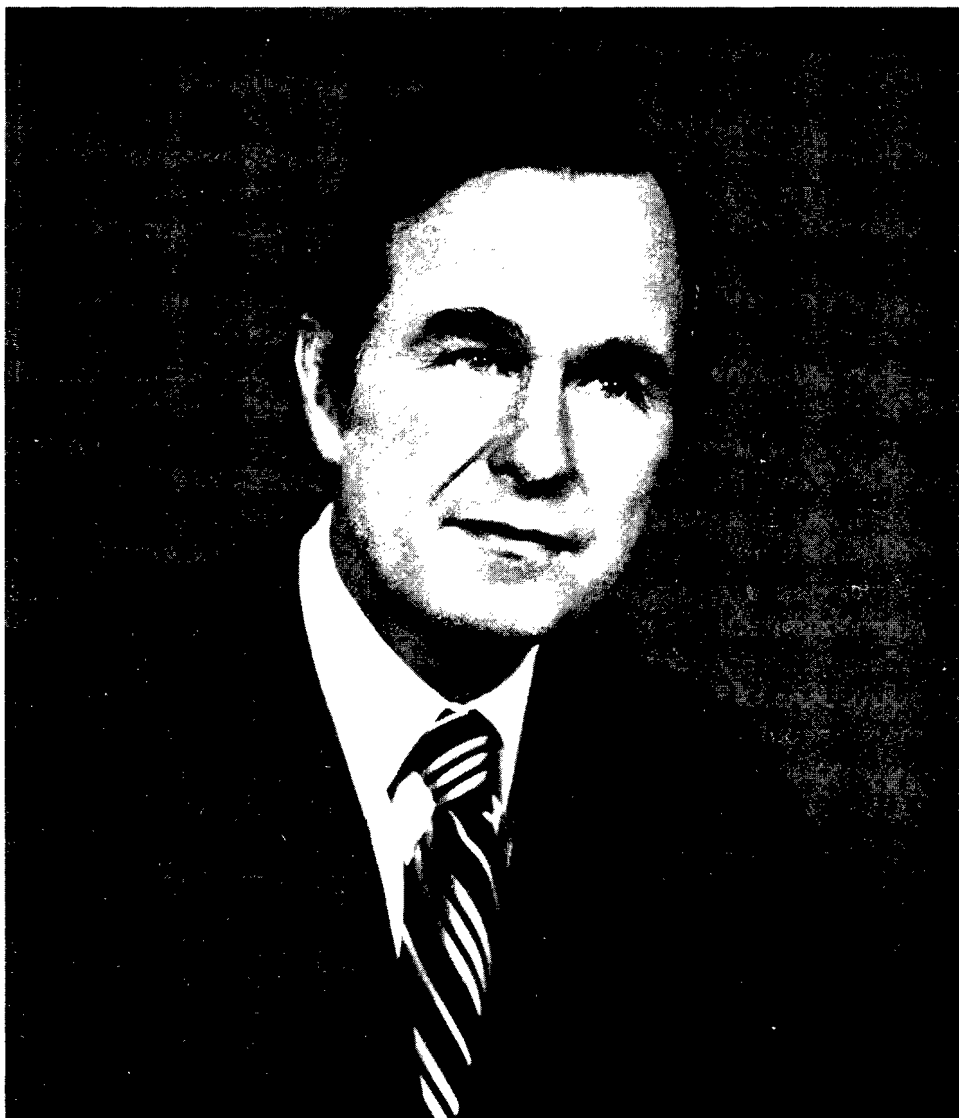


PERISCOPE

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George Herbert Walker Bush

Forty-first President of the United States

Former Director, Central Intelligence

Member, Texas Chapter, AFIO



Hans Moses, *Commentary* Editor, Dead at Seventy-Three

Hans Moses, 73, long-time editor of AFIO's *News Commentary*, died unexpectedly, January 15th. He also served as editor of the newsletter of the CIA Retirees Association.

Born in Deutsch Krone, Germany, Mr. Moses emigrated to the United States in 1939 and volunteered for the US Army Infantry during WWII. While serving in Germany he became an investigator and interrogator for Army intelligence.

After the war he served as a civilian with the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal. Subsequently he served as a research analyst for the Air Force, first in Austria and then in Washington.

In the early 1950s he served voluntarily as a double agent for the FBI, resulting in the conviction of two Americans for espionage and the expulsion of a Soviet diplomat.

In 1953, he joined the Central Intelligence Agency as an editor of intelligence reports. After retirement in 1974, he engaged in analytical writing and lecturing. He was a founding member of AFIO, and authored "The Clandestine Service of the CIA," one of the publications in AFIO's Intelligence Profession Series.

Mr. Moses was active as a singer with the Shir Chadash group in Rockville, Maryland, the Paul Hill Choral of Washington, a quartet at B'nai Israel Synagogue in Rockville and the Adas Israel Choir in Washington. He avidly attended the opera and symphony concerts.

Funeral services were held January 18th with burial at King David Memorial Gardens, Falls Church, Virginia.

He is survived by his wife, Ruth, and two sons, Edward and Franklin. The family suggests that expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to AFIO's Educational Assistance Fund.

A Loyal American, Carrying Out His Duty

On an April night in 1951, just two minutes before seven o'clock, a tall man wearing a tweed sport coat walked through the darkness toward the Washington Monument in our nation's capital. Brilliant lights played on the famous shrine. The usually bustling place was deserted. Everything was quiet.

Suddenly the tall man stepped from the circle of darkness into the light. He stopped for a moment, peered up at the 555-foot top, looked at his watch, then started to walk around the base. On his left hand he wore a glove. A band of adhesive tape circled the middle finger of his right hand, and he carried a red-covered book under his left arm. This man was an employee of our Defense Department. As part of his work he had access to highly confidential information, just what the Russians wanted.

Exactly at seven o'clock, another man clad in a dark business suit stepped from the shadows. An espionage contact set up months previously in Austria was being consummated to the minute. The second man was Yuri V. Novikov, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington . . . When Novikov met the government employee he said, "I'm Mr. Williams," the code words of recognition, along with the glove, tape and red book. The two shook hands, then Novikov took the military specialist by the elbow, directing him from the light. A few words, arranging another meeting, and they parted.

From that night, for an entire year, the Soviets made secretive contacts with the government employee, never realizing that he was a "double agent" of the FBI . . .

I hasten to add that the government employee was a loyal American, and in meeting Novikov he was merely carrying out a duty imposed on him when he was assigned in Austria with the air force. His services were solicited by Otto Verber, who came to the United States as a refugee, as did Kurt L. Ponger, who had married Verber's sister. Both Verber and Ponger were in the armed services, both had acquired American citizenship and, after the war, both had served in Europe. Upon returning to private life, both settled in Vienna, where they took advantage of the GI bill and benefits and enrolled in the University of Vienna. In 1949, Ponger was recruited by the Soviet intelligence service, and he in turn recruited Verber. It was later learned that Ponger had been a member of a Communist Party cell in England before he came to the United States as a refugee. He also had indoctrinated Verber.

The air force representative promptly reported Verber's approach to his superiors and from that time on acted under instructions. Prior to his return to the United States, Verber and Ponger arranged for the meeting at the Washington monument. The Treasury of the United States, of course, received the thousands of dollars of Soviet funds paid to the loyal American.

In June, 1953, after pleading guilty to an espionage indictment, Ponger was sentenced to a prison term of from five to fifteen years, while Verber received a sentence of from three years, four months, to ten years. Novikov, who was named in the indictment as a co-conspirator, was declared *personal non grata* and returned to the Soviet Union.

