

Organizing Notes

June 1981

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A Role for the CIA in El Salvador?

As the Reagan administration seeks to increase military and economic aid to the junta in El Salvador, allegations of a different kind of American involvement—CIA covert operations—are becoming more frequent and alarming.

Particular attention has been focused on possible CIA responsibility for developing a February 23 State Department "White Paper" which "proves" that the Soviet Union and Cuba have provided substantial aid to Salvadorean leftists. The evidence has been used as a major lobbying tool by the Reagan administration to increase aid to the junta. It has also served as a rationale for labeling opposition to current American policy as "communist orchestrated."

According to ex-CIA officers Philip Agee and Ralph McGehee—who have attacked the White Paper in recent articles—the document resembles propaganda pieces they saw prepared during their service with the Agency. Agee and McGehee have attacked the paper for inaccurate translations, inconsistencies, and in some cases, for deliberate fabrication of evidence. In the past, the CIA has used similar documents and press releases to "prove" Communist infiltration in Guatemala (1954), Indonesia (1965), Chile (the late 1960's) and Vietnam, among other places.

In late January, reports of a series of Soviet-Cuban sponsored guerilla raids into El Salvador from Nicaragua were widely circulated. In an article published in the March 23, 1981 issue of *The Nation*, Ralph McGehee wrote that, after the guerilla raids, "two Salvadorean government officials resigned, charging that the 'two invasions' were staged in order to justify the sending in of American troops." McGehee characterized the reports as a "probable CIA deception operation."

Adding to speculation about possible CIA involvement in El Salvador, CIA supporters and critics have drawn parallels in the media between US efforts to aid land reform in El Salvador, and the Phoenix Program in Vietnam, carried out a decade ago under CIA direction. US encouragement of Salvadorean land reform has come chiefly from the American Institute for Free Labor Development, founded in 1962 as a joint effort of American labor and multinational corporations to encourage social and educational development in the third

world. In the past, AIFLD has been the subject of some controversy, carrying with it charges of complicity with the CIA in Latin America.

Finally, the Reagan administration's hasty attempt to push Congress toward repealing the five-year-old Clark Amendment ban on CIA covert operations in Angola, further increases skepticism about the extent of US "aid" to troubled areas of the world, especially El Salvador. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 3.)

On the Homefront:

Reagan Views the Opposition

Protest against American intervention in El Salvador has been intense in the past few months. Ronald Reagan had a few words to say about opposition to his policy in a March 29 interview with the *Washington Post*:

... But I do think that we have to recognize that the campaign against what we're doing, the helping of El Salvador, is a pretty concerted and well-orchestrated thing, propaganda that I think has confused a great many people and many well-meaning people ... it's even been worldwide. And you find the same slogans being used in demonstrations in European countries about the United States in El Salvador. You find it here ... There were some of those demonstrators in Canada on our recent trip. Incidentally, that's another thing we've done in these first 48 days. The placards were the same. The slogans were the same there.

And you can't, when we have been able to establish with our white paper that this is Soviet-backed, that it is Cuban-backed, the surrogates of Cuba are in the front line in providing the material, training of the guerilla fighters, all of these things, you have to assume that they must also have a hand then in the propaganda.

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Campaign for Political Rights

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Justice Department Begins Assault on the FOIA

Fears that the Reagan Administration will seek limitations on the Freedom of Information Act appear to be justified, in light of a memorandum issued by Attorney General William French Smith on May 4. The memo, circulated to all federal agencies, announced a change in Justice Department policy regarding the FOIA, allowing agencies to withhold requested documents that would have been released under previous guidelines. Under the new policy, agencies no longer need to show that "demonstrable harm" would result from the release of material that the agency seeks to withhold.

In effect, the policy change means that the Justice Department will now defend agency FOIA denials in "borderline" cases that would not have been defended under guidelines issued by former Attorney General Griffin Bell in 1977.

While attorneys and organizers familiar with the FOIA disagree on the actual impact of Smith's policy change, all agree that his recent action is a sign of things to come. Already, Attorney General Smith has solicited suggestions from agency heads concerning "reforms" they would like to see made in the FOIA. These "reforms" are expected to be further limitations on the application of the Act, in keeping with the restrictive interpretation of the Act reflected in the May 4 memorandum. In addition, Vice President Bush has gone on record saying he believes federal regulations have gone too far in providing public access to government files.

Following the issuance of the Smith memo, a Justice Department spokesperson indicated that the Administration might incorporate provisions of a bill introduced by Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT) into its own FOIA legislative proposal. The Hatch bill (S. 587) includes provisions that would limit individuals and organizations to one request per agency per year, impose an automatic \$10 filing fee, relax deadlines for government compliance with the law, and substantially broaden the number of law enforcement and intelligence agency records that can be withheld under the Act.

A further indication of what might be expected in a Reagan FOIA proposal is a CIA request made earlier this year to completely exempt the agency from the FOIA. The FBI is known to favor a similar exemption for its records, and there is sentiment within the Administration to honor these requests. The Reagan FOIA legislative package is expected to be introduced later this summer.

July Fourth—15th Anniversary of the FOIA

A number of organizations working to protect the Freedom of Information Act have designated the Fourth of July as a day of activity in support of the Act. The Act was originally signed into law on July 4, 1966, and is now being threatened on its fifteenth anniversary.

Supporters of the Act are encouraged to hold press conferences, release statements, and request placement of relevant editorials in newspapers throughout the country. For more information or assistance in planning events, contact the Campaign office.

FOIA Hearings Scheduled

Plans for comprehensive hearings this summer on the Freedom of Information Act have been announced by subcommittee leaders in the Senate and House.

Senate

Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT), chair of the Subcommittee on the Constitution of the Senate Judiciary Committee, will begin hearings on the FOIA on July 15. The hearings are expected to continue through the summer. Of particular concern to the subcommittee could be S. 1235, introduced by Sen. Alphonse D'Amato (R-NY), and S. 1273, introduced by Sen. John Chafee (R-RI). Both bills would virtually exempt the CIA from the Act.

House

Representative Glenn English (D-OK), chair of the Government Information and Individual Rights Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee, is planning three days of hearings on July 14-16. According to English, the subcommittee does not plan to focus on any specific legislation, but will concentrate instead on how well the Act is working. English is specifically interested in hearing testimony from "those who use the FOIA and those who are affected by it." Those interested in testifying should contact the subcommittee by June 22; written testimony will be accepted for the record until 30 days after the hearings. The subcommittee can be contacted at 2157 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Clark Amendment Update

House

On May 12, the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted 19-5 to strike repeal of the Clark Amendment from the 1982 foreign aid authorization bill. Passed in 1976, the Clark Amendment requires Congressional approval of any military aid to the contending factions in Angola.

The Foreign Affairs Committee vote followed the Africa Subcommittee's resounding recommendation in late April that repeal of the Clark Amendment at this time would be a big mistake. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 3). Now, an attempt will probably be made to attach a repeal amendment to the foreign aid bill when it reaches the House floor.

