



# PERISCOPE

VOL. IX NO. 1, WINTER 1984

## Author-Journalist DeBorchgrave Blasts Soviet Manipulation of U.S. Media and News

AFIO commemorated the 42nd anniversary of the Pearl Harbor bombing with an appropriate luncheon address by noted author and foreign correspondent Arnaud de Borchgrave to a sell-out crowd of more than 425 persons at the Bolling Air Force Base Officers' Club, just outside the District of Columbia in Maryland.

Those present were treated to a spirited commentary on the operations of our foreign adversaries and on the way that influential American news media have permitted themselves to be manipulated by adversary views and perceptions.

DeBorchgrave, for 25 years *Newsweek* senior, editor and co-author with Robert Moss of two thinly-fictionalized novels concerning Soviet and Communist penetration of the U.S. media and government—"The Spike" and "Monimbo"—reminded his audience that in the citadels of Communist power, peace is treated as a continuation of war by other means. He referred to the numerous terrorist training camps run by Communist instructors in the Middle East and elsewhere, and noted dryly that Cuba and Nicaragua are not led by democratic sheep who have lost their way but by hardened revolutionaries fighting a relentless battle against "the main enemy": The United States.

### Media Shows Criticism of Marxism

U.S. media, the speaker continued, are largely dominated by writers whose mind-set does not provide for acceptance of "unfashionable facts," e.g. those showing Marxism in a bad light. Our journalists are thus often guilty of "censorship by omission" and have brought the U.S. press to a point where it has become an "instrument of illusion." In the new school of journalism, he commented, "good news reporters are always right, and always on the left." DeBorchgrave thought it preposterous for the American press to claim that it somehow holds a mandate from the people while actually it is accountable to no one. As an example, he said, the U.S. press likening the U.S. role in Grenada to the four-year-long Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, as it attempted to do, is not only absurd, but obscene.



Arnaud de Borchgrave

Following DeBorchgrave's talk, former ambassador Clare Boothe Luce, who was a guest of honor at the luncheon, rose and identified DeBorchgrave as "the Harriet Beecher Stowe of our era" for his activity in opening the eyes of the public to unpalatable truths. She recalled that when her late husband, TIME-LIFE publisher Henry R. Luce, called in his former TIME editor, and confessed ex-Communist, Whittaker Chambers, and said that he could forgive Chambers' membership in a U.S. Communist cell but *not* his having been a Soviet spy, Chambers shook his head: how could anyone be naive enough to believe that a person could be a Communist cell member *without* being a spy?

DeBorchgrave's and Luce's talks were received with prolonged applause.

### AFIO Spring Luncheon

AFIO's spring luncheon will be held on Monday, 9 April, at Bolling Air Force Base, located just south of the District of Columbia line. Speaker has not yet been announced. Local members will receive more detailed information by flyer in the near future.

# AFIO Election Procedures and Other Controversial Issues

*(First of a three-part series)*

by Richard W. Bates,  
Member of AFIO's Board of Directors

At the October 1983 Convention in San Diego, I was privileged to preside over the session where our by-laws were changed to allow voting by proxy. I was particularly pleased because it was largely at my instigation that the Board adopted the change, sensing membership frustration at being excluded from the operation of the organization because they could not attend National Convention. We believed that the proxy arrangement would satisfy at least part of that desire to participate.

To refresh members' memory, a nominating committee was announced in the Spring 1983 issue of *Periscope*. The article requested full members to address nominations for the vacancies to the Board, to Dr. Louis Tordella, the Committee Chairman, and announced the intention of the Board of Directors to propose a change in the Association By-laws to allow for voting by proxy.

The Summer 1983 issue of *Periscope* included an article which described proposed changes to the By-laws to allow for voting by proxy. It stated that if the proposed change in the By-laws was accepted by the membership at the 1983 convention, proxies would be accepted for the Board election at the convention, and a proxy form was included in the Convention flyer mailed out to all members. The proxy form gave each full member two options: give his proxy to the Board of Directors, or name someone else to exercise the proxy. A list of eight nominees for the four Board vacancies was presented. It was noted that not a single additional nomination had been received by the Nominating Committee from AFIO members.