J. Edgar Hoover
in *Masters of Deceit*

A SAD NOTE FROM NATIONAL

With the untimely death of Hans Moses AFIO has suffered a major loss. He was several things, all of which were unique in our organization. First, he joined AFIO in May, 1975, as a founding member and became a Life member in May, 1980. He patiently accepted comments with regard to the contents of the two AFIO Speakers' Kits, the second of which was published in 1981. Although, admittedly, the Kit is now out of date, it is still requested from time to time and remains a source of revenue for AFIO. He was the author of *The Clandestine Service of the CIA*, the first publication in AFIO's Intelligence Profession Series and our most popular pamphlet.

Hans began the *News Commentary* in January, 1980, and never missed a quarterly issue. He diligently would cut and paste all the articles and then prepare his pertinent comments which were much better than many of the articles themselves. Who can forget the Comic Corner? With typical humility he did not want to be listed as the editor; however, it was his publication and reflected his personality. The *News Commentary* was always on time and he never had to be reminded of a deadline.

Hans had a group of pen pals who regularly sent him clippings which kept AFIO interest high since our members were constantly on the lookout for stories from all over. A well deserved Certificate of Appreciation from AFIO was presented to him at the 1987 convention. We will miss a truly unique AFIO member.

The cutoff date for change of address was December 31, 1988. The entire Directory was prepared on our desktop publishing system by our Administrator, Gretchen Campbell, and our *Periscope* Editor, Ed Sayle, has again contributed many hours of volunteer time for this issue. We are grateful for the quality and dedication of our members.

John K. Greaney
"30"

DONATIONS

Mr. Roberto BELLO
New York, New York

Mr. Joseph R. BEYRLE
Muskegon, Michigan
In memory of Nancy Fogarty
and David Atlee Phillips

Miss Mildred S. BRANNAN
Falls Church, Virginia

Mr. Hayden CHANNING
Tucson, Arizona

Mr. Joe Wilson ELLIOTT
Los Angeles, California

Prof. Robert A. GELWICK
Middletown, Ohio

Mr. Edmund P. HENNELLY
West Islip, New York

Mr. Keith K. KANESHIRO
Kailua, Hawaii

Mr. Robert L. KEUCH
Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Col Benjamin B. MANCHESTER III
(USMC-Ret.)
Hayes, Virginia

Mr. Albert K. POVLOVSKI
Haverhill, Massachusetts

COL Rodney K. ROBERTS, (USA-Ret.)
West Springfield, Virginia

Miss Gertrude E. ULLMAN
Washington, D.C.

Retirement

The Cost of Medicare Catastrophic Health Insurance

Robert D. Singel

Your total health insurance bill will be significantly greater; it is advisable that you reflect this additional tax calculation in your 1989 Estimate

Whether or not you can read lips a tax increase has been levied on all retirees who are eligible for Part A Medicare and this tax will increase each year through 1993. All of the new benefits of Medicare will be financed by beneficiaries through a combination of supplemental and flat premiums. Supplemental premiums will finance 63% of the total cost. While this method of financing may be rational in view of the national budget and debt problems, it is unique in that most federal programs are not financed solely by that segment of the population involved in that particular program.

Increased Part B Premium

For the more than 80% of the Federal retirees who are eligible for Medicare some additional costs will be involved. Part B premiums will increase \$3.10 from \$24.80 a month to \$27.90. The \$3.10 increase may vary from year to year.

Added Flat Premium

In addition, the following flat premiums will be added; this will cover 37% of the total cost of Medicare:

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Catastr.	\$4.00	\$4.90	\$5.46	\$6.75	\$7.18
Drugs	-	-	\$1.94	\$2.45	\$3.02
Total	\$4.00	\$4.90	\$7.40	\$9.20	\$10.20

Added Supplemental Premium

The Supplemental premium will cover 63% of the cost and must be paid to the IRS beginning in 1989 by all retirees *eligible* for Medicare Part A. Basically, the assessment will be \$22.50 a month for *each* \$150 of Federal Income Tax liability, with a cap of \$800 per individual. This increases to \$37.50 in 1990 with a cap of \$850 and continues to increase to \$42.00 in 1993 with a cap of \$1,050.

The premium rates for each \$150 in tax liability are:

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Cat.	\$22.50	\$27.14	\$30.17	\$30.55	\$29.55
Drugs	-	\$10.36	\$9.83	\$9.95	\$12.45
Tot.	\$22.50	\$37.50	\$39.50	\$49.50	\$42.00

The supplemental premium caps will be:

1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
\$800.00	\$850.14	\$900.00	\$950.00	\$1050.00

Given these figures, it is apparent that Medicare insurance alone could cost \$800 in Supplemental Premiums for 1989 plus \$31.90 a month or \$382.80 for flat premiums or a total of \$1,182.50. In 1993, this

would go up to \$1,432.80 (plus any increase in the basic premium) and coverage would be no better than most Federal retirees now have.

Adjustments for Insurance

There will be two adjustments to these premiums. First, it is recognized that many retirees already have catastrophic coverage, and therefore a \$3.10 a month rebate will be granted because of this overlapping coverage. This will not show up as a reduced premium; rather, it will be added to your retirement check.

Government Retirement Credit

The second adjustment relates to the Supplemental Premium and recognizes the fact that Social Security income is tax-free, whereas other Federal retirement income is fully taxable. To equalize this situation, a Government Retirement Credit is being allowed. In the July and August 1988 issues, *Retirement Life*, the magazine of the National Association of Retired Government Employees (NARFE), an explanation of the necessary computations is given, as well as examples.

Part of the August article is reprinted below with permission.

For federal retirees, the Government Retirement Credit is deducted from the tax liability before computing the Supplemental Premium. The adjusted tax liability is then divided by \$150. For each \$150 the premium is \$22.50 for tax year 1989. A single federal retiree, who retired in 1984 at age 65, with tax liability in 1989 of \$2,250, and no social security income, would first deduct \$900 (15% of the \$6,000), then divide by \$150, and multiply that by \$22.50 ($\$2,250 - \$900 = \$1,350$ divided by $\$150 = 9 \times \$22.50 = \$202.50$). The supplemental premium in this case is therefore \$202.50.

Examples of how the Government Retiree Credit applies to couples who also receive Social Security follows:

Couple A. Both Medicare eligible more than 6 full months of 1989. He is a federal annuitant, she receives Social Security. They file a joint return. The couple's federal taxes for 1989 are \$7,000.

Credit allowance (for couple)	\$9,000.00
Her Social Security	<u>- \$4,000.00</u>
Adjusted credit allowance	\$5,000.00
	(15%) <u>x .15</u>
Government Retirement Credit	\$750.00
Tax liability	\$7,000.00
Government Retirement Credit	<u>- \$750.00</u>
Adjusted Tax Liability	\$6,250.00

In order to figure the Supplemental Premium, \$6,250.00 is divided by \$150, the result is 41, which is multiplied by \$22.50. The result is \$922.50 which is the Supplemental Premium for Couple A.

Couple B. Federal annuitant Medicare eligible, wife is not (she is age 63). Both receive Social Security; he \$1,824.00, she \$5,600 (total \$7,424). Couple files joint return, federal liability is \$5,000.00.

Credit allowance (for individual)	\$6,000.00
His Social Security	<u>- \$1,824.00</u>
Adjusted credit allowance	\$4,176.00
	(15%) <u>x .15</u>
Government Retirement Credit	\$626.40
Tax liability	\$2,500.00
Government Retirement Credit	<u>- \$626.40</u>
Adjusted Tax Liability	\$1,873.60

The \$1,873.60 is divided by \$150, which is 12, multiplied by \$22.50, resulting in a supplemental premium of \$270.

