU can AFIO reach its aims and purpose. We must become a force, a voice to be respected and listened to. You can go out to dinner



At the Gulf Coast Chapter's September meeting: (front row from left to right) Carlos Lopez, Texas FDN representative; Commander Enrique Bermudez, FDN; Prince John de Batemberg. (second row) Mario Calero, FDN; and Father Thomas Dowling.



Gulf Coast Chapter Vice President and President, Richard Partch and Fred Rodell, with the Hon. Nestor Sanchez, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense.

at least once a month; do it with your colleagues on meeting nights. Find a new fulfillment and camaraderie and zing as you participate in the lightheartedness and spirited determination of our growing San Francisco chapter. Most of all, you will bear witness and enhancement to the interplay of political dynamics on the world scene today."

McCarthy cited, as an example, the credibility and recognition the chapter received recently when Bay Area radio and television were "all over us" seeking authoritative analysis and comments about the Soviet use of "spy dust" to track U.S. citizens. An ABC-TV camera crew filmed the chapter at its August meeting and interviewed both McCarthy and Captain Bill Greene (USN-Ret), the latter a veteran of critical intelligence assignments in Moscow.

Florida

Suncoast Chapter. The chapter held its final meeting of the season at MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa. Approximately fifty members and guests were present from the Florida west coast area and MacDill.

Among other guests was Dr. Albert Parry, who defected from the USSR many years ago (with a bullet in his back). Dr. Parry has written a number of books on the Soviets, on terrorism, and is considered by the chapter to be its "in-house" Soviet expert. His new book, to be published soon, deals with Gorbachev and draws on information collected for some years, i.e. "picking the right horse."

The honored guest and speaker was Brigadier General Charles B. Eichelberger, USA, the Director of Intelligence, United States Central Command, MacDill AFB. Other uniformed guests were LTC Spence Campbell, USA, the Executive Officer-J2, and LTC Dave Burpee, USA, Public Affairs Officer, both of the U.S. Central Command.

General Eichelberger reviewed the mission of the U.S. Central Command. He recalled the establishment in 1980 of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force to focus U.S. capabilities on projecting military power quickly. By its very nature, however the Joint Task Force was limited in scope, as it became clear that significant security and economic issues required long-term focused attention. Needed was a permanent command with geographic responsibility for the region, one that could perform the full range of functions that the European Command performs in Western Europe and the Pacific Command serves in Asia.

As a result of this requirement, the U.S. Central Command became the nation's sixth unified command on January 1, 1983. It was given responsibility for all U.S. military activity in the 19 nations of the Southwest Asia-Persian Gulf-Horn of Africa region. Its principal mission is deterrence, based on a strategy of helping friendly nations defend themselves through security assistance and training programs, combined exercises, regional cooperation and political and economic support.

Gen. Eichelberger called the region the cradle and crossroads of civilization, noting that it has a cultural heritage which goes back over fifty centuries and is the origin of several of the world's major religions. The area, he added, has also been a center of power and learning,

as well as a strategic passage for merchants and conquerors alike.

"Today," he said, "this region displays a wide range of economic and social development. It is marked by great ethnic, religious and political diversity, reflecting a rich history and producing tensions which have often resulted in armed conflict."

The speaker noted that the region is spread over an area larger than the United States, and that the distances involved present considerable obstacles to inter- and intra-theater movement and communications. The north-south dimension, he observed, is about the same as the distance between Teheran and London. For this reason, the air line of communication from the East Coast to the Persian Gulf is a fifteen hour trip on an air-refueled, non-stop C-5 aircraft. The sea line of communication through the Suez Canal to the Persian Gulf takes at least seventeen days and the route around the Cape of Good Hope takes a minimum of twenty-five days.

"The biggest problem I face as J-2 is the lack of an adequate intelligence infra-structure and adequate database for countries in the region," General Eichelberger said. He recalled that earlier the Middle East as a whole had a very low priority in intelligence database collection and analysis. "Maps are either non-existent or grossly outdated."

Gen. Eichelberger observed that no part of the world can rival the Middle East in levels of destabilizing intra-regional conflicts. To illustrate this point he pointed to the Afghan resistance to Soviet occupation, the turbulence in Lebanon, Israeli disputes with its neighbors, Palestinian efforts to gain a homeland, the border struggle between Ethiopia and Somalia, the Ethiopian-Eritrean separatist movement and the spill-over effect of the Iran-Iraq war. "Added to this witch's brew," he observed, "is Soviet support for its client states in Libya, Ethiopia, Syria and South Yemen." Qadhafi's capacity for terror beyond Libya's borders remains undiminished, the speaker said, recalling that during the short two-year history of the Central Command it has had to react to Libyan threats and actions several times.