Between that *Periscope* issue and the beginning of the 1983 Convention, only one nomination was received by the Committee. That name appeared on the printed ballot.

About 380 proxies were received by the Board. About thirty of these, however, were sent by individuals ineligible to vote. About seventy were assigned to individuals by name. The rest were assigned to the Board of Directors. Our Chairman also had proxies from all Board members not in attendance, to exercise their voting privileges.

The number of proxies given to the Board was no surprise to anyone who has been active in this sort of organization. Yet it was unfortunate that the proxy system gave the Board virtual control over the election. Those who attended the Convention will recall that I called this fact to your attention before I called for a vote on the By-laws change for proxy voting. The change carried, and the Board election was held.

Responding to comments from the members present, the Board Chairman requested written change proposals from members. One was received. Based on that response, as well as comments from the floor at the Convention, and the Board's own thoughts on the



AFIO Board member Dick Bates

issues, major changes to AFIO's Articles of Incorporation and the By-laws are called for.

But there is another issue which needs attention.

Because terms of office expire at times other than normal, due to resignations and death, over half the Board will be replaced in 1984. The objective of having staggered terms is to maintain some continuity in membership. To have half the Board change in one year is unacceptable but unavoidable in 1984. However, action can be taken to ensure that this situation does not recur in 1987.

We intend to address these issues at the next convention. Before that time, we will fully explain our rationale in the pages of *Periscope*. The Board welcomes your thoughts. Please address them to me, at AFIO headquarters, and I will be sure they are brought before the Executive Committee.

Next issue: Board Membership Rotation.

Final: Election Procedures.

## ***Nominating Committee For Convention '84***

W. Raymond Wannall, Chairman of AFIO's Board of Directors has appointed a nominating committee to identify a slate of candidates to be elected to fill the vacancies on the Board of Directors at our next national convention in October 1984. AFIO members are asked to send nominations to national headquarters by May 1, 1984. The Nominating Committee for 1984 is composed of David Atlee Phillips, Chairman; George H. Scatterday, and Captain Richard W. Bates, USN(Ret.). It is requested that all nominations submitted to the nominating committee include the permission of the nominee to have his or her name placed on the ballot on which members will vote in October.

## Senate Supports U.S. Intelligence Museum

Prior to its 1983 winter recess the U.S. Senate endorsed Senate Resolution S.267 which supports the establishment of a national historical intelligence museum. The Resolution was introduced by Senators Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz), chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and Daniel P. Moynihan (D-NY), Committee vice-chairman, after a public hearing on the proposed resolution on November 3, 1983 and unanimous committee endorsement of it.

Among the many witnesses testifying on the Resolution before the Select Committee at the public hearing was DCI William Casey. Also appearing were former DCI William E. Colby, Walter Pforzheimer and Martin Cramer, all AFIO members. Additional written testimony was forwarded to the committee by a variety of intelligence officers.

The Resolution passed by the Senate indicated support for the National Historical Intelligence Museum project because:

- "intelligence activities have played a crucial role in the history of the United States;"
- such activities were employed by George Washington in the American Revolution;
- "it is important that the citizens of the United States understand the role of intelligence not only in military achievement in wartime, but also in maintaining stability in peacetime;"
- "the sacrifices and contributions to intelligence by thousands of men and women should be commemorated;" and
- it is important to collect, preserve and exhibit "intelligence objects of historical significance."

Following the printing of the Senate Select Committee's hearings, including the written testimony, a search for a site for the museum, as well as fundraising activities, will commence. This activity will be spear-headed by the National Historical Intelligence Museum group, whose president is Martin Cramer and whose initial advisory board includes Colby, Lt. General Eugene F. Tighe, USAF(Ret), Lt. General William W. Quinn, USA (Ret), former CIA general counsel Lawrence Houston, and number of other prominent retired U.S. intelligence officers.