Senate

Bowing to strong Administration pressure, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 10-2 on May 13 to repeal the five-year-old Clark Amendment. The vote came after a bipartisan compromise had been reached to include language disclaiming any inference that the repeal was an endorsement for providing assistance for military or paramilitary operations in Angola. The Committee lifted requirements for specific Congressional approval of such assistance, but maintained the stipulation that the President must submit a report detailing the reasons for providing the assistance, as well as the amount and purpose. The report, which may be classified, must contain a Presidential determination that concrete progress has been made toward a settlement for Namibian independence and that the proposed assistance would not substantially impair efforts for such a long settlement.

The full Senate is expected to follow the lead of the Foreign Relations Committee. If the Senate amendment remains intact and the House holds firm against the repeal, the issue will be taken up in a House-Senate conference.

The Lefever Nomination:**Should the CIA Use Professionals for Cover?**

On May 18 and 19, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held confirmation hearings on the appointment of Ernest Lefever as Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs. Questions about Lefever's views on the CIA's use of clergy, academics, and press groups for cover were raised during the testimony by Senators Sarbanes (D-MD), Tsongas (D-MA), and Percy (R-IL). Senator Sarbanes introduced the issue with a direct question to Dr. Lefever, resulting in the following interchange:

Lefever: No, I do not believe that that should be a practice of the CIA. I do believe that every American, regardless of profession, should not be legislatively barred from voluntarily cooperating with any U.S. government agency . . .

Sarbanes: Do you believe the agency should undertake to cooperate with an American citizen wishing to do so if the citizen is a member of the clergy or a journalist?

Lefever: I think that is a question between the citizen concerned and whether he felt he could serve his country by providing useful information. I think he should be free to do so . . .

Lefever: I do not think the CIA should go out of its way to recruit, in fact should not recruit, missionaries abroad. That is quite a different thing from a missionary who witnesses an insurrection up country and a month or so later is down in the capital city where there is an American embassy and he goes in and tells the ambassador or someone else in the embassy what he saw . . .

Lefever's answers to Sen. Tsongas's questions on this topic were similarly vague.

The Churches Respond

The next day, Senator Percy followed up a discussion about CIA use of professionals by asking a panel of religious leaders what they thought of Lefever's position condoning payment to missionaries for assisting the CIA. Sen. Percy read testimony on that subject made by Lefever last year before the House Intelligence Committee (see *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 2). The Senator then asked, "What adverse circumstances, if any, could result from this policy?" Dr. Bill Howard, President of the National Council of Churches, said that after the matter resurfaced last year, he visited missionaries and asked them the same question; they told him they were already beginning to feel their credibility compromised by Lefever's statement.

Rev. Martin Deppe of the United Methodist Church reinforced Dr. Howard's opposition to Lefever's position. He reported that the UMC had not only passed a resolution prohibiting clergy from working with the CIA, but also had inserted this resolution into their permanent book of discipline.

A member of the National Association of Evangelicals (who spoke as an individual and not a representative of the group) concurred that many members of his organization were opposed to CIA use of missionaries.

Many Senators have asked Reagan to withdraw Lefever's nomination for numerous reasons, but a vote by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is still expected in mid-June (which will then be followed by a full floor vote of the Senate). For more information on CIA use of professionals, contact Susan Benda at the Campaign. For information on the Ad Hoc Committee of the Human Rights Community (established in opposition to Lefever's nomination), contact Bill Goodfellow, Center for International Policy, 120 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 544-4666.

Lefever Targets His Opposition

While Ernest Lefever lobbied for confirmation as Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, he tagged several religious, human rights, and research groups as participants in a "communist disinformation" campaign. The public first learned of Lefever's smears during his confirmation hearing on May 18. Then, Senators Tsongas (D-MA), Percy (R-IL), and Pell (D-RI) questioned Lefever about charges he had made to each of them prior to the hearing, that his opposition was communist-inspired.

During the hearing, Senator Helms (R-NC) not only reinforced Lefever's charges, but also encouraged him to elaborate on charges he had made earlier that the World Council of Churches supported terrorist groups around the world. (The World Council of Churches has taken no position on the nomination.)

Senator Helms expressed his concern about the organizations opposing Lefever's appointment by saying that he wanted to "question the credibility" of the National Council of Churches as a representative

group adequately reflecting the views of its membership. He personally attacked Dr. William Howard, the President of the National Council of Churches, during his testimony opposing Lefever's nomination.

Helms told Howard: "You came here as an expert on human rights, and you attack a man of fine character." Howard replied: "The nominee owes us all an apology for saying that opposition to him is orchestrated by communists. I do not come here to attack him personally. I attack his record only." Helms' questions to Howard were quite lengthy, and included totally irrelevant questions such as "What do you think of William Kuntzler?"

After the two days of hearings, the controversial nominee embellished claims against his opposition during media interviews, although he cancelled some appearances following media reports of his attacks on his critics. Lefever now maintains that there is both "honest" and "other" opposition to his appointment.

Denton's Subcommittee Hears Testimony on Agents' Identities Bills

Shareholders Vote on Corporate Relationship to Universities with Guidelines Governing Intelligence Agencies

Among the shareholder proposals listed in the notice for the American Telephone and Telegraph's 1981 annual meeting, was a motion that the "corporation, its subsidiaries, affiliates, and agents" make no contributions to schools that "restrict or attempt to restrict contacts between any intelligence agency of the United States and members of the academic community of such educational institutions . . ." The AT&T directors recommended that shareholders vote against the proposal; stating "Whether association with intelligence activities is consistent with the spirit of free inquiry which is the university's basic mission is a legitimate and serious question that the universities themselves should be permitted to examine without fear of economic sanctions." They cited conclusions of the 1976 Church Committee Report, regarding the CIA and the academic community. Since that report was released, more than a dozen universities have adopted guidelines governing agency activity on campus, and at least as many universities have similar guidelines under development.

On April 15, at AT&T's annual meeting in Houston, the shareholders voted against the resolution 472,261,000 (93%) to 34,964,000 (7%). Since the resolution received more than three percent of the vote, it qualifies to reappear in next year's proxy statement.

More than twenty other corporations (including Chase Manhattan Bank, Exxon, Texas Instruments, Scott Paper, Polaroid and IBM) had the same proposal in their 1981 proxy statements. On the average, votes favoring the resolution tallied less than three percent.

Environmental and Safe Energy Groups Urge President to Protect Political Rights

In a May 25 letter criticizing Administration attempts to expand domestic security investigations, 13 national safe energy and environmental groups challenged President Reagan to explain how he will protect the political rights of all citizens.

The groups criticized the Administration's efforts to revise Carter's Executive Order 12036 which places some restrictions on domestic investigations. Reagan's proposed executive order is still under review (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 2).