In 1983, he noted, Central Command deployed four AWACS airborne warning and control systems and supporting KC-10 tankers in response to a Libyan-backed coup against President Nimeiri of Sudan. "As a result of Egyptian and Sudanese resolve and our deployment, the coup attempt failed." Central Command also responded to the bombing of the radio station in Omdurman, Sudan, and at the time the mining threat in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea endangered shipping in those vital waterways.

"Terrorism, not conventional war, is one of the most immediate dangers that Americans, in general, and members of our armed forces, in particular, face when traveling or being stationed abroad," General Eichelberger said. In addition, attacks against American embassies and diplomatic posts worldwide have become almost commonplace. "It is not a threat that will fade away, but one that we anticipate will continue to grow in the future . . . especially in the Middle East," he said in reviewing the frightening history of terrorism in the area.

Not unexpected was General Eichelberger's discussion of Soviet expansionism and subversion in the Middle East and the high priority the Russians have assigned to it. The Soviet investment in its client states in the area is best illustrated by seeing what could be purchased with the fifteen billion dollars that the Soviets have invested in arms for Libya. "If you wanted to buy just tanks, you could probably buy about 50,000 Soviet T-55 medium tanks. The parking lot for these would occupy about two square miles. . . . Or, for fifteen billion dollars you could buy a lot of Soviet assault rifles and ammunition; In fact, you could buy enough to equip a huge army, stand them shoulder to shoulder in a line some 15,000 miles long and issue enough ammunition to fire those rifles 24 hours a day for 192 years. If, on the other hand, you wanted to spend your 15 billion dollars on a variety of equipment, you could buy 40,000 rifles, 10 million rounds of ammunition, 100 tanks, 150 helicopters, two large transport aircraft similar to our C-141, 14 smaller transport aircraft and 60 very serviceable fighter bombers. And you could do this every year for 30 years. That, ladies and gentlemen, is what 15 billion dollars in arms sales means."

The Soviet presence in the area must remain a continuing concern. "Including Libya and Syria, there are about 9,000 Soviet advisors and technicians in the Middle East and North Africa. . . . Note that this does not include the estimated 115,000 Soviet troops and advisers in Afghanistan."

General Eichelberger made it clear that with all this he still does not consider the Soviets 10-feet tall. He cited the expulsion of Soviets from Egypt, its continuing failures in Mali, Ghana, Indonesia, Sudan and Somalia, and problems stemming from the Russians' lack of appreciation for local political and economic structures. The Soviets have other problems as well, he said. "Many countries in the Middle East have traditional Islamic distaste for communism and are suspicious of Soviet 'neo-imperialist' dealings with clients. Overall, the Soviet Union is still distinctly inferior to the United States as an effective superpower in the Middle East."

After a spirited question and answer period, the chapter presented a commemorative plaque to General Eichelberger.

Retired Navy Lt. Cmdr. Andrew J. (Andy) Ferguson, a devoted and ardent supporter of AFIO, has received a plaque honoring him for dedicated service and outstanding leadership of the Chapter last year. The award was made by the chapter's current president, Ray Saint-Germain, during the chapter's September 17th meeting held at MacDill AFB Officers Club. "Betz" Ferguson, Cmdr. Ferguson's wife, was also recognized and received a beautiful floral piece for her efforts on behalf of the chapter.

Highlight of the autumn meeting was an outstanding presentation by Dr. Albert Parry, Professor Emeritus, Colgate University, on the history, evolution and current status of international terrorism. Following his address and question-and-answer session, Dr. Parry made available copies of one of his many books, "Terrorism: From Robespierre to Arafat."



Andy Ferguson honored for service and leadership

There were 45 members and friends in attendance, including a representative of the intelligence arm of the U.S. Central Command, Maj. James Mercer, and a number of representatives from the Tampa Council of the Navy League, co-host for this meeting.

On behalf of the chapter, President Saint-Germain has extended an open invitation to all AFIO members who "winter" in the Central West Coast area of Florida to contact the chapter, (813) 381-8165, when in the area and to attend any of the meetings set for December, February or April.