If Couple B were both Medicare eligible:

Credit allowance (for couple)	\$9,000.00
His Social Security for both	<u>- \$7,424.00</u>
Adjusted credit allowance	\$1,576.00
	(15%) <u>x .15</u>
Government Retirement Credit	\$236.40
Tax liability	\$5,000.00
Government Retirement Credit	<u>- \$236.40</u>
Adjusted Tax Liability	\$4,763.60

\$4,763.60 divided by \$150 = 31 x \$22.50 = \$697.50, the supplemental premium amount for the couple.

If Couple B were filing separately, each member would use \$4,500.00 as the credit allowance and each would subtract 1/2 of the total Social Security amount paid to both. For example:

Credit allowance	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00
1/2 Total Social Security	<u>- \$3,712.00</u>	<u>- \$3,712.00</u>
Adjusted credit allowance	\$788.00	\$788.00
	(15%) <u>x .15</u>	<u>x .15</u>
Government Retirement Credit	\$118.20	\$118.20

Each member of the couple would deduct \$118.20, the government retirement credit, from his/her own tax liability before figuring the Supplemental Premium.

Tax liability is the amount of federal taxes a person owes for the tax year. From this amount the Government

Retirement Credit is subtracted before determining the Supplemental Premium. The Supplemental Premium will then be added onto the tax liability for a total amount of taxes due for the year.

What to do Now — Estimated Tax

Once you have made these calculations it will probably be obvious that you are going to bear a significant tax increase beginning in 1989 to pay for Medicare coverage. The tough part is that if you are *eligible* for Part A Medicare, even though you never applied for it, the tax is mandatory. This being the case and recognizing that there is a penalty if your 1989 estimate does not cover 90% of your income, it is advisable that you reflect this additional tax calculation in your 1989 estimate.

Relief?

A small ray of hope, but probably only a very small ray, is the fact that the original Congressional bill requires the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to study the feasibility of Medigap policies. These would be designed to complement, but not duplicate the new Medicare benefits. The report is due to Congress by April 1989, but don't hold your breath. Even if this Medigap policy is free, the total health insurance bill will be significantly greater than previously unless some alteration in the Supplementary Premium is made.

As is usual in cases such as this there have been several Senators and Congressmen who feel that some adjustments must be made, but they are facing a difficult problem. At this juncture it will be hard to take back some of the Medicare benefits that have so recently been granted. Yet, in view of the budget and debt problems it will be difficult to alter the method of paying for this program. As Senator Lloyd Bentsen, Senate Finance Committee chairman, and Dan Rostenkowski, House Ways and Means Committee chairman, are both opposed to changing the method of financing, changes will be difficult. Of course, the mail received by any politician will bear heavily on his course of action.

Where to Get Help

Page 14 and 15 of the January issue of NARFE's *Retirement Life* has considerable factual information in an article entitled, "How to Fight Catastrophic Medicare Tax." NARFE's Washington office can be reached on 234-0832. IRS publication 943 has a complete explanation and work sheets for computing the Supplemental Premium. To increase your withholding, use form W-4, Employee's Withholding Certificate for Pension and Annuity Payments. To increase quarterly payments for

Convention Update

As announced in the last issue, the Texas Chapter will serve as host of the 1989 AFIO Convention, to be held at Houston, October 12th and 13th.

Last May, John K. Greaney, AFIO's executive director, visited Houston. He and I visited a number of hotels for the purpose of selecting a suitable convention site. The Westin Hotel Galleria was selected as the 1989 convention hotel. This is not only a super location in the heart of Houston's famous Galleria, but also a first class hotel with excellent restaurant and convention facilities. Members of the Texas Chapter will do their utmost to make our fifteenth national convention a memorable one. This year is also the tenth anniversary of our Texas Chapter.

Since the theme for the 1989 convention will be "Intelligence in the Space Age," I have had numerous meetings with space experts, as well as the Johnson Space Center, in order to have top notch individuals presenting programs on military space programs, the civilian space program and commercial space programs.

We also hope to have a number of experts on Soviet military and civilian space efforts at our meeting.

The Johnson Space Center will give us a V.I.P. tour of its facilities, and we are attempting to have at least one session at the NASA Space Center with briefings by experts and astronauts.

We hope that we will succeed in inviting President George Bush, one of our Texas members, as the keynote speaker at the Saturday evening banquet.

Because we want as many members as possible from across the US to come to Houston, we are also making arrangements with a wholesale travel agency in order to provide you with the very lowest cost air travel. More information on this will be forthcoming as details are worked out.

Be sure to mark your 1989 calendar for October 12th and 13th. You are guaranteed a first class convention and a big Texas welcome. See you in October in Houston!

Fred Rodell
President, Texas Chapter

1989 estimated tax use line 13c on the worksheet for form 1040ES. Additional information is available from the Federal Government Service Task Force, House Annex No. 2, Second and D Streets S.W., Washington, D.C. 20515, or call (202) 226-2494.

Arlington Hall Update

SSA Headquarters Building to Survive; Secrecy Dooms Other Intelligence Buildings

Secrecy necessary to protect intelligence operations appears to have doomed most of Arlington Hall Station to the wrecker's ball. According to a briefing arranged by the Department of State, there is insufficient documentation to secure historic protection for the intelligence-related buildings on the site.

Except for the core building, the former Arlington Hall Junior College for Girls affectionately recalled by intelligence veterans as the "SSA Headquarters Building," little on the military reservation will survive demolition slated to begin in October 1989. The only other facilities expected to survive are two cottages and the recently refurbished gymnasium, the briefer noted.

For the past year, supporters of what has been described as "a monument to intelligence" have sought preservation of the site based on the dramatic code-breaking accomplishments that occurred there during World War II and in the years thereafter. In fact, the historic recognition and preservation of the site seemed assured when the Department of Interior, in November 1988, determined:

"Arlington Hall is eligible for the National Register as a historic district for its local architectural and educational importance and for its nationally significant role in American military intelligence operations during World War II.

"Contributing features of the historic district include all buildings, structures, and landscape features constructed prior to 1946, including all temporary, semi-permanent and permanent World War II buildings. The boundaries of the historic district include the entire 86.5 acre parcel shown on the General Site Map dated February 11, 1963."

The State Department, which intends the site for construction of a National Foreign Affairs Training Center, disagrees. It believes that, except for the core structure, all the intelligence-related buildings must make way for new construction.

One of the obstacles to attaching historical significance, hence "historical site" protection of the buildings from destruction, is the lack of public documentation. According to R. Randall Vosbeck, architect in development of the master plan for the Training Center, "To the best of my knowledge, where specific events took place are not easily identifiable, whether they took

place in room such and such or in temporary building such and such."

Such documentation is necessary, he explained, for the Section 106 process which under the National Historic Preservation Act is required for properties that are included on or considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The East and West wings of the core building, along with the other intelligence-related buildings lack such specific documentation and are to be demolished. "I guess that what we concluded," said Vosbeck, "was that the events that did take place, if they could be properly documented, and that is what part of the 106 process is now, that some of the events that took place in any of the buildings that are going to be destroyed would have to be appropriately documented so that they could be part of the 106 process. But, I don't think that we concluded that there were any more historic events that took place in the East Wing than anywhere else."

The Department of State, Vosbeck said, recognizes that "Certainly the historic events that took place on the site, with the World War II intelligence activities, were most significant, but the buildings themselves, from an architectural standpoint . . . were of marginal significance."

As one intelligence veteran noted, "It is ironic that the necessity for continuing secrecy about these important operations will lead to the destruction of the very places where the important operations took place." He described it as yet another "catch 22" for those who have devoted their professional careers to intelligence. One embittered attendee at the briefing suggested that once the Department of State demolishes the intelligence buildings it "probably will sprinkle salt on the ground."