AFIO members wishing to learn more about plans for the museum or to volunteer to assist with its development, are invited to write Martin Cramer, President, National Historic Intelligence Museum, Suite 1005, 1712 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

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### ATTENTION NEW ENGLAND MEMBERS!

Michael F. Speers, living in Weston, Vermont where he conducts a rare-book business, is interested in organizing an AFIO Chapter. Those AFIO members residing in Vermont, New Hampshire, and up-state New York who would like to participate in such a chapter, should contact Mike by phone (802) 824-3033, or write him at RD 1, Box 90, Weston, VT 05161.

## Third Florida Intelligence Symposium on February 27



John Barron, Author and Editor

The Third National Intelligence Symposium will be held at the Naples Beach Club, Naples, Florida on February 27, 1984. Sponsorship for this annual event is shared by the Naples Daily News and Palmer Communications. Principal guest speaker will be John Barron, senior editor of The Readers Digest and author of authoritative books on the KGB. Barron is currently a member of AFIO's Honorary Board of Directors.

Also speaking at the Symposium will be W. Ray Wannall, former FBI official and now chairman of AFIO's board of directors who will talk on terrorism aimed at the United States; David Atlee Phillips, AFIO founder and current member of its board of directors who will describe Soviet involvement in Central America; and Major-General Richard X. Larkin USA(Ret), AFIO's president, who will discuss Soviet leadership and the succession crisis in the USSR.

Information concerning tickets and other aspects of the symposium may be received from John Anson Smith (member of AFIO's board of directors), P.O. Box 2717, Naples, Florida 33939. His telephone number is (813) 262-6677.

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## AFIO Convention '84

AFIO's Convention '84 is scheduled to be held in the Washington, D.C. area. Tentative convention dates are Friday and Saturday, October 12-13. Overall Chairman for the convention is Bruce Baumgartner, an AFIO member since its inception in 1975. More details on the convention will appear in the next issue of *Periscope*.

## 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.*

### The Last Days of Empire

*Through The Looking Glass*, by Anthony Verrier. W.W. Norton & Co. (1983). \$18.50

A friendly advance word of advice to the reader of this book: one must have committed to memory the names of every British prime minister, his foreign secretary, and top British officials concerned with the Middle East, Africa and Europe from 1945 to 1982. That Order of Battle should also include the identity of the "C"s (chiefs of MI-6 aka SIS) during that same period. Finally, an encyclopedic knowledge of post-World War II political crises would help.

Verrier has written a densely packed, fascinating book of major interest to anyone interested in the intertwining relationship of British foreign intelligence activity and British foreign policy. For once, a dust-jacket of this book sums up the truth: "The fact behind the fiction of John Le Carre is that after World War II, Britain's desire to remain a world power was not matched by the required military or economic resources. Her solution has been to rely on clandestine operations."

Verrier is very well plugged into British SIS activities and it is not surprising that although his book is crammed with dolts, fools, and villains, SIS on balance comes out quite well. Where British intelligence failed (e.g. where its defective intelligence led to the false assumption by the Eden government that all was well in post-war Egypt) British foreign policy failed. Where SIS did well (in Kuwait in the early 1960s, in Nigeria during the Ibo revolt), the British manage to salvage their economic and oil positions.

The Americans take their lumps from Verrier. Foster Dulles in his favorite target. The U.S. is seen primarily as shrewd, power-hungry and cynical in its dealings with Eden's government, seeking gain at British loss. To those who will affirm Verrier's view, the book must be read to gain an idea of its repetitive invective (e.g. page 174: "In 1958 . . . America had not begun its *colonial* venture into Vietnam.")

Verrier can also be ill-informed, as when he states that the SIS station officer in Teheran was the only member of any diplomatic mission there who had a regular audience with the Shah. A long line of CIA station chiefs and American ambassadors who served in Iran there could put *that* foolish statement straight.