New England

New England Chapter. The chapter celebrated its first anniversary on June 15th at a meeting attended by 68 persons at the Londonderry Inn, South Londonderry, Vermont. Starting in June 1984 with a core group of eight members, the chapter now has grown to seventy-three dues-paying members. A number of special guests attended the June meeting, including Dave Phillips and William G. Smith, vice-chairman of the New York City chapter. The speaker was the noted English military historian and intelligence author, Nigel West, who spoke on "The Postwar Challenge to Western Counterintelligence." The evening before, some forty-five guests attended a reception hosted by Mike and Sue Speers in honor of Mr. and Mrs. West.

The meeting also was highlighted by the election of chapter officers. Michael Speers was re-elected president; Roy Berkeley was re-elected vice-president; David O'Connor was named treasurer; and Dan Meissenheimer was elected as secretary. Recognition was given to two chapter members who had been especially dedicated and successful in support of the chapter's and AFIO's goals: Ms. Eleanore Hoar received a plaque from Dave Phillips for her most successful efforts at recruitment of new members in Connecticut, and Mr. David B. O'Connor was recognized for his overall hard work and dedication, named chapter person of the year and received a plaque presented by Phillips.

It was announced that the next scheduled meeting would be on September 14th at Kennebunk, Maine. Allan Swenson will be the host and organizer. The speaker will be Joseph C. Goulden, author of the well-received book on Edwin Wilson, *The Death Merchant*.

The chapter continues to stress support of educational efforts supportive of AFIO's goals. Three members,



Eleanore Hoar is awarded a plaque by Dave Phillips in recognition of her work with the New England Chapter during its first year. The presentation was made during the chapter's June meeting in Vermont.

Ms. Rose Mary Sheldon (Georgetown University), Winn Taplin (University of Vermont) and Bob Mahlman (University of Maine), will be teaching full credit courses in intelligence. Several chapter members will appear as panelists in a series of seminars dealing with intelligence and intelligence-related subjects to be held this Fall at the University of Vermont. In support of such work, the chapter has started a scholarship fund. The fund will be augmented by member contributions, as well as a projected intelligence book scheduled for the September meeting. In addition, the chapter commenced raising funds to support CHALLENGE.

Texas

Gulf Coast Chapter. Over three hundred persons attended the chapter's September 12th meeting at the fashionable Westin Oaks Hotel (Galleria) in Houston. The dinner was preceded by a cocktail hour.

The meeting opened with the posting of the Colors by members of the University of Houston ROTC, accompanied by the University of Houston Marching Band, and the playing of the National Anthem. The invocation was delivered by the Reverend Thomas Dowling, St. Andrews Parish, San Francisco. In introducing Father Dowling, who also serves as the Executive Director of the Latin American Strategy Studies Institute in San Francisco, chapter Vice President Richard Partch thanked him for coming specially to Houston to attend the meeting.

Following dinner, chapter President Fred Rodell introduced Henrique Bermudez, Field Commander of the FDN Armed Forces ("Contras") engaging the Sandinista Army in Nicaragua. Commander Bermudez was flown to Houston from the field to appear on behalf of Dr. Adolfo Calero, President of the FDN and Commander-in-Chief of the anti-communist forces, who was unable to attend. Also representing Dr. Calero was his brother, Mario Calero, who is in charge of acquisition for the contra forces.

Also addressing the meeting was the Hon. Nestor Sanchez, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Inter-American Affairs.

All three gentlemen made stirring speeches followed by a lively question and answer session.

By all accounts, this was the most successful meeting in the Gulf Coast Chapter's history. Media coverage was excellent. The local NBC-TV affiliate presented a lengthy interview of chapter President Rodell on two local TV newscasts, and SIN, the Spanish-speaking cable network, interviewed Mr. Sanchez for cablecast in the United States, Puerto Rico and Mexico. The chapter has received countless complimentary telephone calls regarding the meeting.

Kingry Urges Secrecy In Anti-Terror Operations

The Rev. Jeffery Kingry of the New England Chapter, has penned over twenty articles in the *Burlington Free Press*, circulation 100,000, over the past two years. In one, for example, he defended secrecy as vital to the fight against terrorism:

"'No comment' is all anyone can rightfully expect from an intelligence agency. To admit to the possession of a secret is to have already half-revealed it. The opponent has already gained great advantage in acquiring our treasure merely to know exactly where it is. . . . It seems evident to me that none are so fond of secrets as those who have no intention of keeping them. Such people covet secrets like the greedy do money: for the sheer glory and power of circulation."

Employment Opportunities

Jim McCarley & Associates, P.O. Box 817, Millbrae, California 94030, advises that it has openings for field associates to work in Asia and Southeast Asia. Those interested should include personal data when writing. AFIO member McCarley advises that the posts offer "an A-Plus future."