Opposition to the State Department plan was not limited to historical intelligence concerns. Arthur J. Alston, a public witness with experience in historic rehabilitation, urged that the demolition be put on hold until outstanding issues are resolved. He noted that the new buildings will cost two to four times the cost of fixing up the old ones. Alston estimated the value of the more than a million square feet of buildings presently on the site as \$60 million.

Under the State Department plan, he said, "We will tear that down and spend on the two projects, my guess is, about \$100 million. We'll build again. We'll buy about 747,000 square feet of building space with two projects of spanking new space, less than we had before." He also questions the use of eighteen acres, worth about \$11 million, shown in the Department of State's master plan as dedicated to parking spaces.

DCI Webster Lauds Donovan Legacy at Statue Dedication

Former Director Helms, former Director Colby, Mrs. Casey, members of the Donovan family, our friends here for this occasion:

I have to tell you that about fifty years ago I received an autographed copy of Father Duffy's book about the "Fighting Sixty-Ninth." It was an inspiration to me then, and I can hardly believe that, a half a century later, I have the privilege of participating in this ceremony.

Today we recognize General William J. Donovan for the central place he holds in our profession.

We recognize General Donovan as an able and inspiring leader — a quality that earned him the lifelong respect of the unit he commanded in World War I, the "Fighting Sixty-Ninth." It has also earned him the respect and admiration of all of us in intelligence.

We understand what a strong leader he had to be to establish the Office of Strategic Services in the midst of strong resistance, to lead the OSS in some of World War II's finest intelligence successes and to establish the foundations of modern American intelligence — foundations that we in the Central Intelligence Agency build upon today.

The statue we dedicate this afternoon is a symbol of the man — a man of personal bravery, vision and broad political and military understanding. A man who, according to Bill Casey, was "curious about everything and everyone."

He was unusual, Casey felt, for he "realized, earlier and better than most, that 'stranded' information was not much good. It had to be analyzed, dissected and fitted into the larger whole that modern warfare required."

General Donovan was also a man who inspired great loyalty and great deeds. General Maxwell D. Taylor once asked an old soldier to give him a brief definition of leadership. The man replied, "Leadership is when your leader tells you he is going to hell and back and you find yourself looking forward to the trip."

Under General Donovan's leadership, the OSS achieved much. It helped attain many Allied goals during WWII — working with the French resistance, facilitating the US invasion of North Africa and infiltrating Hitler's Reich. In these efforts and in others, General Donovan never stopped trying to persuade the leaders of this country that intelligence, combined with covert action, could help our nation achieve its strategic goals without all the bloodshed he had witnessed in both world wars.

To those of us here today, this is General Donovan's greatest legacy. He realized that a modern intelligence organization must not only provide today's tactical intelligence, it must provide tomorrow's long-term assessments. He recognized that an effective intelligence organization must not allow political pressures to influence its counsel. And, finally, he knew that no intelligence organization can succeed without recognizing the importance of people — people with discretion, ingenuity, loyalty and a deep sense of responsibility to protect and promote American values.

Bill Casey commissioned Lawrence M. Ludtke to create a statue of General Donovan that would be a monument to all that he means to us and to our organization. It was also Bill Casey's idea to place the statue here in our main entrance hall — across from the stars that represent Agency officers who have given their lives in the line of duty. Both Bill Donovan and Bill Casey deeply mourned the sacrifice of our people — even in the cause of freedom and democracy.

It is said that President Eisenhower paid tribute to William Donovan as "the last hero." We pay tribute to him today because, as Bill Casey realized, he is our own.

Let this statue remind us daily of the enormous contributions that General Donovan made to American intelligence. And let his life continue to be an inspiration to us all.



DCI Webster unveils the Donovan statue as sculptor Lawrence M. Ludtke and David R. Donovan assist.

Book Reviews

Booth as a Confederate Agent

TIDWELL, William A., with James O. Hall and David Winfred Gaddy. *Come Retribution: The Confederate Secret Service and the Assassination of Lincoln*. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1988.

The putative role of the Confederate States of America in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln has been a serious point of contention among scholars for well over a century. Similarly, tales of kidnapping plots against Lincoln continue to arise, with one such conspiracy alleged to have been launched by senior Northern political officials fearful the President would be too lenient with a defeated South.

To this literature can be added a new insight, heavily documented unlike many of the earlier ones. Gen. William A. Tidwell — capably assisted by James O. Hall and David Winfred Gaddy, authors with an excellent track record of research and writing about the period — have meshed their discoveries about the Confederate secret services, particularly the CSA's War Department Secret Service Bureau, with new findings of what they project to have been the exfiltration route intended for the kidnapers and their presidential hostage.

In effect, this is two books in one. The first deals with the organization of intelligence by the Confederate States; the other deals with the kidnapping plan they contend led to the murder of Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth. As separate entities under one cover, they are both too short, even though the whole is over five hundred pages. The reader's appetite longs for more about each aspect.

The Secret Services portion covers both the military intelligence and covert action measures of that government with CSA President Jefferson Davis the undoubted principal manager of intelligence. From the raw beginnings based on the existing efforts of the governor of Virginia, the authors describe how the new government met its needs for intelligence, be it tactical intelligence or publications procurement, and how the effort was organized and managed.

Far too little is devoted to the morale operations directed against the Northern populace, to the paramilitary operations designed to free Confederate prisoners held in the North and to that notable covert action known today as the Northwest Conspiracy. Although these have been described earlier, often by the participants themselves, they deserve retelling in a title focused on the Confederate Secret Service. Similarly, covert procurement efforts in Europe (yet

**William A. Tidwell,
with James O. Hall
and David Winfred Gaddy**

Come Retribution: The Confederate Secret Service And the Assassination of Lincoln

Reviewed by Edward F. Sayle

John Stalker

The Stalker Affair

Reviewed by Tom Marks

another "secret service"), complete with multi-level cover stories and initial successes until thwarted by agents of the Federal Detective Service (as some have called the US effort in Europe), get only scant mention.

Of course, to do so would probably double the size of the book or mandate a separate volume, but this would not have been a unnecessary luxury considering the importance of the operations of the Confederate intelligence services to the history of intelligence in America.

It is with the second portion, the development of a plot to kidnap President Lincoln, that the book excites the reader's imagination. We see the creation of a "clandestine force," for want of better words, carefully assembled in place along the route from Washington to the Confederate lines, a force too large for anything but a major operation. Some the agents in the force are seen under cover employment in local business, others are presumably home on leave from service in the lines defending Richmond. (How the Confederates managed to pull large numbers of men from their units, without detection by the opposing Union forces, is masterful in itself and is well-described.) The creation of the force, from its manning to the dissolution and parole of its participants without apparent Federal understanding, possibly knowledge, is well-documented and with little conjecture. Standing alone, this part of the story is a major contribution to local history of the areas involved.

It is with the kidnap plot, the activities of John Wilkes Booth and his associates and the fatal outcome, that the story slips from provable fact to assembling a mosaic with the authors attempting to fill in the missing pieces.

Although the plot failed, Booth moved forward with his own plan, the authors tell us, using the same Confederate resources and escape mechanisms of the kidnap operation, to end Lincoln's life and attempt flight to the relative safety of the South. In other words, a Confederate operation gone wrong. A strong case is made, but here there are conflicts with existing documentation. For example, in the confession of Private Lewis Thornton Powell (alias Lewis Payne), one of the conspirators, we find an anomaly. Although the last abortive kidnapping effort was set for March 17, 1865 (hence Booth's switch in objective would have to have occurred after that date), Powell confessed that in the Winter of 1865, while Powell and Booth were walking across the White House grounds, Booth encouraged him to send a card to Lincoln and, on gaining audience, to kill the President. Powell stated that he refused and was berated by Booth for cowardice. This, one of three opportunities described by Powell, was not found in reading the text although the other two incidents were.