#### Penkovsky Case

Chapter 6 of Verrier's book, on the meaning of the Penkovsky case (despite his curious insistence on spelling the name "Penkowsky") is in many ways the most interesting part of his book. It certainly takes the non-British reader briefly away from the thud of British permanent undersecretaries and other role-players and offers respite from the peculiar alphabet-soup of H.M.'s governmental wire-charts and abbreviations.

Verrier's description of the handling, in place of Soviet GRU Colonel Oleg Penkovsky (1961-62) primarily by British operatives as an illustration of intelligence as "the servant of policy" is excellent. He stakes out a claim, with some justice, that SIS made an enormous contribution to John Kennedy's foreign policy by getting Penkovsky's information on Soviet nuclear weapons and intentions swiftly to the U.S. President, possibly preventing a nuclear confrontation between the U.S. and the USSR.

AFIO readers will read with especial attention the role Verrier gives to John M. (Jack) Maury (lately AFIO's former president who died of cancer last July 2) in the Penkovsky case. Maury, then CIA's chief of Soviet operations, in Verrier's account played a key role in getting Penkovsky's information to top White House people and to other key officials in Washington. These finally accepted Penkovsky as a reliable source at a time when the intelligence community was seething with behind-scenes arguments that Penkovsky was a carefully contrived Soviet disinformation channel. Whether Verrier has *all* his facts straight is not today important. In any event much of the Penkovsky case still remains highly classified. But it was a brilliant intelligence success, one of the few that has been publicized, and SIS, the British government, CIA, all can share in that success. ("Success has many fathers. . . .")

## The World's Second Oldest Profession

*Intelligence and Espionage: An Analytical Bibliography*, by George C. Constantinides. Westview Press, 1983. \$60.00

For once the description of this book in the foreword is not hyperbole. This book is a "pioneering work". It is nothing less than a brief critical book review and evaluation of 512 books written on intelligence and espionage, all except one of them available in English. Constantinides has also included an excellent Glossary and Abbreviations sections, and a breakdown of the books by chronological and substantive categories.

The fact that Constantinides carefully read and wrote a critique on each of these 500 books deserves something more than word "bibliography". To this years-long task, he brought a keen brain, an encyclopedic knowledge of the intelligence scene, more than 25 years of intelligence work in which he reached senior positions, and a basic sense of fairness and balance that shine out from every page.

Constantinides does not pretend to have made a definitive listing of every book written in English about intelligence in the last 90 years but he does claim with some justice that this book "contains the majority of the more important sources available in English". He rightly deplors the fact that some of the more important modern books on intelligence have *not* been translated from foreign languages into English; that mountainous task waits for another Constantinides to achieve.

While fair, George is hardly bland in his comments. One need only read his critique of Philip Agee's book "Inside The Company: CIA Diary" in which Constantinides alludes to the fact that the Cuban intelligence service aided Agee in his "authorship" in order to help him pursue his aim of neutralizing CIA's activities in order to destroy it. If an author has written a bad, or a badly flawed book, Constantinides is not hesitant to say so and gives precise reasons why.

He is similarly caustic with a number of journalists, such as David Wise and Tom Ross, who have made a lucrative cottage industry out of writing about U.S. intelligence, often with a heavy dosage of malice and inaccuracies.

This book may be considered an extended if heavily duplicatory version of the Bibliography of Intelligence Literature, Seventh Edition (revised) published by the Defense Intelligence School, Washington, D.C. in August 1981, a soft-cover volume which contains far fewer entries than Constantinides' chef-d'oeuvre.

As can be expected, British authors form the majority of those listed but the books listed and reviewed cover the entire history of man's ventures into "the world's second oldest profession", espionage, from Sun Tzu to the present. The book's contents give the lie to the facile intellectual comment that the field on intelligence lacks its own literature.

Don't let the price of the book scare you. First of all, it's worth every penny of its price to the intelligence professional or researcher. AFIO readers who have trouble finding the book locally, can order it from Westview Press, 5500 Central Avenue, Boulder Colorado 80301. It is also available in the Washington, D.C. area at Kramer and Francis Scott Key book stores.