Signing the letter were: Citizens' Energy Project, Critical Mass Energy Project, Environmental Action, Environmental Action Foundation, Environmentalists for Full Employment, Environmental Policy Center, Friends of the Earth, Mobilization for Survival, Natural Resource Defense Council, Nuclear Information and Resource Service, Karen Silkwood Fund, Sierra Club and Union of Concerned Scientists.

Jeremiah Denton's (R-AL) Judiciary Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism held hearings May 8 on the Intelligence Identities Protection Act (S 391). Testimony was heard from representatives of the Justice Department, CIA, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Association of Former Intelligence Officers and Senator John Chafee (R-RI), who played a key role in efforts to enact agents' identities legislation in last year's Congress.

The subcommittee does not plan to hold additional hearings on the legislation. Subcommittee and full committee mark-ups are likely to occur in mid- to late June, and it is anticipated that S 391 will go directly to the Senate floor.

The House Intelligence Committee's Subcommittee on Legislation, which held hearings in April on its version of the Intelligence Identities Legislation (HR 4), is expected to mark-up the legislation in mid-June. The bill will then be voted on by the full committee, and may be referred to the House Judiciary's Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, chaired by Don Edwards (D-CA), where it could be the subject of additional hearings.

CIA Asks Congress to Authorize Searches in Agent Disclosure Cases

CIA Director William Casey has suggested that Congress authorize surprise searches for "work product" and other "documentary materials" when reporters are under investigation for unauthorized disclosure of information identifying covert agents. In a letter to Edward Boland (D-MA), chair of the House Intelligence Committee, Casey recommended that Congress amend a statute responding to the Supreme Court's decision in *Zurcher v. Stanford*. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 4, 5). The statute requires law enforcement officials to use subpoenas rather than search warrants to obtain documentary materials from journalists and broadcasters not suspected of committing the crimes under investigation. It contains an exception, however, which permits surprise searches in espionage cases, and Casey would like to extend that provision to disclosures arising under either the House or Senate version of the Agents Identities Protection Act.

The Campaign for Political Rights' Special Report, **Internal Security: Operation Revival**, is available in bulk orders. The report, which appeared in the March/April issue of *Organizing Notes*, outlines the history of past Congressional internal security committees and the move to revive them in this Congress. The report also includes a directory of organizations to contact for legal and political information on the subject, and lists relevant materials and films that can be used by organizers to raise public awareness of the internal security issue. At the Campaign's request, the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation (formerly the National Committee to Abolish HUAC), assisted Campaign staff in the preparation of this report. 1-10 copies: 30¢ apiece; 20¢ for 10 or more. Send check or money order to the Campaign for Political Rights, 201 Massachusetts Ave. NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.

Agents' Identities Bill—Renewed Opposition

In the 97th Congress, the Intelligence Identities Protection Act has once again attracted opposition from civil liberties, press and other public interest groups. The Senate and the House are considering different versions. Some groups have voiced opposition to the bills in entirety; other organizations have focused on the most controversial third section of the legislation, which would make it a crime to disclose information leading to the identification of an agent, informant or source of the CIA or FBI even if the information was obtained from non-classified sources.

American Civil Liberties Union: Statement by Jerry Berman and Morton Halperin on behalf of the ACLU before the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism of the Senate Judiciary Committee, May 8, 1981.

We believe that section 601(c) is facially unconstitutional in punishing the publication of information which has come into the possession of private citizens, the public and the press. We believe this is so even if the information were classified . . . but particularly because it includes information—however sensitive—which has come into the public domain. The government has a right to restrict sensitive information, but it cannot attempt to punish its publication once it has become public or come into the possession of the press. A line of Supreme Court cases supports this position.

Americans for Democratic Action: Letter from Leon Shull, National Director, to Senator Joseph Biden, Jr., May 7, 1981.

Section 601(c) endangers first amendment rights by permitting prior restraint of the press. It far exceeds the legitimate purpose of the Intelligence Identities Protection Act, the protection of the identities of covert agents abroad. It should not be necessary for the U.S. to muzzle the press and forbid the publication of unclassified information in order to meet foreign policy objectives.

American Newspaper Publishers Association; National Newspaper Association; Association of American Publishers; American Society of Newspaper Editors; Radio-Television News Directors Association; The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press; Freedom of Information Committee; Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi: Letter to the Chairman of the House Intelligence Subcommittee on Legislation, April 6, 1981.

We understand that the intent of this legislation is to protect the lives of our intelligence agents. We concur completely and heartily with that goal.

However, the path which is being taken to reach that goal is not only ineffective but dangerous. The U.S. Supreme Court has clearly and consistently maintained the right of the press to publish any information which is obtained through legal means . . . Enactment of Section 501(c) clearly would violate this very fundamental and historic principle.

Anti-Repression Resource Team: Letter from Ken Lawrence, Director, to the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, February 7, 1981.

Why do we name the names of agents? The main reason, of course, is the Nuremberg Principle, that people must be held accountable, as individuals, for their actions, and cannot hide behind the anonymity of being mere soldiers following orders. Since the clandestine activities of the intelligence agencies are usually illegal under the laws of countries where they are conducted, often under international law as well, and frequently even under U.S. law, the most important result of a law protecting the identities of clandestine agents would be to shield them from criminal liabilities for their actions .

Association of American Publishers: Statement, April 29, 1981.

On Section 501(c) of HR 4: Such language would seem to offer little assurance to the publisher of any of a number of types of books discussing governmental affairs, for example: investigative works which legitimately seek to expose a pattern of illegal or unconstitutional behavior on the part of intelligence agents or agents overseas, or in the case of the FBI, within the United States; works concerning foreign policy and national security which seek to influence legislative or Presidential policy; analytical or historical studies of intelligence agency objectives, policies and programs; or narrative accounts by former agents themselves who seek to describe events through which they have lived and which provide insight into government operations and activities.

Middle East Research and Information Project: Letter to the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism, May 6, 1981.

Section 601(c): . . . this provision serves no useful security purpose. Rather, it impedes the legitimate circulation of information and critical discussion among US citizens concerning vital issues of foreign policy. We believe it is unconstitutional in imposing prior restraint on the free press. It is distinctly not in the interests of the American people.

National Committee Against Repressive Legislation: Letter from Esther Hearst and Lorraine Petti to Sen. Jeremiah Denton, Chair, Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism, May 4, 1981.

We believe that the current bill, S. 391, would pose serious threats to freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Civil liberties in our country are endangered by efforts to protect national security interests, when those efforts fail to give due consideration to the constitutional implications of curtailing necessary public debate.

National Lawyers Guild, Baltimore Chapter: Letter from Christine Williams, Coordinator, to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, May 13, 1981.

On HR 4: The proposed legislation would impose criminal penalties on any person who, after learning that an organization had been infiltrated by an intelligence agency because of suspected foreign connections, shared that information with any other person. In addition, the press would be subject to criminal penalties for reporting on the infiltration. Because the penalties apply even if the information is obtained from public sources, characterization of the proposed legislation as an "official secrets act" seems accurate.