It might be noted here that Powell's refusal to obey orders in the incident just cited was consistent with his statements about another situation. Powell confessed also that he was one of the those induced to participate in the attempted burning of New York, but had refused because the action would have done injury to innocent civilians. (It was during the New York operation that he lost an envelope, recovered by the government, giving directions for what must have been the kidnapping plot, but also containing a picture of Lincoln with a rope around his neck and red ink-marks on the bosom of his shirt. This inconsistency of purpose, violence to the president rather than kidnapping, was not explained by Powell. It is known, however, that a similar picture was sent to Mrs. Lincoln prior to the assassination, a strange act of terrorism given that *if* it provoked increased security — which it didn't — the conspirators' task would have been that much more difficult.)

This example drawn from the Powell confession demonstrates the difficulty in drawing firm conclusions of what went on in the mind of Booth, and when, and raises further questions about whether Booth was under the *control* of the Confederate States government, even though employment by it might be presumed. The runamok agent is not unknown in intelligence history.

The extent of the assassination conspiracy may be understated in this narrative; The book, for example, does not address the enciphered letter dated at Washington on April 15 and sent to an unidentified associate in North Carolina: "Dear John: I am happy to inform you that Pet has done his work well. He is safe and old Abe is in hell. Now sir, all eyes are on you. You must bring Sherman — Grant is in the hands of old Gray ere this. Red Shoes showed lack of nerve in Seward's case but fell back in good order. Johnson must come. Old Crook has him in charge . . . No. Two will give you this . . . [signed] No. FIVE." If the letter, recovered and deciphered by the Union, is to be believed, there were others in the conspiracy who were not detected and whose targets remained to be "hit."

Such inconsistencies, of course, are to be found in the literature of assassination, evidence the turmoil over the conspiracy theories which continue to arise in speculation about the assassination of President Kennedy. To attempt to wrap the Lincoln assassination all up in a neat little package without facts to fill in the blanks is a bold effort, but does not close the debate. In fact, this book may reopen the Booth "case study" to examination by other writers who can build further on the discoveries of Gen. Tidwell and his co-authors.

It is a significant contribution to the literature surrounding the Lincoln assassination, but it will not be the last word.

[Edward F. Sayle, the editor of *Periscope*, teaches intelligence history at the Defense Intelligence College.]

Perverted Counterterrorism

STALKER, John, *The Stalker Affair*. New York: Viking Penguin, 1988.

There have been many contributions in recent years to the mushrooming library available on low intensity conflict and terrorism. Amidst the many, *The Stalker Affair* is one of the most lucid and useful. Yet its topic, explicitly, is neither. Rather, as stated on the dust jacket, it is "the shocking true story of six deaths and a notorious cover-up." Therein lies the connection. For "Stalker" is John Stalker, the former second ranking officer in Britain's largest provincial police force, that of Greater Manchester; his book deals with his attempts — as the leader of an officially designated team — to investigate what can only be called "death squad" activity in Northern Ireland. Actually carrying out the murders, Stalker says, were members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC), purportedly acting under the direction of the RUC Special Branch. He charges that the highest members of the RUC were turning a blind eye to these activities.

That in itself would make for quite a story. Stalker himself, as a much-experienced detective, is at pains to point out precisely the issue at hand: murder is murder. To judge whether extenuating circumstances were involved, such that killing becomes something else (self-defense, for example) is the job of duly constituted legal authority. It is not a decision for members of the security force to make by themselves.

Yet this is precisely what Stalker says the RUC Special Branch did from its position as the police unit charged with countersubversive and counterterrorist functions. The effort of the RUC to cover up its misdeeds is the second facet of what the British press has dubbed "the Stalker Affair." The lengths to which senior officials appear to have gone in deceiving their own investigative officers is sobering.

Still, Stalker's approach is not designed to shock. Rather, the story carries itself. At no time does the author become hortatory. His prose is crisp and informative, time and time again cutting through to the heart of the matters. This might be expected. He was, after all, picked specially for the delicate investigation of the RUC, not only for his police talents but also because he had been through a number of career broadening experiences which made him the ideal man to consider all aspects of his task.

Perhaps that was the problem: Stalker did just that and would not — in advance of finding out all the facts — make allowances for the murder of individuals who were not even official suspects (one, in fact, was a 17-year old boy who happened to wander into an area under surveillance and was shot down). Ultimately, Stalker amassed evidence which demonstrated quite

clearly that a "shoot to kill" policy was being practiced by elements of the RUC based on their own identification of "suspects." Furthermore, the RUC individuals concerned, with the connivance of some of the highest RUC police officials, lied to other members of their own force, the security services, and the judiciary. The evidence is clear that they lied shamelessly under oath in court.

What makes for the final and most thought-provoking portion of the book are the lengths to which the RUC went to rid itself of its investigative tormentors. It attempted to frame Stalker — using its own informants, who were being paid large amounts of money to finger alleged IRA members who were, in turn, being gunned down with apparently minimal checking of their bonafides. What followed was a charade of the first order, since Stalker was essentially "clean" by anyone's standards. Ultimately, a massive investigation into crimes of purportedly grave measure petered out with a claim he had misused an official car on several occasions (although he shows that he was acting in accordance with his force's SOP).

It is heartening to report that Stalker emerged vindicated. So soured was he by the experience and its aftermath, though, that he ultimately resigned and now works as a journalist.

The lessons of Stalker's narrative are fundamental to the successful conduct of a counterinsurgency or counterterrorism campaign. Above all, respect for the law must be paramount, lest the defenders of society become the spitting image of those they fight and detest. Few question the need to deal appropriately with identified members of the enemy order of battle. But equally few can condone members of the security forces gunning down those whom *they* feel should be eliminated — and lying about it in court for good measure. Due authority is completely bypassed, the very essence of "death squad" practice. Such a spiral of deceit and murder can have no end.

[Tom Marks is a former US military intelligence analyst who specialized in revolutionary warfare. His articles have appeared in the *Asian Wall Street Journal* and other publications.]

**The deadline for book reviews,
letters and chapter reports for
the next issue of *Periscope***

is April 5th, 1989

What Others Are Saying About Intelligence

Intelligence disasters aren't the result of public blundering in, but of Presidents and their advisers insisting on big results in a hurry.

As long as the media aren't listening, the harshest critics of intelligence are the professionals, who can forgive accidents of unkind fate but not the flouting of accepted rules of good tradecraft in the field . . .

Battling over control of the CIA is now an accepted part of politics in Washington because the agency has become the principal instrument for carrying out presidential policy in foreign affairs. The old cover story about timely information for wise decision-making is no longer plausible; the CIA is the closest thing any President has to a blunt instrument. When Reagan wanted to make life tough for the Sandinistas he didn't send in the Marines, because Congress wouldn't let him, and he didn't rest content with shaking his finger in State Department white papers because the Sandinistas would have laughed at him. He sent in the CIA, and while the Sandinistas remain in power, their anguished cries suggest the agency drew blood . . .

The US military was the blunt instrument for the first twenty-five years of the Cold War, until the boys came home from Vietnam and Congress made it clear they wouldn't be sent off again anytime soon. The CIA was asked to take up the slack in the fifteen years since, thereby breaking one of the oldest rules of the intelligence business — never ask the spooks to attempt secretly what you can't muster political support to do openly.

Thomas Powers
in the *Los Angeles Times*

■ ■ ■

"Over the past two and a half years, organs of the Soviet Committee for State Security exposed more than twenty dangerous agents of intelligence services of capitalist countries engaging in espionage and instituted criminal proceedings against them. Unfortunately, there were KGB personnel among them, too . . .