ASSOCIATION OF FORMER INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS		EXHIBIT B	
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED			
	August 31,		
	1985	1984	
REVENUE			
Annual member dues	\$ 66,055	\$ 69,660	
Life member dues	6,942	5,839	
Industrial member dues	3,500	5,000	
Contributions	2,104	10,992	
Convention revenue - net	4,706	714	
Luncheons revenue - net	2,095	2,361	
Interest - regular	4,846	5,336	
Interest - life memberships	7,181	6,830	
Educational pamphlets	1,649	7,795	
Other revenue	1,253	962	
Total revenue	100,331	115,489	
EXPENSES			
Accounting	1,500	1,500	
Annual directory	6,658	6,302	
Capital expenditures	8,816	-	
Dinners and symposium	-	1,574	
Educational pamphlets	2,323	4,759	
Equipment rental	4,220	8,440	
Insurance	1,316	909	
Membership pins	50	1,392	
Miscellaneous	365	532	
Office expense	3,159	3,803	
Other taxes	176	812	
Payroll taxes	2,845	2,740	
Periscope and news commentary	16,186	16,285	
Postage	4,626	4,300	
Repairs and maintenance	1,612	-	
Rent	9,705	8,820	
Salaries and consultants	40,438	40,905	
Telephone	1,512	1,777	
Travel	766	1,622	
Total expenses	106,275	106,472	
EXCESS REVENUE (EXPENSES)	(\$ 5,944)	\$ 9,017	

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

LTCOL Paul D. Baker, AUS(Ret.)
Rockbridge Baths, Virginia

Mr. Howard T. BANE
Fairfax, Virginia

Dr. Norman R. BOTTOM, Ph.D.
Miami, Florida

Mr. Dewey W. BRACKETT
APO San Francisco, California

MAJ George H. BRIGHT(Ret.)
Kenne Valley, New York

Mr. Philip S. DICKSON
Bethesda, Maryland

Mr. William H. DONAHUE
Bradenton, Florida

Mr. Garston W. DRIVER, Jr.
San Diego, California

Mr. Leonard E. DURHAM
Fairfax, Virginia

COL Sully H. FONTAIN, USA(Ret.)
APO New York, New York

COL William P. FRANCISCO, USA (Ret.)
San Antonio, Texas

Dr. Marion G. GEISE
Arlington, Virginia

Mr. Gordon GRAHAM
Boston, Massachusetts

Mrs. Donald C. HAYS
New York, New York

Mr. Carl E. JENKINS
Arlington, VA

Mr. Raoul KULBERG
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Frank J. LiBRANDI
Glendale, Arizona

Mr. Harry L. McCONKEY
Kingman, Arizona

Ms. Mary Frances MERZ
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Edward N. MESERVE
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

CAPT John K. MITCHELL, USN(Ret.)
Westwood, Massachusetts

Mr. Richard A. NEWSHAM
Alexandria, Virginia

General Samuel C. PHILLIPS, USAF(Ret.)
Palos Verdes Estates, California

Mr. John M. QUESENBERRY
Vienna, Virginia

Mr. J. Robert RUNYON
Rio Rancho, New Mexico

CDR Louis G. SCLIRIS
APO Miami, Florida

Col Donald W. SWAIN, USAF(Ret.)
Alexandria, Virginia

MajGen Jack E. THOMAS, USAF(Ret.)
Washington, D.C.

LtGen Eugene F. TIGHE, Jr., USAF(Ret.)
Springfield, Virginia

LTC Robert F. WALSH, USAR
San Antonio, Texas

Col Frank E. WALTON, USMCR(Ret.)
Honolulu, Hawaii

Mr. Max WENK
Alexandria, Virginia

Mr. David D. WHIPPLE
McLean, Virginia

DONATIONS

The following members have generously contributed an amount equal to or exceeding one year's annual dues.

Mr. Henry L. BERMANIS
Silver Spring, Maryland

General James F. COLLINS, USA(Ret.)
Arlington, Virginia

Mr. Joe Wilson ELLIOTT
Los Angeles, California

Mr. Franklin S. DAVIS
Silver Spring, Maryland

Mr. George A. DELL
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Mr. Robert D. HUGHES
Sherman Oaks, California

Mr. Terence M. LEE
San Marino, California

CAPT John K. MITCHELL, USN(Ret.)
Westwood, Massachusetts

Mr. William G.S. SMITH
Ridgefield, Connecticut

Mr. Peter SIVESS
St. Michaels, Maryland

Maj Hector F. UNGER, USAF(Ret.)
Portland, Oregon

The following list of new members since the last issue is incomplete in that it does not include those who requested that their names be kept restricted.