New Democratic Coalition: Statement, May 7, 1981.

The Senate of the United States must recognize and reject S 391 for what it is: an official secrets act, providing a cover for potential questionable and even illegal activities of our CIA and FBI of which there have been so many in the past decade.

Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press: Statement to Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism of the Senate Judiciary Committee, May 1981.

On S 391: This bill, with its severe criminal penalties for news reporters, amounts to an Official Secrets Cover-Up Act for the intelligence community because it authorizes the conviction and jailing of newsmen without any showing that identifying an intelligence agent has caused harm to the national security . . . The solution to this problem of agents identities is not to prosecute the press. The solution is for the CIA to provide better cover for its agents and to remove them from danger when their identities become known.

Society of Professional Journalists/Sigma Delta Chi: Testimony of Robert Lewis before the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, April 8, 1981.

At bottom, HR 4 is an attempt to substitute the Congress for the press as a kind of "super editor"; a well-intentioned effort to declare legislatively that a species of information is irrelevant to citizens in a democracy. The Society believes such legislation is unconstitutional.

Washington Office on Africa: Letter from Jean Sindab, Executive Director to Sen. Strom Thurmond, Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee, May 6, 1981.

. . . our reading of S 391 indicates that Section 601(c) would make it impossible to discuss the foreign policy issues involved in the possible renewal of CIA support for parties in Angola.

Women in Communications: Statement of Kathleen Larey Lewton, President, to House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, April 30, 1981.

Because the names of agents are available in public sources, any group—including terrorists or foreign intelligence agencies—can get information easily. Those people are far outside this country's law. They are not easily caught and punished. If HR 4 becomes law, only our own country's investigative reporters, writers, and scholars, doing legitimate work using non-classification data to inform the public, will be punished.

Women Strike for Peace: Statement, May 7, 1981.

Ever since our group organized in lawful and constitutionally protected protest against nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere, our activities have been surveilled by the CIA and several US intelligence agencies—such as during the secret COINTELPRO and CHAOS programs. We have brought suits against the FBI and the CIA for damages suffered during that surveillance of lawful political activity. Our interpretation of S 391 is that Section 601(c) would place a criminal penalty on those members of Women Strike for Peace who identify agents who unlawfully infiltrate our meetings.

Senate: S 391, Section 601(c)

House: HR 4, Section 501(c)

Local Anti-Spying Legislation:**The Seattle Ordinance Two Years Later**

In July, the Seattle anti-spying ordinance will observe its second birthday. Passed unanimously by the Seattle City Council in 1979, the ordinance is the nation's only local law regulating police intelligence activities. The Seattle ordinance prohibits police from conducting surveillance, infiltrating organizations, or keeping files for political purposes. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 3, No. 5.) Because the ordinance is the first of its kind, the law requires a review by the City Council after 18 months of implementation.

In February, the Police Intelligence Auditor, an independent reviewer whose position was established by the ordinance, presented his first year's report. After extensive investigation of police files, indexes and procedures, and lengthy conversations with police officials, the auditor, David Hoff, found that the police had not "substantially violated" the ordinance and had attempted "in good faith" to comply with it.

The Seattle Coalition on Government Spying (SCOGS), which lobbied and organized support for the ordinance in 1979, issued its own report in May. SCOGS supported continuation of the ordinance and argued for the addition of certain provisions not included in the ordinance when it was passed. The police have also prepared a report. The Mayor will present his own recommendations to the City Council in July, after reviewing all the reports. Contact: Tom Parsons, SCOGS, 2101 Smith Tower, Seattle, WA 98104 (206) 624-2180.

Proposed Anti-Spying Bills

Connecticut. Despite public support, a bill that would have prohibited political spying in Connecticut died in committee in April after the Joint Judiciary Committee chair failed to schedule the bill for a full committee vote.

The bill, HB 6853, would have forbidden any officer, employee or agent of any law enforcement agency from engaging in political surveillance, including infiltrating or harassing organizations. The bill includes requirements for keeping records and standards for investigations related to specific criminal acts.

The joint House and Senate Judiciary Committee held a public hearing on the bill March 26. Friendly witnesses included Thomas Emerson, a Constitutional scholar affiliated with Yale Law School, and Roger Frey, who chairs the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union. The chief State's Attorney, Austin McGuigan, opposed the bill saying it would interfere with legitimate investigations. Supporters plan to have the bill introduced in the 1982 legislative session. Contact: Bill Olds, Connecticut Civil Liberties Union, 57 Pratt Street, Hartford, CT 06103 (203) 247-9823.

District of Columbia. In April, District of Columbia City Council Chair Arrington Dixon introduced the Police Investigations Act of 1981, which would prohibit political surveillance and infiltration by the city's Metropolitan Police Department. The bill forbids the police from collecting and disseminating information obtained illegally, and sets criteria for initiating investigations. The Police Investigations Act has been referred to the Council's Judiciary Committee; hearings are expected to be scheduled during the summer.

The legislation was drafted by members of the ACLU of the National Capital Area and the D.C. Committee for the Bill of Rights. The two groups are also working on *Hobson v. Wilson*, the major lawsuit charging DC police with spying and infiltration of the civil rights, anti-war and women's movement. The suit is expected to reach the courts in the fall. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 1.) Contact: Leslie Harris, ACLU of the National Capital Area, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20003 (202) 544-1076.

More On Local Legislation**Maryland Anti-Klan Bill Withdrawn**

A Senate bill that would have enabled authorities to prosecute Ku Klux Klan members was withdrawn one week after it was introduced when it was pointed out that the bill could affect labor strikes, civil disobedience, and other forms of protest. Senator Bourne introduced Senate Bill 1060 on February 25, following a series of cross burnings and other Klan-sponsored incidents. The bill would have made it a misdemeanor for anyone to participate in or to be a member of a group which advocated violence, intended to use unlawful violence, or participated in illegal activities.

Within a week after the bill was introduced, an ad hoc group of Baltimore activists met to discuss ways to stop it. Bourne announced he was withdrawing the bill, the same day that a hearing had been scheduled on it. Contact: Chris Williams, National Lawyers Guild, 438 E. Cross Street, Baltimore, MD 21230.

Bills to criminalize Klan activities have also been introduced in California, New York, Oregon, and other states. Some, such as the Maryland Senate bill, have been criticized because they could be used against left activists.

New Hampshire Bills Aimed at Anti-Nuclear Activists Defeated

In early May, the New Hampshire House of Representatives defeated a bill passed earlier by the Senate, which would have made it a felony for two or more people to agree to publicly declare their intent to commit a crime. The 1981 legislative session ended several weeks later, thus stopping further consideration of the bill. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 2.)

The bill, sponsored by conservative Senate President Robert Monier, was aimed specifically at anti-nuclear groups that have held demonstrations at the Seabrook nuclear site. Representatives of the State AFL-CIO, the state's teachers' union, the New Hampshire Civil Liberties Union, and anti-nuclear activists had opposed the bill during a house hearing earlier this spring.