"It is necessary to admit that as a result of the activity of Western intelligence services, our political, military and economic interests have suffered damage."

Viktor M. Chebrikov
Former Chairman, KGB
in *Pravda*

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Letters to the Editor

Editor, *Periscope*:

Anyone who follows TV and print news on world events and politics in Washington knows that Joe Fernandez is a twenty-year veteran of the CIA; that he either retired from the CIA — or was retired from it — in late 1987; and he was the head of CIA's operations in Costa Rica during a good part of what's become known as the Iran-Contra affair. He has been indicted by a grand jury on the basis of information and testimony presented by the Special Prosecutor appointed to investigate the affair. The indictment says he participated in an alleged conspiracy to deprive the Congress of information on the private resupply of military aid to the Contras.

Joe Fernandez is the only CIA employee to be indicted as a result of US Government involvement in this affair. The indictment charges relate exclusively to his conduct while he was assigned to Costa Rica, and are based solely on alleged violations of the Boland Amendment. No personal greed, gain or self-advancement under false or criminal circumstances are alleged. No treason or violations of his oath of secrecy, and no misconduct of service to the United States are in question.

In the event it is not already clear, I am solidly with the side of this issue that believes strongly that this indictment is a personal and undeserved tragedy for Joe Fernandez and his family. It is a reckless criminalization of a long-standing, intense and otherwise healthy competition between the executive and legislative branches of government on who makes foreign policy in and for the United States. It is particularly tragic when seen in the light of those who know that Joe Fernandez has served his country for many years with intense loyalty, honesty, selflessness and at considerable personal sacrifice — and the usual to show for it in terms of his net worth upon retirement.

Joe Fernandez does not have the financial resources that must be spent for his defense against the indictment. The US Government is not paying for or assisting in his defense. With the requisite legal advice, friends of Joe Fernandez have established a defense fund that will help to pay for his legal defense. Anyone wishing to contribute to this fund can mail a check and a letter of support — or even write to ask for more information — and address same to: Joe Fernandez Defense Fund, Heritage Bank, P.O. Box 7207, McLean, Virginia 22106

John C. Platt

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Intelligence Issues

Coping With Sabotage and Terrorism

*Excerpted from the Report of the
Regional Conflict Working Group
of the U.S. Commission on
Integrated Long-Term Strategy*

**Paul F. Gorman, Chairman
Regional Conflict Working Group**

To defend against the depredations of terrorists and saboteurs, the United States requires both improved intelligence for preemption and counteraction and better physical defenses for particularly vulnerable public-use facilities. Whether for our own purposes, or for helping a friend or ally abroad, we need to bring all our ingenuity to bear on anticipating, deterring, preempting, or foiling such enemies.

The Working Group has studied the reports of the Vice President's Task Force on Combating Terrorism, headed by Commissioner Holloway. It has consulted with experts on terrorism and sabotage, intelligence community personnel charged with collecting relevant intelligence and state and regional officials responsible for security against terrorists or saboteurs. We are favorably impressed with the progress evident within the Intelligence Community in collecting, analyzing and disseminating information concerning threats, but we note, as did they, that overseas the scope of the problem is increasing at an alarming rate and, over the longer term, our ability to warn of impending terror or sabotage here may prove inadequate.

Effective offensive countermeasures against sabotage and terror depend in the first instance upon intelligence, so that appropriate US and foreign security forces can be forewarned. We believe that defensive countermeasures are necessary. The record of terrorism to date supports the conclusion that some classes of targets are more vulnerable to sabotage or terrorist action than others — for example, the international air transport system. Technology is in hand or in sight that, over the next decade, would permit selective hardening of key facilities without detracting from their public utility and without necessitating new Federal funding programs.

Vulnerability to sabotage and terrorism can be reduced by increasing the sharing of intelligence and improving operational cooperation among city, state, regional and Federal law enforcement agencies. Because of the development of communications and transportation systems during the last twenty years, many state and local law enforcement organizations have established effective regional support arrangements. Along the US border, liaison between these and Federal agencies seems to have improved as the Administration's attempts to counter drug smuggling have intensified. Elsewhere, local officials report that their interface with Federal counterparts is less than satisfactory. The Federal government needs to participate in enhancing communications interchange all around the country.

The need for better assured and more pervasive cooperation in intelligence sharing, training and

operational coordination among US law enforcement agencies will increase in the future, and we need to study now the technological means of sharing information among the intelligence and law enforcement communities. We can expect the threat of imported violence to continue to mount as intercontinental communications become more readily available, travel times decrease and the destructiveness of terrorist weapons increases. A sound mode for the requisite secure communications, information processing capability and operational decision aids is the computer-based communications network maintained by the FBI among its six regional headquarters.

There can be little doubt that the use of violence by terrorists will continue through the turn of the century and beyond, that new and more destructive weaponry is now available to terrorists, and that state sponsors of terrorism include nations that have demonstrated a willingness to use even proscribed weapons like toxic chemical agents. While the report of The Vice President's Task Force on Combating Terrorism has been proven valuable in establishing programs to counter the threat of terrorism in the near term, it did not address the longer range strategies, such as hardening of selected high-value targets as a passive means of significantly reducing vulnerability and improving deterrence.

While it is clear that making some facilities more difficult to attack will only precipitate a reordering of terrorists' objectives, some classes of facilities are, on the record, much more conducive to purposes of saboteurs or terrorists than others, and the United States is peculiarly vulnerable. Among prime sabotage targets are US power-transmission facilities, which often have no back-up equipment available to replace damaged materiel. Federal oversight bodies need to incorporate into their standards provisions for defenses against, and recovery from, sabotage.

Americans as individuals are particularly vulnerable to terrorism at airports and on airliners. Worldwide, most of the terminals of the international air transport system are in a continual state of reconstruction dictated by expanding passenger volume, new types of aircraft and novel forms of travel services. Large sums of money are spent annually on these upgrades, but almost no attention is paid in the designs to security measures or terrorist countermeasures. Little or nothing is being spent in the United States to improve safeguards for passengers, baggage or the aircraft themselves.

Yet, there is a significant body of technology that could be used to enhance the physical security of such

vulnerable public facilities. For example, for air transport it appears possible to provide annular defenses, the core of which is the travel vehicle itself, comprising networked sensors and non-intrusive surveillance devices that could overwatch activity within the entire facility, and even on avenues of approach to it, scanning continuously for weapons, explosives, contraband and individuals whose behavior warrants closer inspection. Identification tags — badges or temporary passes, both with embedded signature elements capable of being remotely sensed — could be used to control access to critical gateways (e.g., preboarding lounges or aircraft parking ramps). The same technology could be embedded in license plates on registered vehicles (e.g., protection against car bombs), opening possibilities of both remote reading and recording of transit via millimeter microwave energy. Modern techniques of computer security suggest that relatively tamper-proof tags and license plates could be designed, reducing the possibility of counterfeiting or falsification. These could be supplemented by a mobile security force, provisions for the operations of which were incorporated in the construction of the facility.

There will be added costs for such measures; but including this new technology in new construction incrementally would help reduce these costs significantly. Further, US airline passengers now pay a tax on each air fare designed to purchase heightened security and these funds have not always been used to that end. If the new defenses were effective in averting even one serious instance of international terrorism, their value could be better assessed.

There is a need to inculcate today's architects of public facilities with sound principles of security design. Security can be incorporated into almost any kind of structure with minimal impact on esthetics or function. Provisions for surveillance and security force reaction, secure areas, access control, blast containment, reduction of hazards from direct fire and fragments and similar considerations should be dealt with as a matter of course in the plans of major public facilities. A first step would be legislation requiring that, in the future, the design of any structure to be subsidized by, or to be certified for public use by any Federal agency, be reviewed for compliance with specified security standards. The additional costs of such security design and review, which would not be much, could almost certainly be offset by savings on hazard and liability insurance or paid for by user taxes.