Mr. Clark C. ABT
19 Follen Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Mr. Gasper R. ALTOMARE
600 Amherst Drive S.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87106

LTC Walter W. ARENDT
408 S. Emerald Drive
Indian Harbour Beach, FL 32937

Mr. Kenneth BAIRD
1841 Huge Oaks
Houston, TX 77055

Mr. William C. BAKER
2111 Jeff Davis, #316N
Arlington, VA 22202

Mr. Raymond L. BARKER
One Skyline Place, #212
5205 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041

Mr. David M. BAYLOR
1601 Pennsylvania N.E., #C-4
Albuquerque, NM 87110

Mr. Ronald S. BEARSE
3140 Key Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22201

Mr. Jeffrey teven BENKOE
8010 West Drive
Miami Beach, FL 33141

Mr. Waldo E. BERTONI
3440 Sleepy Hollow Road
Falls Church, VA 22044

LtCol Carol S. BESSETTE USAF(Ret.)
8251 Taunton Place
Springfield, VA 22152

Mr. William D. BLANK
P. O. Box 744
Bonita, CA 92002

Mrs. Elizabeth Burford BOLSON
43155 Potrola Avenue, Space 73
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Mr. Eric F. BOWES
241 Perkins Street
Boston, MA 02130

Mrs. Sally J. BOWMAN
805 Turner Drive, N.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87123

Mr. A. Dale BRAEUNINGER
7 Northport Avenue
Belfast, ME 04915

Col Rodney P. G. BRICKER USAF(Ret.)
9732 Ranger Road
Fairfax, VA 22030

Mr. Richard J. BRODER
640 Running Water Circle
Albuquerque, NM 87123

Mr. F. Reese BROWN
P. O. Box 411
New York, NY 10021

Col Henry M. BUSSEY II USAFR(Ret.)
9801 Vale Road
Vienna, VA 22180

Mr. Roy BUTLER
P. O. Box 9190
Austin, TX 78766

Mr. James D. BYRNE
7229 Timber Lane
Falls Church, VA 22046

Capt James R. CALLARD
526 East Third Avenue
Durango, CO 81301

MSgt Howard F. CAMERON USAF(Ret.)
USSAH, Box 317
Washington, DC 20317

Col Louis A. CECCHINI (Ret.)
16200 Laurel Ridge Drive
Laurel, MD 20707

William CHALFANT M.D.
Montrose VA Med Center
Montrose, NY 10548

Mr. Bernard P. CHEWNING
3637 Appleton Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20008

Dr. Philp H. CLENDENNING
Russian Research Center
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138

Mr. Joseph N. CONNORS
105 Brook Road
Milton, MA 02186

Mr. James S. CONWAY
4 Bond Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Mr. Martin G. CRAMER
5205 Benton Avenue
Bethesda, MD 20814

Mr. John H. CREETH Jr.
33 Willet Street
Wollasten, MA 02170

Dr. Gerard L. DANIEL
100 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019

Mr. Franklin S. DAVIS
15136 Fairlawn Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20904

Mr. George A. DELL
752 Andora Drive
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Ms. Julia M. DELPINO
4815 North 11th Street
Arlington, VA 22205

Mr. Quensei K. DIAMOND
5119A Leesburg Pike, #222
Falls Church, VA 22041

Mr. John V. DOW
475 Pleasant Street
Milton, MA 02186

Mr. Albert Milo DOWDEN
P. O. Box 188
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

Mrs. Mary "Sal" D. EAMES
4601 Calvillo Ct., S.E.
Rio Rancho, NM 87124

Mr. Earl H. ENERSON
108 Park Avenue, P.O. Box A
Ladysmith, WI 54848

Mr. James H. EVANS
3209 Riviera Pl. NE
Albuquerque, NM 87111

LtGen Lincoln D. FAURER
USAF(Ret.)
1438 Brookhaven Drive
McLean, VA 22101

Mr. David M. FIELDS
3543 West Braddock Road, #B-1
Alexandria, VA 22302

Mr. Richard O. FIMBEL
4935 Champagne Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80919