A companion bill, making it a felony to enter any nuclear facility with the intention of committing an illegal act, even if the act is never committed, was also stopped. Contact: Robin Read, PO Box 383, Portsmouth, NH 03282 (603) 431-5494.

Texas Fingerprinting Bill Defeated

House Bill 372, allowing fingerprinting of all current and future employees of mental health/mental retardation facilities died when the five-month legislative session ended in May. The bill was intended to protect patients at the facilities, but drew sharp criticism from the Texas State Employees Union, the state ACLU, and others, who said the bill would permit arbitrary fingerprinting even if no criminal activity was believed to be occurring. Union members were particularly concerned that the bill might silence future whistleblowers concerned about conditions at the facilities. Contact: Mary Kieki, Texas State Employees Union, CWA/AFL-CIO, 503 A West 15th Street, Austin, TX 78701 (512) 454-3771.

Litigation**Chicago Signs Spy Suit Settlement**

Culminating a seven-year legal struggle, the City of Chicago on April 24 signed a proposed federal court order restricting the intelligence gathering activities of the Chicago Police Department. If approved by the court, the agreed order will finally terminate litigation of the lawsuits initiated in 1974 on behalf of the Alliance to End Repression, American Civil Liberties Union, and dozens of other organizations.

According to Matthew Piers, attorney for the ACLU plaintiffs, the agreement "constitutes the most outstanding set of regulations of intelligence and investigative activities anywhere in the country." Attorneys for the People's Law Office, however, have filed objections to the settlement, contending that its provisions are inadequate and unfair to some members of the plaintiff class.

The agreed order sets out specific procedures for police investigations, totally prohibits certain police activities, provides for periodic independent audits of compliance, and retains court jurisdiction for enforcement of the agreement. A similar settlement with the FBI was signed in December 1980, and the parties are awaiting final court approval of that agreement. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 1.) Contact: Richard Gutman, Esq., 407 S. Dearborn #690, Chicago, IL 60605, (312) 922-5413; Flint Taylor, Esq., People's Law Office, 343 S. Dearborn #1607, Chicago, IL 60604, (312) 663-5046.

Secret Proceeding Challenged in Truong Case

Arguments were heard before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals on May 5 in the case of David Truong, convicted in 1978 of conspiracy to commit espionage. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 2, No. 7.) At issue in the hearing was whether a trial court review of documents not considered in the original trial could properly be conducted without the participation of Truong's counsel. Such review had been ordered by the appellate court in July 1980. The government contends that such secret proceedings are permissible under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. Contact: Viet Nam Trial Support Committee, 1322 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 332-2120.

"Gag Order" Challenged in Puerto Rico

The imposition of a "gag order," barring press coverage of a significant political trial in Puerto Rico, was challenged in proceedings before the First Circuit Court of Appeals on May 8. The contested order was issued in the "Cerro Maravilla Case," initiated two years ago by the families of two young Puerto Rican independence activists who were killed in a police ambush.

In addition to denying members of the press access to depositions taken in the case, the order also prevents disclosure of such information to an investigative committee of the Puerto Rico Senate and to the plaintiffs themselves. Contact: Jose Antonio Lugo, Esq., Center for Constitutional Rights, 853 Broadway, New York, NY 10003, (212) 674-3303.

Seattle Police Expelled from LEIU Because of Ordinance

SCOGS learned during the review of the Seattle anti-spying ordinance that last fall, the Seattle Police Department was expelled from the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit due to LEIU concern about the ordinance.

The LEIU is a nationwide association of state and local police intelligence officials, which was criticized by the Campaign for Political Rights and local activists in 1978 for disseminating information about political activists. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 2, No. 6 and 8.)

In a letter dated October 28, 1980, LEIU notified the Seattle Police that the department's membership had been terminated by the national board. The board expressed concern for the security and privacy of LEIU information held by the police, referring to the independent police intelligence auditor who would have access to all files held by the department. The Board requested that the department return all LEIU subject cards and files.

LEIU expelled the Seattle Police before in 1978, after SCOGS attempted to gain access to the LEIU cards by making a request for LEIU documents under the Washington State Public Disclosure Law. The department was readmitted six months later, however. LEIU documents recently obtained by SCOGS show that some efforts have been made to purge political information from the LEIU's system.

During the review process, the Seattle Coalition also learned that the Seattle Police Department did not apply for membership in the Western States Information Network. The WSIN is one of seven multi-state and regional intelligence projects assisting state and local police with organized crime investigations. Like LEIU, WSIN strictly limits access to WSIN-distributed information. The Seattle Police interpreted WSIN bylaws on access as being in conflict with the ordinance's provision for an independent auditor, even though the law includes stringent penalties against leaking of the auditor of information seen during review of the files.

... UPDATE ... UPDATE ... UPDATE ... UPDATE**News**

ACLU/MEESE. Counselor to the President Edwin Meese said in a speech that the ACLU was in effect a "criminals lobby" because it has worked for legislation that he characterized as "opposed to law enforcement." White House press secretary Larry Speakes later said Meese had been speaking for himself and not for the Administration. Another close Reagan associate, University of California regent William Wilson, suggested recently in a letter to a fellow regent that it was logical to think groups like the ACLU are protected and "supported by those whom they in turn are helping, namely, organized crime." (WP, 5/15/81; NYT, 5/18/81.)

DIA/COVERT ACTION IN LAOS. A secret U.S.-financed reconnaissance team was sent into Laos in May to determine whether American POWs were being held in a prison camp there, as suggested by overhead photographs. The mission was coordinated by the Defense Intelligence Agency and is reported to have been conducted partly to preempt a similar attempt by a private group which included families of American POW/MIAs. The team found no evidence that Americans were in the camp. (WP, 5/21/81.)

CIA/MKULTRA. A Montreal hospital agreed to pay \$41,000 and court costs to a Canadian woman allegedly subjected to CIA-funded psychiatric experiments at the hospital. (NYT, 5/16/81)

CIA/TERPIL. Former CIA officer Frank Terpil and a partner, George Korkola, were convicted in absentia by the New York Supreme Court for selling 10,000 machine guns to undercover detectives. Terpil has also allegedly provided Libya with equipment and training for terrorist activity. (WS, 5/8/81)

COVERT ACTION/LIBYA. The Reagan Administration is reportedly drafting plans to work with Egypt and other moderate Arab states to overthrow the government of Libya. One State Department official was cited as saying the move against Libyan leader Muammar el-Qaddafi would not take the form of

assassination. (New York Daily News, 5/17/81)

EXECUTIVE ORDER. An interagency Administration group has redrafted proposed revisions of the current executive order on intelligence. The new draft would maintain some civil liberties protections but would give intelligence agencies greater authority to conduct counter-intelligence and leak investigations and to employ physical surveillance, break-ins, and other techniques. The draft would also give the NSC authority to rule on disputes about procedures approved by the Attorney General under the executive order. Formal action on the draft has reportedly been delayed by a dispute between CIA and NSC officials over whether to undertake a major reorganization of the intelligence community. (NYT, 5/21/81)