[The Working Group's findings on tactical intelligence appeared in the last issue of *Periscope*.]

Intelligence Issues

Intelligence and the Media

William H. Webster

Director of Central Intelligence

Excerpted from Remarks

before the

Institute for the Study of Diplomacy,

School of Foreign Service,

Georgetown University

I firmly believe that the oversight responsibilities exercised by Congress are both necessary and beneficial. There must be a dependable system of oversight and accountability that builds, rather than erodes, trust between those who have the intelligence responsibility and those who are the elected representatives of the American people.

There are, however, instances where information pertaining to national security must not be released outside the narrow reach of the congressional oversight committees: this includes information that could jeopardize lives, or information that threatens the means by which we protect ourselves. The disclosure of sophisticated technical systems or cryptographic information alerts a hostile nation to the need to develop countermeasures and can seriously hamper our intelligence collection efforts. In signals intelligence, for example, if one sensitive piece of information is published, it could put an entire intelligence collection system that took years to develop out of use. An enormous amount of time, planning and money would be required to replace it, and the loss of intelligence collection in the meantime could be formidable.

Information that is published need not even be accurate to do irreparable harm to our intelligence capabilities. Let me give you an example. Not too long ago there was a brief flurry of news stories purporting to be based on classified intelligence — information indicating that the Soviets had carried out certain military experiments. The stories were largely inaccurate. Yet comments on the situation — again mostly inaccurate — were attributed to a number of US officials. Some of these officials confirmed the story, one denied it and yet another corrected the initial story. The statements by these officials served to heighten speculation and to sustain public focus on matters involving highly sensitive US intelligence collection techniques.

After these stories were published, the Soviets took countermeasures which limited our access to this type of intelligence. In short, even though the information disclosed by these US officials was incorrect, the net result was a further loss for US intelligence.

Regrettably, some view the Intelligence Community's obligation to protect intelligence sources and methods as a threat to a free press. But I have found that most members of the press are more than willing to cooperate when we have clearly stated the reasons why certain information would jeopardize national interests.

Last fall, a reporter from a major newspaper requested a meeting with my Public Affairs Director at CIA to discuss extremely sensitive information that had

come into his possession about Middle Eastern terrorism. The CIA official advised the reporter that without any doubt his information, if published, could endanger a valuable source of intelligence and could result in loss of life. The reporter agreed to withhold the story, and to this day, has not published it. If the reporter were ever to believe that the CIA official had dissembled, we would have lost that trust that is so important in dealing with the public and the Congress.

There have been other instances in which the press has withheld stories or written them in a way that preserved the confidentiality of intelligence sources. This cooperation is a result of the credibility and good faith we have worked to establish with the press.

Our policy with the media — like our policy with Congress — is to be both candid and responsive. By candid I don't mean that we tell them everything they ask to hear; I mean that we will indicate clearly what we will tell them and what we will not tell them. We frequently schedule background briefings for reporters who request information on international developments. And if we cannot answer a specific question from the media, we will tell them that we cannot answer it and will not try and invent a response.

Recruitment in Place

A member of AFIO shares with us a source recruitment letter he received recently from a correspondent for a major national news magazine. The journalist states boldly, "I picked up your name and address from the Fall 1986 issue of *Periscope*, the AFIO journal."

Continues the reporter, "Retired foreign affairs experts are among the best sources a journalist can hope to have since they usually have no political axes to grind and bring a storehouse of calm, mature judgment to the area of their expertise. I wonder whether I can call on you as a source in the future. Please write or call collect . . ."

"I have worked for *Time* since 1979. You can check my name on the masthead under New York correspondents. Included are a few pieces I have reported recently.

"Looking forward to hearing from you."

Veterans of the intelligence profession are not unfamiliar with "cold pitches," but this appears to be a first: recruitment through a word processor's mail-merge. At least it wasn't addressed to "Dear occupant" nor did it carry the "carrier route sort" bulk mail indicator.

AFIO Members Are Victors In November Elections

The Texas Chapter is elated that one of its own, **George Herbert Walker Bush** has been elected President of the United States.

The Southwest Florida Chapter shares the victory of member **Porter Goss**, who has been elected to the House of Representatives.

In local elections, **John Morris Urban**, was elected to the Horry County Council in South Carolina.

To Continue to Serve . . .

Don Harvey's Fact Sheet on AFIO Virtues

(Factual, but biased in favor of your joining)

- ✓ Promotes public (even Congressional) understanding of need for strong US intelligence.
- ✓ About 3400 members nationwide, 20 local chapters.
- ✓ Promotes education programs explaining importance of intelligence, provides over 90 college professors books, monographs, speakers (as they request).
- ✓ Distributes quarterly on news, views and book reviews related to intelligence and a quarterly digest of current intelligence news commentary.
- ✓ Responds to congressional requests for AFIO views and factual data.
- ✓ Through local chapters, provides speakers to civic, academic and professional groups.
- ✓ Provides consultation to, or participates in, radio and TV programs on intelligence and national security issues; responds to press inquiries.
- ✓ Holds annual convention with distinguished speakers and panelists.
- ✓ Chartered as IRS 501.c(3) (educational) organization; dues (\$25) and donations are tax-deductible.
- ✓ Provides former intelligence people a means to continue to serve.

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New Members

(New members since the last issue except for those who asked their names be restricted.)

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■ ■ ■

Purpose

AFIO was organized in 1975 by former intelligence personnel from the Federal military and civilian intelligence and security agencies. Its purpose is to promote public understanding of, and support for, a strong and responsible national intelligence establishment.

AFIO believes that effective intelligence is the nation's first line of defense against surprise from abroad, subversion at home and possibly dangerous miscalculation by our national leaders in the conduct of foreign and defense policy. AFIO therefore holds that reliable intelligence is essential to the cause of peace.

In pursuing its objectives, AFIO

- Works closely with appropriate committees of the congress regarding legislation affecting the intelligence agencies, responds to congressional requests for its views and information on intelligence matters, and is fre-

quently called upon to testify on specific legislative proposals.

- Through its network of local chapters across the nation, provides speakers for discussion of national security issues before civic, academic and professional groups.
- Promotes educational programs explaining the role and importance of intelligence.
- Provides participants for network and local TV and radio programs on national security issues.
- Is frequently consulted by scholars, authors, journalists and TV producers on intelligence matters.
- Monitors media treatment of intelligence and security issues and, where inaccuracies and distortions occur, attempts to set the record straight.
- Distributes to its members a quarterly publication with news, views and book reviews relating to intelligence, and a quarterly digest of current news commentary.

“Our tax-exempt association exists to promote public understanding of the role of American intelligence as a vital element of the security of our nation. To that end the more members, the broader public understanding.”
Don Harvey

AFIO Chapters Active Nationwide

Arizona

Arizona Chapter. The chapter met on Saturday, September 29th, at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Pinal Air Park, Maricopa, Arizona. Fourteen members were treated to a tour of the Center, including the firing range, classroom facilities and the defensive driving course.

Following the tour a luncheon meeting was held in the dining room of the Center. Members were polled to determine how many had contacted their Congressmen regarding the expression of opposition to HR 3822, the 48-hour notification bill. We are pleased to report that all in attendance had contacted their legislative representatives!

On November 19th, the chapter met at the new Ramada Inn, Tucson, with eighteen members present. President Robert Nugent called for establishing a telephone committee to remind members of meetings.