Mr. Richard S. FINLAY
400 Balsam Drive
Severna Park, MD 21146

Mrs. Virginia B. FLYNN
Route 2, Box 370
Edenton, NC 27932

Mr. Stanley M. FREAS Jr.
367 Capri Road
Cocoa Beach, FL 32931

Mrs. Ann M. Boyle GALLAGHER
5500 Holmes Run Parkway, #602
Alexandria, VA 22304

Mr. John J. GARLAN
2758 Oadale Drive (West)
Orange Park, FL 32073

Mr. Arthur R. GARVIN
1201 Alameda Road, NW
Albuquerque, NM 87114

LtCol Edward M. GIBBENS
USAF(Ret.)
4380 Poppy Avenue
Mountain Home, ID 83647

Mr. Steven M. GOLDMAN
P. O. Box 32248
Columbus, OH 43232

Mr. Paul W. GOTTKE
4114 Blackthorn Street
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Mr. Paul GRAY
734 Santa Maria Road
El Sobrante, CA 94803

Mr. J. Fred GRIFFITH III
308 El Jon Drive
Kingston, TN 37763

Ms. Jo Ann HALL
56 Old Bennington Road
Peterborough, NH 03458

Mrs. Donald C. HAYS
501 East 79th Street, #12B
New York, NY 10021

Mr. James R. HAYS
1439 S.W. 53rd La.
Cape Coral, FL 33914

Capt Thomas E. HAYWARD USMC(Ret.)
6767 Reflection Street
Redding, CA 96001

Mr. Robert D. HUGHES
14659 Valley Vista Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91403

Col Leon S. INGE USAF(Ret.)
4100 Century Court
Alexandria, VA 22312

Mr. William M. JOSEPH
10700 Richmond Avenue, #245
Houston, TX 77042

Mr. Brian J. KAVANAGH
163 7th Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94118

Mr. Robert S. KNOX, Jr.
6904 Greenvale Court
Frederick, MD 21701

Mr. Eli J. KREISBERG
5 East 28th Street, Box 86
Barnegat Light, NJ 08006

Mr. Raoul KULBERG
3916 McKinley Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20015

Mr. John C. KUNTZMAN
11204 Trippon Court
Gaithersburg, MD 20878

Mrs. Gerri G. LAWRENCE
9502 Beverly Hill
Houston, TX 77063

The Hon. William K. LAWSON
1303 Darlene Way, #402C
Boulder City, NY 89005

Mr. William M. LEARY
Department of History
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602