FBI/FELT & MILLER PARDONED. President Reagan unconditionally pardoned W. Mark Felt and Edward S. Miller, two former FBI officials recently convicted of approving warrantless break-ins into homes in a search for fugitive radicals in the early 1970s. Reagan said "the record demonstrates that they acted not with criminal intent, but in the belief that they had grants of authority reaching to the highest levels of government"—the same defense unsuccessfully raised in court by the two men. The chief prosecutor in the case, John W. Nields, Jr. commented that "whoever is responsible for the pardons did not read the record of the trial and did not know the facts of the case." (NYT, 4/10/81) Following the pardons, the ACLU requested that the President issue a directive prohibiting future warrantless secret searches in national security cases. White House counsel Fred Fielding replied in a letter that the President "believes it would be neither necessary nor prudent" to issue such a directive. (WP, 5/15/81)

FBI/UNIONS. The San Francisco office of the FBI attempted to recruit a group of activists in the International Typographical Union in order to infiltrate New Left and black groups in 1970, according to a memorandum released under the FOIA. (San Francisco *Neighborhood Perspective*, December, 1980).

FOIA/NEW POLICY. Attorney General William French Smith reversed a 1977 Justice Department policy which directed Federal agencies to release information requested under the FOIA unless disclosure would be "demonstrably harmful." Under the new policy, set out in a memo to all Federal agencies, the Justice Department will apparently be more willing to defend agencies against FOIA lawsuits even when disclosure of the requested information would not be contrary to the public interest. Smith also announced that the Administration is reviewing the FOIA and asked for suggestions from each agency to help "reform" the Act. (NYT, 5/4/81; WP, 5/5/81)

GRAYMAIL. The Classified Information Procedures ("Graymail") Act may be subject to its first constitutional challenge in the case of Wade A. Jolliff Jr., a former CIA employee indicted for mail fraud and impersonating a Federal employee. Jolliff allegedly posed as an active CIA operative and defrauded acquaintances of at least \$65,000. Jolliff's attorney has said that his client "can't get a fair trial" without revealing intelligence secrets and has refused to cooperate with procedures for safeguarding classified information which may be relevant to the case. The attorney said he intends to challenge the constitutionality of the "graymail" law which established the procedures. (NYT, 4/26/81)

MAY DAY ARRESTS. Settlements have been signed or are near signing in three suits brought on behalf of more
(continued on Up-2)

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Studies, 122 Maryland Ave., N.E.,
Washington, D.C. 20002.

Campaign for Political Rights

CIA, FBI, POLICE AND YOU: INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY ON CAMPUS

DID YOU KNOW that the CIA infiltrated and funded the National Student Association from 1946 - 1967, and that even today, the CIA maintains it has a right to covertly operate on American campuses? That between 1970 and 1972 the FBI placed under surveillance a politically active faculty member and a black student organization at Cleveland State University? And that between 1969 and 1978 Campus Police at City College at San Jose kept political records on faculty and students, and University of Pennsylvania Campus Police admitted in March 1977 that they were using work-study students to gather information on campus political groups?

*Students at over 80 universities and colleges around the country have filed Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests in attempts to uncover past and present intelligence activity on their campuses.

*At universities, students and faculty have filed suit against the CIA in an effort to obtain more documents under the FOIA.

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The Campaign for Political Rights is a national coalition of over 80 religious, educational, environmental, civic, women's, black, latino and labor organizations which have joined together to work for an end to covert operations abroad and an end to political surveillance and harassment in the United States. The Campaign office serves as a national information clearinghouse providing materials, organizing assistance, press and publicity advice and speaker scheduling to organizers across the country.

Campaign Projects include:

Campus Project

Working with university faculty, administrations, and students to control the abuses of intelligence agencies on U.S. college campuses; encouraging the development of regulations and the use of the Freedom of Information Act.

Field Organizing

Maintaining contact with individuals in cities and towns across the country; including work on local police abuses, surveillance of nuclear power opponents and the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit.

Film Distribution

Scheduling, promoting and selling the Campaign's new documentary film, *The Intelligence Network*.

Legislative Coordination

Facilitating the exchange of information concerning current national legislation related to intelligence agencies; including information on the Criminal Code, charters to govern the activities of the CIA, FBI, NSA and other federal agencies; FBI and CIA budgets; and Grand Jury legislation.

National Coalition Building

Encouraging communication and cooperative efforts among all groups concerned about the issue of intelligence abuse.

Organizing Notes

A monthly newsletter disseminating current information on organizing efforts in communities and on college campuses across the country.

Production of Materials

Distributing "Organizing Guides" which detail how to work on specific aspects of political surveillance and harassment; providing "Issue Flyers" which describe to specific groups the implications of intelligence abuse.

Press and Publicity

Advising local and national groups about working with the press; writing and distributing press releases and news summaries; placing articles in national and local publications.

Speaker Scheduling

Coordinating the schedules of over 30 experts on subjects ranging from the CIA abroad to spying by local police departments.

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... UPDATE ... UPDATE ... UPDATE ... UPDATE**News** *continued*

than 1,000 anti-war protesters illegally arrested during a May 1971 demonstration in Washington, D.C. The protesters will each receive between \$900 and \$3,200 in damages. (WS, 4/22/81)

TERRORISM. The intelligence community's 1980 report on international terrorism has been delayed as successive drafts reportedly sought to back up Secretary of State Alexander Haig's assertion that the Soviet Union trains, funds and equips terrorist groups. The CIA and other agencies which study terrorism have also made a number of changes in the way they define "terrorism" so that, for example, threats will be included in statistics on terrorist activity and some insurgent or military activities will be characterized as terrorist. (NYT, 4/24/81; NYT, 5/3/81) FBI Director William Webster said there is "no real evidence" of Soviet backing for terrorist activity in the United States. (WS, 4/27/81)

Resources**CIA.**

Cotter, George. "Spies, Strings and Missionaries," *Christian Century*. Mar. 25, 1981, pp. 321-4. Missionaries who have developed confidential relationships with the people they serve should not be linked to the CIA.

Friedman, John S. "Culture War II," *Nation*. Apr. 18, 1981, pp. 452-3. A group of right-leaning intellectuals have formed an organization with ties to the CIA.

Goldenberg, Gene. "CIA-Green Beret Bank Reports Rise from Ashes," *The Press*. May 1981, p. 16. U.S. and Australian officials are probing the mysterious collapse of an obscure international bank in which former CIA agents and U.S. military officers reportedly deposit millions of dollars.

U.S. Senate, Select Committee on Intelligence. *Nomination of Admiral B.R. Inman to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence*. Hearing, Feb. 3, 1981. 36 pp.