Harris Greene

#### Forgotten Crises

One of the problems for the American reader of Verrier is to remind himself constantly that Britain was having international crises between 1945 and the present which have long been forgotten in the U.S. Who recalls, for example, Britain's problems in 1966-67 with the Ibo revolt in Nigeria? This crisis was far overshadowed by the 1967 "Six Day War" between Israel and its Arab enemies: Egypt, Jordan and Syria. Or that the British had a headache in protecting Kuwait against Iraq in 1960, a year in which the American elections and the Bay of Pigs fiasco monopolized headlines in this country?

A thought-provoking book. That a string of British governments attempted to hold a rapidly dissolving empire in place by using shows-of-force and sophisticated intelligence gambits instead of the military muscle needed but non-existent, was truly a looking-glass unreality. But the fact that the British juggled an untenable situation as long as they did, excites admiration. And one good thing came out of it, not yet the case in our country: British intelligence and British diplomacy work relatively smoothly, hand in glove.

Harris Greene

## AFIO Chapter Activity

### Arizona

Arizona chapter held a meeting on November 12, in which it elected the following officers: president, Louise M. Hoppy; 1st vice president, Edmund C. Jilli; 2nd vice president, Lloyd G. Wiggins; secretary-treasurer, LTC Myron Smith, USA(ret).

### California

**San Diego Chapter.** Following its sterling performance as host chapter for the 1983 national convention, this chapter held a meeting on November 18 and heard AFIO life member Joe Elliot discuss defenses against, and detection of, wiretaps. The chapter's annual Christmas Party was held on December 9 at Oakwood Gardens in Coronado. The chapter welcomed seven new members.

### Florida

**Southwest Chapter.** AFIO President Dick Larkin spoke at a special luncheon meeting of the chapter on November 30, and had a good exchange of views with members present. On November 12, the chapter held a joint meeting with the Lee County Chapter of the Military Order of World Wars (Bill Hornaday is president of the MOWWW chapter as well as member of AFIO Southwest Chapter's executive committee). Speaker at this meeting was Philip Clarke, a veteran journalist and commentator.

**Suncoast Chapter.** AFIO President Dick Larkin spoke at a dinner meeting of this chapter on November 30 at the MacDill AFB Officers' Club, held jointly with the Tampa Navy League Council. General Larkin discussed Soviet weaponry and the need to upgrade NATO missiles in the face of the huge Soviet propaganda campaign against them. The new chapter directory lists 53 active members.

### Illinois

**Greater Chicago Chapter.** Tom Macke, chapter secretary, has written an excellent chapter report urging AFIO members in the Chicago area to get together to support AFIO's goals.

### Ohio

**Northern Ohio Chapter.** At this Chapter's fourth annual banquet, held in November at the Hermit Club in Cleveland and attended by 75 members and guests, David Atlee Phillips, AFIO founder and currently member of its board of directors, was guest speaker. Other AFIO members present at the occasion were Don Huefner, former AFIO board officer from the Washington, D.C. area, and LTC Sammy Snider, USAF(ret), from Wellsville, Pa. On November 21, Snider, a distinguished U-2 pilot, addressed an audience at Normandy High School in Cleveland.

## PERISCOPE Classified Section

### RUSSIAN TRANSLATOR/RESEARCH ANALYST

Applicant to be available on consultative contract basis. Must be ready to make excellent English translations of general, scientific and technical Russian language texts, and to give topical Soviet area studies support to research and policy study centers. Should have broad background in teaching, curriculum development, training and in cryptologic agencies. Apply to Claude O. Proctor, Director, Southwest Language Services, P.O. Box 1131, Georgetown, Texas 78627. Telephone (512) 863-8130.