Mr. Terence M. LEE
1480 Garfield Avenue
San Marino, CA 91108

Mr. Walter F. LITTLE
1923 Westmoreland Street
McLean, VA 22101

Mrs. Barbara LOWERISON
4672 Adams Avenue
San Diego, CA 92115

Mr. Ninh P. LUC
731 Oneonta Avenue
Imperial Beach, CA 92032

Mr. Antonio H. LUCERO
13226 Park Lane
Ft. Washington, MD 20744

Mr. Vincent S. LUDDY
16022 Riffleford Road
Gaithersburg, MD 20878

Mr. Stephen J. LYONS One Devonshire Place Boston, MA 02109	Dr. Richard A. OUSEY 7974 Pebble Brook Ct. Springfield, VA 22153	Mr. James C. RIGNEY One Devonshire Place, #3011 Boston, MA 02109
Mrs. Evelyn A. McCARTHY 29 Broadsound Avenue Revere, MA 02151	CAPT Stuart M. PARCER, USN(Ret.) 1115 Fallsmead Way Rockville, MD 20854	Mr. Robert J. RIOUX Box 1674 Pinehurst, NC 28374
Mr. Stephen W. McCLOSKEY 5321 Bayview Drive Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308	Col William W. PASCOE Jr. USAF(Ret.) 7720 Elba Road Alexandria, VA 22306	Mr. Leonard M. RODELL 1668 Beaconsire Houston, TX 77077
Mr. Donald A. MELBYE 1119 D Street, S.E. Washington, DC 20003	Mr. William T. PETERS 2117 Coal Place SE Albuquerque, NM 87106	Mr. Steve E. RODGERS 11229 Cranbrook Lane Oakton, VA 22124
Mr. Richard R. MERTENS 2532 Rimrock Drive Colorado Springs, CO 80915	Mr. Charles O. PFLUGRATH 3133 Nestlewood Drive Herndon, VA 22071	Mr. Trammell P. RUTHERFORD 1713 Singletary NE Albuquerque, NM 87123
Mr. Hayden M. MOBERLY 7106 McKamy Boulevard Dallas, TX 75248	CAPT Ervin J. PIERUCKI USN(Ret.) 6118 Edith N.E., #134 Albuquerque, NM 87107	Mr. Francis E. RYAN 1540 Red Rock Court Vienna, VA 22180
CDR James F. MORRILL USN(Ret.) Georgian Hotel, #207 1415 Ocean Avenue Santa Monica, CA 90401	Mr. Thomas POWERS Broad Brook Road So Royalton, VT 05068	Mr. Richard A. SAMPSON 11815 Bernardo Terrace, #E-103 San Diego, CA 92128
Mr. S. James MULA 601 W. 11th Avenue, #309 Denver, CO 80204	Mr. William A. PYE 94 Maple Avenue Leominster, MA 01453	Mr. Donald W. SCHIMMEL 516 Kingsley Road, SW Vienna, VA 22180
Mr. Donald V. MULCAHY 4631 Denpat Court Annandale, VA 22003	Mr. Rudolph S. RASIN 328 E. 8th Street Hinsdale, IL 60521	Mr. George F. SCHMALHOFER 1149 Sidonia Street Leucadia, CA 92024
Mr. Claus K. NACKE 2627 NW 98th Seattle, WA 98117	Mr. Lewis G. REGENSTEIN 4290 Raintree Lane Atlanta, GA 30327	Mr. David J. SCHUMACHER 4213 De Haven Drive Chantilly, VA 22021
Mr. James W. NASH 8308 Cedarspur Houston, TX 77019	Mr. Edwards L. RHOAD 7125 Oak Ridge Road Falls Church, VA 22042	Mr. Richard SCHWARTZBARD 3704 N. Woodstock Street Arlington, VA 22207
Mr. Armond M. NOBLE 2509 Donner Way Sacramento, CA 95818	Mr. David W. RICHARDSON P. O. Box 1075 McLean, VA 22101	CDR Louis G. SCLIRIS USN(Ret.) APO Miami, FL 34037
Mr. Winston C. OLIVER 1555 Evers Drive McLean, VA 22101	Ms. Barbara M. RIGGS 5704 E. Aire Libre, #1044 Scottsdale, AZ 85254	COL Todd H. SLADE 167 Vista Grande Greenbrae, CA 94904
		Ms. C. Louise SMITH 5911 Madawaska Road Bethesda, MD 20816

Mr. Derrin Ray SMITH 3746 E. Easter Circle S. Littleton, CO 80122	Mr. Patrick L. TOWNSEND 93 Winfield Road Holden, MA 01520	Dr. Ernest Rod WILLIAMS 124-A 2825 Bellefontaine Houston, TX 77025
Mrs. James W. (Jeanne) SMITH 5607 Seward Ct. Sacramento, CA 95819	Mr. William H. TRAIL 5551 Oregon Avenue Baltimore, MD 21227	Mr. Sam WILSON 10126 Spring Lake Terr. Fairfax, VA 22030
Mrs. Agnes C. SPERA 5913 Kingswood Road Bethesda, MD 20814	Mr. Robert G. TRUMBULL, Jr. 24 Quayside Court Lake Wylie, SC 29710	Col Hugh WINTER USAF(Ret.) Box 14904 Albuquerque, NM 87191
Dr. William D. STEEVES Jr. 412 N. Armistead Street, #201 Alexandria, VA 22312	Mr. Jordan J. USSAI 2740 Devon Hill Road Rocky River, OH 44116	Mr. Thomas H. WITCHER 710 Brantford Avenue Silver Spring, MD 20904
Evelyn V. STRATTON 203 Yoakum Parkway, #519 Alexandria, VA 22304	Mr. Anthony S. VAIVADA 1229 Ingleside Avenue McLean, VA 22101	Miss H. A. Terry YIRGA 280 South Euclid, #310 Pasadena, CA 91101
LTC Charles S. SUSSMAN AUS(Ret.) 6421 Pumpkin Seed Circle Boca Raton, FL 33433	Dr. Andrew V. VALIUNAS P. O. Box 2994 Reston, VA 22090	Mr. Michael M. ZANONI 2075 Lincoln Ave., Suite F San Jose, CA 95125
Col Donald W. SWAIN USAF(Ret.) 9420 Mt. Vernon Circle Alexandria, VA 22309	Mr. Charles L. VENABLE 13301 Tierra Montanosa N.E. Albuquerque, NM 87112	
Mr. Randall C. TALBOTT 25290 Mesa Grande Road Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	Mrs. Patricia VENABLE 13301 Tierra Montanosa N.E. Albuquerque, NM 87112	
Mr. Lewis A. THAMES Jr. 1203 Third Avenue Laurel, MS 39440	Mr. Charles S. VIA Jr. 116 S. Hudson Arlington, VA 22204	
LTC Charles M. THOMAS USA(Ret.) 6012 Torreon Drive, NE Albuquerque, NM 87109	Mr. Jean Edward VINEYARD 1111 Dee Street, LBE Box 3245 Bonita Springs, FL 33923	
LtCol Clarence L. THOMAS USAF(Ret.) 2700 N.A-I-A, 12-101 Indialantic, FL 32803	Col Frank E. WALTON USMCR(Ret.) Colony Surf 2895 Kalakaua Avenue Honolulu, HI 96815	
Mrs. Joan E. TOWNSEND 93 Winfield Road Holden, MA 01520	Mr. James M. WHELAN Montrose VA Med Ctr Montrose, NY 10548	
	Mr. David D. WHIPPLE 1379 Woodside Drive McLean, VA 22102	