U.S. Senate, Select Committee on Intel-

ligence. *Nomination of William J. Casey*. Hearing, Jan. 18, 1981. 51 pp. Contains the DCI's views on counterintelligence, covert operations, reporting to Congress, leaks, and intelligence failures.

Wallace, Bill. "Missionaries With a Mission?" *Nation*. May 30, 1981, pp. 662-5. Wycliffe Bible Translators, a missionary organization, is accused of providing cover for covert CIA operations and of engaging in intelligence gathering in Latin and South America.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

U.S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary. *Confirmation Hearing on William French Smith, Nominee, to be Attorney General*. Hearing, Jan. 15, 1981. Serial No. J-97-1. 179 pp.

EL SALVADOR.

Brown, Cynthia and Fernando Moreno. "Force feeding the Press in El Salvador," *Nation*. Apr. 25, 1981, pp. 487-9. Repression of journalists covering the war and a biased U.S. media result in superficial coverage that allows little chance of understanding the situation in El Salvador.

DeYoung, Karen. "White Hand: How the Peace Was Lost in El Salvador," *Mother Jones*. June 1981, pp. 26-36+. An analysis of the situation in El Salvador describes the reasons for the current U.S. military buildup.

Stein, Jeffrey. "The Silent Treatment," *Progressive Magazine*. June 1981, pp. 14-15. A Pacific News Service story by John Dinges, criticizing the State Department's White Paper on El Salvador, was not picked up by the major papers in Washington and New York.

FBI.

"Some Reflections on the FBI Trials," *Situation Report* (Security and Intelligence Fund). Spring 1981, pp. 1-15. The entire issue is devoted to a defense of Reagan's pardon of Felt and Miller.

Wise, David. "The F.B.I. Pardoned," *New York Times*. Apr. 28, 1981, p. A19.

The pardon of two FBI officials convicted of authorizing illegal break-ins signals approval of government burglaries.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

Office of the Attorney General. *Memo for Heads of All Federal Departments and Agencies Concerning the Freedom of Information Act*; from Attorney General William French Smith. May 4, 1981. 6 pp. Contains new guidelines for administering the FOIA, which allow each agency to develop its own release policy and no longer require that agencies show demonstrable harm could result if documents were to be released.

Relyea, Harold C. *Business, Trade Secrets, and Information Access Policy Developments in Other Countries: An Overview*. Paper prepared for the ABA Administrative Law Section's program, "Your Business, Your Trade Secrets, and Your Government," May 11, 1981, Wash., D.C. 86 pp.

Safire, William. "Wrong Moves by Reagan in Four Important Areas," *Washington Star*. May 25, 1981, p. A14. Safire decries the reversal of support for FOIA by the Reagan Administration.

Schmults, Edward C. "The Freedom of Information Act—Is It Working Correctly?" Remarks of the Deputy Attorney General before the Second Circuit Judicial Conference, May 9, 1981. 10 pp. Outlines problems in administering FOIA, which are deemed to thwart or undermine important government functions, and which will give rise to proposed amendments to the Act.

U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Government Operations, *The Freedom of Information Act: Central Intelligence Agency Exemptions*. Hearings on HR 5129, HR 7055, and HR 7056, Feb. and May 1980. 205 pp.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES.

Epstein, Edward J. "An Incredible Mole Who Would be Tsar," *Washington Star*. May 17, 1981, pp. G1 & G4. The alleged son of Tsar Nicholas II claims to have

... UPDATE ... UPDATE ... UPDATE ... UPDATE

successfully penetrated the KGB as a mole for the CIA.

INTERNAL SECURITY.

Center for Constitutional Rights. *The New Threat to Civil Liberties: The Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism*. 27 pp. Available from CCR, 853 Broadway, New York, NY 10003. A study of the new security and terrorism subcommittee, its members, goals and targets. Includes discussion of legal issues surrounding Congressional investigations.

Muravchik, Joshua. "The Think Tank of the Left," *New York Times Magazine*. April 26, 1981. An unflattering profile of the Institute for Policy Studies, recently the subject of attacks from the right.

Neier, Aryeh. "An Open Letter to The Times Magazine," *Nation*. May 30, 1981, pp. 660-2. The author responds to charges that the Institute for Policy Studies is a center of subversive activity and a front for the KGB.

NUCLEAR SURVEILLANCE.

Dowie, Mark. "Atomic Psyche Out," *Mother Jones*. May 1981, pp. 21-23+. The nuclear industry's strategy to divide and destroy their opposition.

POLICE.

Smith, Damu. "The Upsurge of Police Repression: An Analysis," *The Black Scholar*. Jan./Feb. 1981, pp. 35-57. This review of the history of local, state, and federal police repression includes sections on police spying, LEIU, LEAA and COINTELPRO.

PRIOR RESTRAINT.

U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Intelligence. *Prepublication Review and Secrecy Agreements*. Hearings, April and May, 1980. 176 pp. Includes testimony from CIA, FBI, DIA, NSA, as well as CNSS, ACLU, Society of Professional Journalists, and the Association of American Publishers.

REFORMS.

Fritz, Sara. "Now a Drive to Ease Water-

gate Reform Laws," *U.S. News and World Report*. May 25, 1981, p. 37. Among the Reagan Administration's plans to relax post-Watergate restraints are proposals to restrict access under FOIA, liberalize FBI and CIA guidelines, and abolish the special prosecutor.

TERRORISM.

Cockburn, Alexander and James Ridgeway. "Naming Names, 1981: The Terror Hearings," *Village Voice*. Apr. 29-May 5, 1981, pp. 1 & 10. A run-down of Sen. Jeremiah Denton's recent hearings on international terrorism.

Peterzell, Jay. "Congress Hearings New Conspiracy Theory," *In These Times*. May 6-12, 1981, pp. 3 & 6. A report on the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism's recent hearings on the Soviet Union's involvement in terrorism. The hearings dwelt on "disinformation," or the KGB's manipulation of the Western media, sabotage of intelligence services, and infiltration of New Left groups.

Wicker, Tom. "The Great Terrorist Hunt," *New York Times*. May 5, 1981, p. A23. Recent Senate hearings on Soviet involvement in international terrorism shared characteristics with the hearings of HUAC and Sen. Joe McCarthy: the sweeping but unsubstantiated charge, dark hints of conspiracy, and linkage of dissidents to Soviet control.

NEWSLETTERS, JOURNALS, ETC.

Counterspy, May-July 1981. (P.O. Box 647, Ben Franklin Station, Wash., D.C. 20044) The current issue includes articles on El Salvador and the draft executive order on intelligence operations.

Covert Action Information Bulletin, April 1981. (CAIB, P.O. Box 50272, Washington, D.C. 20004.) The current issue contains articles on U.S. intervention in El Salvador, U.S. weapons sales to the Guatemalan death squads, the CIA in Mozambique, Wm. Casey as DCI, the Senate security and terrorism subcommittee, and a special report on the new right and U.S. intelligence.