### PLANNING RESEARCH CORPS (PRC) POSITIONS

PRC, leader in Navy systems engineering, is offering two employment opportunities. The first is for ship alteration technicians and specialists in the Washington, D.C. area, and requires an engineering degree or equivalent experience, as well as four or more years of hands-on experience with ship systems, AAW and ASW systems. The second job is one for senior communications engineer/analyst to assist in development of an intelligence/electronic warfare specification for the U.S. Army. Background in Army Sigint and working knowledge of ERADCOM, Army ACCS etc. desirable. Position is in McLean, Va area. Interested applicants for both jobs should call Joan Miller, PRC corporate manager for engineering staffing at (703) 556-2213 or 800-336-3772.



**Ohio Banqueteers.** AFIO Founder Dave Phillips chats with Barbara Larkin, Northwest Ohio chapter president, at the chapter's 1983 annual banquet.

## Kelly Johnson Honored

On November 7, 1983, President Reagan presented the National Security Medal to Clarence L. (Kelly) Johnson, the famed designer of U.S. military aircraft. Johnson, now 73 years old, and a vice-president of Lockheed Corporation, lives in Encino, California. He designed the P-38 fighter plane in World War II, the F-104, and the U-2 and SR-71 "spy planes".

Johnson's citation reads that he was presented the NSM for "exceptional meritorious service in a position of high responsibility", and had made "an outstanding contribution to the national security." This marks the first time that an aeronautical engineer has been given this high honor. Only 31 other persons have received the NSM. Johnson was previously awarded the Medal of Freedom in 1964 and the National Medal of Science in 1966, both presented by president Lyndon B. Johnson.

## Foreign Hostile Intelligence Services Support Middle East Terrorism

*Following is a reprint of excerpts from the text of a thoughtful analysis of the background of terror attacks on U.S. Marine and Embassy installations in Beirut as well as those against French and Israeli targets in Lebanon, which appeared in the December 30, 1983 issue of the New York Times:*

Security analysts point to a variety of reasons why they are convinced that a government intelligence organization—or something very similar, such as the intelligence arm of one of the Palestine Liberation Organization factions—must have been involved in all or most of the recent bombings.

Referring to the Oct. 23 bombings of the Marine Corps and French compounds in Beirut, a retired Middle Eastern intelligence expert said:

“There is absolutely no question that this attack was carried out by a professional intelligence organization. Anyone who says differently doesn’t know what he is talking about. There is much more to planning and executing a covert operation like this than meets the eye of the untrained observer.”

The intelligence expert explained that it was clear the bombers of the American and French compounds were working on the basis of a detailed operational plan, which he said was standard procedure in any complicated covert operation of this nature.

### Details About the Target

They clearly went according to the book, he said, and learned every detail about how the target worked, where the guards were posted, where the soldiers lived, what the operating procedures were at the entrances and exits, how many guards were posted, what weapons they could be expected to be carrying, what barriers had to be crossed, the structural design of the target, the quantity of explosives required to bring it down, where to place lookouts along the route and probably hundreds of other details.

“The more complete and complicated your operational intelligence, the more likely you are to succeed in the letter-perfect way in which they did,” the intelligence expert said. “The less you know about the target, the more likely you will be to make a mistake. And if you know nothing about how the target works, you are certain to make a mistake.”

### Intelligence Modus Operandi

Probably the most important indication that a well-trained professional intelligence organization was involved in most of these bombings was that, except in the case of Kuwait, the perpetrators left almost no trace of their identity. They conceived, planned and executed the operations without being found out, and in the intelligence business, one Arab security expert said, “that is what it is all about.”

Another hint that governments were involved, noted Professor Merari, the Israeli expert on terrorism, is the lack of straightforward claims of responsibility.

“When there is no clear-cut claim,” Mr. Merari said, “we tend to believe that a state is behind it. The whole purpose of terrorism usually is to claim credit. Every terrorist group ultimately is a political entity that is striving to promote a specific cause and attract more followers, whether to form a state or liberate a certain territory. The terror is only a medium to this end. Terrorist groups rarely do things they don’t publicize.”