From the President's Desk

New Beginnings

It's with considerable sadness that we say goodbye and thank you to Lyman Kirkpatrick as President of A.F.I.O. He brought to the position unique wisdom and integrity. All who've worked with him — whom he served and those he taught have been blessed. I met him first when, a major in the Strategic Air Command, I briefed him out in Omaha on some "terribly important" (only to me) project in which I was involved. As he is wont, he listened with great patience — lavished praise. Young majors seldom forget such attention. I've followed his long years of service carefully and Kirk has long been one of my heroes. To follow him as president is humbling.

We've just concluded a very successful convention. While reminiscing with old friends and making new ones was our greatest reward there, the contributions of our distinguished speakers was indeed important. Some of their comments may interest:

Gen. Dick Stilwell: "Access to classified material is a privilege not a right. Thousands in this country seem to have this axiom turned around."

Phil Parker: "The human agent will continue to be the most important element for good and against U.S. intelligence."

Mitch Rogovin: (Looking back on the Church-Pike days) "CIA was not so bad as depicted nor as good as they thought themselves." "Those days ended not with the expected bang but with a whimper."

Ed Levine: (When asked by Kirk how U.S. intelligence is doing today): "They're doing a marvelous job which is not good enough."

Lionel Olmer: "DOD is no longer America's promoter of leading edge in high technology. Most of the new and innovative technology is coming from small and medium-sized businesses." "If they don't survive in the international market they'll perish."

Linc Faurer: "There's a need in the U.S. intelligence community for a new openness — we must knock down the "green doors."

Dr. Jack Vorona: "We are proposing six new categories of *unclassified* data for special handling."

Bob Beach: The U.S. is overcontrolling technology. The Soviets have access now to 90% of our technology through open source literature and academia. We must protect the vital 10% of the cutting edge and emerging technology which will keep us ahead." "Tech transfer today means tougher competition tomorrow."

Scotty Miller: "This country simply has to better coordinate its counter-intelligence functions and agencies."

Bob Gates: "The big revolution coming for U.S. intelligence will be in the means of transmitting important intelligence to our decisionmakers — in near real time."



Gene Tighe
AFIO's New President

There were so many other interesting words.

Now the convention is history. Those important words will have significant impact on our business in the days ahead — should be taken seriously by each of us. With great faith in our beloved country, dedication to the health of our intelligence community and my pledge of support to every woman and man in AFIO, I must start my turn at the helm. I have dreams for you and for A.F.I.O. Especially I'd like to see on the rolls of the organization a significantly greater percentage of our intelligence community alumni and their friends. I'm sure there are so many of the brethren just waiting to be asked to join or rejoin our great organization. I hope each of you will try to get just one new member during the next year. The rewards are satisfying to the inner self — a chance to help support all those who today must carry out the heavy burdens you once shouldered — and a chance to educate our youth to the importance of good intelligence to the health of the United States.

We'll be trying to visit each chapter this year — maybe for only an hour's conversation and coffee — but I'd like to meet a great many more of you great people out there. There are thousands of you and I've only met hundreds.

I'll do my best for you — and the nation. God bless.

AFIO Winter Luncheon

The Winter Luncheon will be held on Monday, December 9, 1985 at the Officers Club at Fort Myer, Virginia. Note: the location will be Fort Myer since the Bolling Field Officers Club is closed due to a major fire last June. We are fortunate in having as our speaker The Honorable Alexander M. Haig, Jr., former Secretary of State. In view of the limited space we must limit the number of guests. Each AFIO member will be permitted to *bring only one* guest. There will be a flyer sent to members in the Washington area with information concerning the menu and the price.