First Principles, May 1981. Contains an analysis of the constitutionality of the

names of agents legislation, reprints a CIA-censored article by an ex-CIA agent on CIA activities in Indonesia, and a comment on approving the use of covert action.

Fight the Right (Center for Constitutional Rights, 853 Broadway, New York, NY 10003), May 1981. A new publication which monitors the Right; the first issue looks at the Senate internal security subcommittee, Reagan administration plans to unleash the FBI and CIA, Ernest Lefever, the resurgence of Klan and Nazi activity, and U.S. aid to El Salvador.

FOIA, Inc. *UPDATE* (Fund for Open Information and Accountability, Inc., 339 Lafayette, New York, NY 10012), April 1981. Contains an article on the New York red squad settlement, press use of FOIA, and an update on the FBI records destruction suit.

Freedom (Church of Scientology, 5930 Franklin Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90028), Issue #55. Articles in the current issue include those on Army biological warfare testing in the U.S., terrorism, and IRS raids.

Guild Notes (National Lawyers Guild, 853 Broadway, Rm. 1705, New York, NY 10003), March-April 1981. The current issue reports on the SWP trial, the anti-Klan network, internal security efforts, and the NASSCO trial.

NCARLDC *Memo* (National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 510 C St., N.E., Wash., DC 20002), March/April 1981. Analyzes the draft executive order on intelligence operations.

Organizing Notes, May 1981. Carries articles on the firing of union activists for their political work, the draft executive order on intelligence operations, the Pauken nomination, efforts to repeal the Clark amendment, and newly-released campus FOIA files.

Rights (National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010), March 1981. Contains pieces on the NY red squad settlement, the SHAD Alliance suit against LILCO, Whittaker Chambers, and a review of Victor Navasky's *Naming Names*.

What have you done recently for your own political rights? Support the work of the Campaign for Political Rights with a donation—and receive *Organizing Notes*. *ON* is the newsletter for people who want to know what the intelligence agencies are doing—and what people are doing about the intelligence agencies. Stay informed. Stay up to date. Stay in touch—contribute to the Campaign and insure the continuing publication of *ON*.

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Selected Background Materials on El Salvador and the CIA

Articles: White Paper and Land Reform

The CIA's Blueprint for Nicaragua, Philip Agee, *CovertAction Information Bulletin*, #6, October 1979.

Documents Tell Different Tales, John Dinges, *In These Times*, April 1-7, 1981.

El Salvador: Which Vietnam, William Colby, *Washington Post*, April 20, 1981 and Ralph McGehee's Response: **Colby's Vietnam: History Misrepresented**, *Washington Post*, May 5, 1981.

El Salvador White Paper, Konrad Ege, *Counterspy*, Vol. 5, No. 3, May-July, 1981.

The CIA and the White Paper on El Salvador, Ralph McGehee, *The Nation*, April 11, 1981.

The US in El Salvador, Stewart Klepper, *Covert Action Information Bulletin*, #12, April 1981.

White Paper? Whitewash! Philip Agee on the CIA in El Salvador, Werner Poelchau, ed. (1981, \$5.50, Deep Cover Publications, Inc., NY).

Agrarian Reform in El Salvador: A Program of Rural Pacification, Philip Wheaton (1981, \$2.50, Epica Task Force, Washington, D.C.)

Books on the CIA Abroad

The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence, Victor Marchetti and John Marks. Famous expose on the CIA and other US intelligence agencies. (1974, \$1.95, Dell Books)

Cry of the People. Penny Lernoux. The role of the CIA, multinational corporations and the Pentagon in the Third World. (1980, \$12.95, Doubleday, New York)

Decent Interval. Frank Snepp. Former CIA officer's account of CIA involvement during last days of Vietnam (1977, Vintage Books, New York).

Dirty Work: The CIA in Western Europe. Philip Agee and Louis Wolf. Compilation of articles on CIA involvement in Western Europe. (1978, \$24.95, Lyle Stuart, Secaucus, New York.)

Dirty Work II: The CIA in Africa, Ellen Ray, William Schaap, Karl Van Meter, Louis Wolf. (1980, \$20.00, Lyle Stuart and Co.)

Hidden Terrors, A.J. Langguth. Study of how CIA and State Department work with Latin American police. (1978, \$10, Pantheon, New York)

In Search of Enemies, John Stockwell. Former CIA case officer in Angola examines CIA covert involvement there. (1978, \$12.95, Norton, New York.)

Inside the Company, Philip Agee. Well-known CIA critic tells of his twelve years with the Agency. (1975, \$4, Penguin Books.)

The Lawless State. Morton Halperin, Jerry Berman, Bob Borosage, Christine Marwick. Crimes of US intelligence agencies with special section on CIA abroad. (1976, \$2.95 paperback, Penguin Books, New York.)

Films

Battle of Chile. Depicts the last days of the Allende government and CIA involvement in the coup. (1976, Part I—100 minutes, Part II—91 minutes. Tricontinental Film Center, 333 6th Avenue, New York, NY 10014).

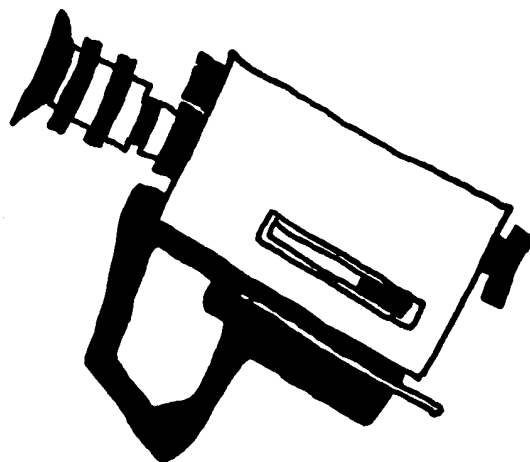
The CIA's Secret Army. History of CIA's illegal, undeclared war against Cuba in the early 1960's. CBS production with Bill Moyers. (1977, 90 minutes. University of Michigan AV Education Center, 416 Fourth Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109).

Grenada, Nobody's Backyard. Examination of Grenada's political history featuring the role of U.S. intelligence agencies. (1981, 60 minutes. Caribbean Film Project, 1426 Florida Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009).

The Intelligence Network. Examines network of intelligence agencies at local, state, national and international levels. Contains section on CIA complicity in the overthrow of Chilean president, Salvador Allende. (1979, 35 minutes, Campaign for Political Rights, 201 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. 20002).

On Company Business. History of CIA covert operations, including involvement in Iran, Brazil, Chile, Angola; the Agency's use of press and labor; the AIFLD. Originally broadcast on PBS. (1980, 3 one hour sections). Contact the Campaign about encouraging PBS affiliates to run the film.

The Rise and Fall of the CIA. A British-produced history of the CIA. (1975, 81 minutes in three sections, Campaign for Political Rights.)



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ORGANIZING NOTES

June 1981

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