“A state, however,” he added, “cannot afford to claim real credit for such operations since they would constitute *casus belli*. So in these cases there is usually no claim or false claims to throw people off the scent.”

### Islamic Holy War

That may very well be the case with the mysterious entity known as Islamic Holy War.

After the bombings at the embassy here, the Marine compound, in Tyre and in Kuwait, an unidentified man telephoned a Beirut news agency and asserted that the attacks were the work of Islamic Holy War. The caller never said the Islamic Holy War Organization, just Holy War. The press, anxious to explain what Islamic Holy War might be, immediately began labeling it pro-Iranian organization, and some even ascribed to it an ideology and links with other pro-Iranian groups.

At this point, security analysis believe that Islamic Holy War is either the deliberate fabrication of a government intelligence organization undertaking these attacks or is a name that a variety of different underground groups with like-minded objectives are adopting for a series of related or unrelated attacks against American, French and Israeli targets in the Middle East.

### Lack of Western Agents

Despite their leads, many analysts have been puzzled as to how all of the attacks could have been carried out without more specific intelligence being produced on who exactly is behind them.

There are several reasons, they said, why obtaining hard proof has been difficult.

First, the largest attacks appear to have been orchestrated by government agencies, bringing together disparate elements on an ad hoc basis for the specific job, after which they dissolved. Investigators may pick up a fragment of evidence here or a low-level operative there, but they are still several layers away from the ultimate masterminds, who hide behind “cutouts,” or front men.

The second reason is the difficulty Western governments face in gathering intelligence in the Middle East these days. Both the United States and Israel depended

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### In Memoriam

Mr. Karl H. W. Baarslag  
Tequesta, FL

Mr. John Harry Elrod  
Silesia, MD

Mr. John T. McCusker  
Redding, CA

Mr. Robert W. Middlesworth  
San Andreas, CA

Mr. Herbert E. Scott  
Punta Gorda, FL

### New Life Members

Mr. J. Jerome ALEXANDER  
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MAJ Chester Allan THOMAS, USA(Ret.)  
Arlington, VA 22203

Mr. Henry K. VOIGT  
210 Mendell Place  
New Castle, DE 19720

### NEW INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATE

McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Company  
St. Louis, MO

### New Members

Members who have joined AFIO since January 1, 1984 will be listed in the Spring issue of *Periscope*.

### DONATIONS

The following names have generously contributed amounts equal to or exceeding one year's annual dues.

Mr. William E. Colby  
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Cordelia T. Condray  
Cheverly, MD

The Honorable Hugh S. Cumming, Jr.  
Washington, DC

Edward M. Gunn, MD  
Hilton Head Island, SC

Mr. Otto T. Hess  
Bradenton, FL

COL Thomas F. Lancer, USA(Ret.)  
Washington, D.C.

Miss F. Catherine Rigsbee  
Saluda, NC

Mr. Michael C. Smith  
Chicago, IL

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE UNITS SUPPORT NEAR EAST TERROR

*(continued from page 6)*

heavily on agents and informers cultivated within the Palestine Liberation Organization for their information on subversive groups in the area. The Americans, it has been reported, were deprived of much of this intelligence when the P.L.O. pulled out of Beirut last year.

#### Layers of Terrorist Complicity

According to three different sources, interrogations have disclosed that there were at least two layers of individuals involved in the embassy attack.

The lowest level involved primarily local Lebanese of different religious backgrounds who were the operatives. These people were apparently recruited individually for specific roles, including carrying letters between different parties, providing information on the embassy layout and internal operations (a role said to have been played by the watchman), providing hideouts for planning meetings before the blast, ferrying explosives and helping to guide the truck on its deadly mission. Most of these people, the sources said, apparently worked for money.

Above these operatives was a second layer of supervisors, the men who were clearly planning and organizing the bombing, the sources said. It is understood from sources close to the investigation that these supervisors were Palestinians. They said it was not clear at this time whether they were working individually for a still higher authority, such as Syria, or on behalf of a specific Palestinian guerrilla faction.

They were, however, intelligence professionals, and some Middle Eastern security sources are understood to believe they may have been linked to the Syrian-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, led by Ahmed Jabril, a group known for its skill and innovation with remote-control explosive devices along the lines used in the embassy bombing.

## From the President's Desk:

The recent publication of the reports of the Department of Defense Commission on the Beirut terror bombing of our Marines and of the Kissinger Committee on Central America should provide much-needed catalysts for law makers and policy makers to accelerate the restoration of the decimated ranks of our intelligence community. Both reports made an excellent case for the long-range, consistent intelligence capability which AFIO has espoused. Both reports also espoused the grave seriousness of the current situation because the capability was stripped away some years ago. I suggest that we all use these bipartisan findings in whatever fora we can find, to quicken the drum-beat of the revitalization process.

Many of our Chapters are stepping out smartly in conducting terrorist symposia, and deserve our "atta-boys." The topic is attractive because the menace is so real; the solution, though, is complex, time-consuming, and may require legal action or new interpretations of existing law.

Meanwhile, while the free world burns and explodes, the playmakers in the Kremlin continue to pout about our unwillingness to forfeit the European issue, continue to violate previous treaties, accords, and near-treaties, continue to castigate western firm leadership, and to subvert the NATO deployment decision. It will be interesting to count the anti-nuclear demonstrators in East Germany and Czechoslovakia; it will be sad to trace



Richard X. Larkin, AFIO President

their exodus into the gulags and camps for their re-education on the difference between a Soviet nuclear missile and our "imperialistic offensive" one.

As we watch the world events and make a contribution when we see the opening, I urge you all to be alert for potential new members for AFIO whose addition to our ranks you are willing to endorse. Quality of members remains our primary goal but a little more quantity couldn't hurt a bit.

In the interest of improving AFIO as an organization, I would urge you to read Dick Bates' piece in this issue concerning changes in the Articles of Incorporation and the By-Laws. We would really appreciate nominations for the Board from our members so that the Board of Directors reflects the will of *all* members.

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## Welch Memorial Fund Nears \$50,000 Goal

AFIO members will recall that two years ago a Richard S. Welch Memorial Fund was created at Harvard University for the purpose of teaching and talking about the role of intelligence in the formation of U.S. policy. This fund commemorates Welch, at that time CIA station chief in Greece, who was murdered outside his residence in Athens of December 23, 1975 by assassins as yet unknown.

Co-chairman of this fund are John A. Bross and Christopher May, both retired CIA officers and both Harvard alumni, as was Welch. A distinguished committee for the fund includes former CIA directors (Ambassador) Richard Helms and William Colby.

Goal for the Fund was set at \$50,000. As of January 1, 1984, the committee had raised about \$39,000. In 1983, the first Richard Welch Research Fellow in intelligence, Roger Hamburg of Indiana-South Bend, took up residence at Harvard's Center for International Affairs (CFIA) in Cambridge, Mass, thanks to the separate generosity of Frank Boas.

The committee would very much like to reach its \$50,000 financial goal in 1984. AFIO members and others interested in this constructive concept to memorialize Welch may send tax-free contributions to the Richard S. Welch Memorial Fund, c/o Dean Bayley Mason, John F. Kennedy School of Government, 79 Boylston Street, Cambridge, Mass 02138.

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## AFIO Educational Monograph Series In High Gear

More than 9500 copies have been printed and distributed of AFIO's initial educational monograph, Hans Moses' "The Clandestine Service of the Central Intelligence Agency." The monograph's popularity among members and in the intelligence community remains high. It was first published in mid-1983.

AFIO's second monograph in this series, "National Security and the First Amendment" by John Warner, AFIO's board member and retired CIA general counsel, is in its final preparatory stages. Its publication will probably occur in spring 1984. All AFIO members in good standing will receive a copy of this monograph.

A third paper in the educational series, one on the Soviet KGB, is also being processed at AFIO national headquarters and will probably be published later in 1984.

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