Following the luncheon, a very timely program was given by Major Peter Cooper, USAF, 836th Air Division, INF Treaty Compliance Planning. Major Cooper heads the INF Treaty enforcement team at Davis-Monthan AFB. He gave a complete outline of how the USSR teams are accommodated while on their official inspection missions. He illustrated the talk with a slide presentation made during the Soviet team's first verification mission at Davis-Monthan. In addition, the slides graphically illustrated how the missiles, carriers and launchers are being dismantled.

The Soviet team must give sixteen hours notice prior to their arrival in San Francisco, the speaker noted. At Davis-Monthan the escort ratio is one on one. There can be no more than twenty on the Soviet team. There must be at least two Soviets and two Americans in each group. The teams are permitted in only three areas: billeting, which must be on base; a special dining room in the Officers' Club and the Elimination Site. There are no phones in the billets. The Soviet team must depart within four hours after the last missile is destroyed.

Major Cooper estimated the cost of each inspection tour to be \$127,000. This does not include aircraft fuel from San Francisco and back. He expressed the opinion that the US is doing a good job at this end to comply with the INF treaty and expressed the view that we are doing a wise and prudent job to coincide with Soviet

compliance. Major Cooper indicated that the Soviet team members were well-dressed and very intelligent.

The time of destruction of each missile or launcher has been tabbed at thirty minutes each, and they are eliminated on a twenty-four hour per day schedule for two days. The treaty calls for inspections at three month intervals over three years.

The Nevada Chapter currently has forty-five members. Chapter officers for 1988 were Robert A. Nugent, president; Donald D. Dalgleisch, vice president; and James W. Browitt, secretary. Five meetings were held in 1988: in Phoenix, Tucson, Casa Grande and Pinal Air Park.

California

San Diego Chapter One. Fifty members and their guests visited the *US Ranger (CV61)* on August 26th, and received a briefing from the *Ranger's* intelligence officer. After the briefing, they enjoyed lunch in the ship's wardroom.

In September, the Chapter joined with other defense-oriented organizations to greet and hear General Robert T. Herres, USAF, the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The reception and luncheon was held at the Hyatt Islandia on Mission Bay, San Diego.

The guest speaker at the October 28th meeting, held at the Admiral Kidd Club, was Lowell Blankfort, editor and publisher of the South Bay's *Star News*.

He opened his slide presentation, .c 1986, on Cuba by stating that the Cubans are warm and friendly towards Americans and that wherever one goes he or she encounters music and song from the happy populace. Yet, for those of us who remember Havana in pre-Castro days, a city of lights and gaiety, the obvious drabness and decay of that once magnificent city tells otherwise.

A slide of a billboard advertising the VISA card indicated why Cubans, including Fidel Castro, love us. Like most of the world's impoverished peoples, the Cubans love and long for US dollars. But, as Mr. Blankfort explained, Americans cannot use their VISA cards in Cuba because of our embargo which, he explained, is "Reagan's fault." It came as no surprise when Blankfort stated that the Cuban people are opposed to the use of Cuban troops to prop up such unpopular Soviet client states as Angola and Ethiopia,

especially the former. However, in spite of the fact that Mikhail Gorbachev would like to have Castro pull his forces from Angola, the Cuban dictator is loathe to do so as it is a source of hard American dollars to have them remain. Blankfort explained it thusly: Chevron Petroleum Company pays Angola in US dollars to allow the company to extract oil from Angola's off-shore deposits. With these dollars, Angola pays off Castro's troops. There is also a tidy sum left over for propping up Castro's sagging economy.

Since the coming of Castro's revolution, claims the speaker, the life expectancy of Cubans has risen from 55 to 72 years. He says that one sees no homeless or hungry people in Cuba. One of our wags asked if this was due to the infamous Mariel boatlift. Blankfort's reply was mumbled. Castro rules Cuba through the "Committee for Defense of the Revolution," "wardheelers" who Blankfort compares with Tammany Hall's minions in New York during the late 19th Century. This is a poor analogy because while Tammany Hall and others like it were essentially corrupt, they did provide some useful services to their wards for which they expected political loyalty; in the case of Communist block wardens, on the other hand, loyalty to Fidel is not only expected but demanded through fear of doing otherwise.

While Castro is a non-believer, he is not, according to Blankfort, "anti-religious" and churches are apparently open, although he had no slides of people attending them. More worrisome is the fate of some 15,000 pre-Castro era Jews; only 1,200 Jews remain in Cuba and these are mostly elderly.

At its November meeting, the Chapter heard former Chapter president W.H. "Dub" Hicks, speak on international terrorism, an appropriate background to the Pan American Flight 103 tragedy that happened two weeks later. "Dub" gave a history of terrorism and the factors that motivate those who practice it.

In conjunction with the Air Force Association, the Chapter held a Christmas Brunch at the Torrey Pines Inn. The session was enlivened by Lee Echols' patented (but new) jokes; his monologue was then matched by Nick Yantsin and Keith Young. On a serious note, the members heard of efforts by chapter secretary Ed Learnard, a life member of the Air Force Escape and Evasion Society and others, working with the Veterans Administration, to find escapers and evaders who are not entitled currently to the VA's POW benefits. It was noted that many of them lived under worse conditions than did the POWs, especially in Europe.

Slated for the January 20th meeting was a visit to the Scripps Institute of Oceanography. Scheduled were

a presentation by Mr. George Shore, Director of Ship Operations at Scripps, a visit to the tide pool and aquarium and a luncheon at the Torrey Pines Inn.

Paid chapter membership stands at 102.

Florida

Southwest Florida Chapter. Otto F. Otepeka has been elected President of the Chapter, replacing Arnold Lee Glass, whose campaign for sheriff and other responsibilities precluded his carrying out Chapter duties.

The January 12th meeting was held at the Bonita Springs Palm River Country Club, North Naples with twenty-two members and guests in attendance.

President Otepeka informed the audience that WSFP-TV, the local affiliate of the Public Broadcasting Service had scheduled a series of four one-hour presentations, beginning January 23rd, on "Secret Intelligence." He noted that the station had described the series as: "A history of American espionage in the 20th century," "The development of the CIA as the President's covert army of intervention," "Learning to say no; a look at intelligence scandals and leaks in the 1960s and 1970s" and "The Enterprise - recent CIA activities, including the Iran-Contra Scandal."

According to the station's announcement, the programs will be hosted by Bill Kurtis and include interviews of William Casey, William Colby, Arthur Schlesinger, Dean Rusk, John Erlichman and Howard Hunt. The series was produced at KCET-TV, Los Angeles, a PBS affiliate.

Otepeka noted that members familiar with the publications of Accuracy in Media, a media watchdog organization, will recall that AIM has been highly critical of some of the programs produced on PBS. AIM has noted, he said, that although PBS is financed in part by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, a government agency created by Congress and mandated by law to give strong adherence to fairness and objectivity, PBS has departed from such standards on many occasions. This has been particularly true in the discussion of intelligence-related issues. AIM, Otepeka said, has openly identified past distortions and inaccuracies in such shows. AIM also praised PBS in 1977 for withdrawing a production of KCET-TV on the uses of plutonium, a telecast viewed by PBS executives as blatantly unfair and unbalanced.

He recalled also that, in 1983, AIM had reported that Bill Kurtis, then a CBS broadcaster, during an interview with Angela Davis had allowed to go unchallenged her shocking and abusive criticism of

President Reagan.

Otepka urged the membership to view the four scheduled programs and to submit comments to the chapter's executive committee for further action.

[Editor's Note: The New York Times, in reviewing the series, observed that "Although written with a heavy hand and narrated by Bill Kurtis as though he were auditioning for a road-company melodrama, "Secret Intelligence" is packed with information about America's career in the spy game . . ." and suggested that the series "suffers from an overdose of virtue when despite its own evidence of the usefulness of espionage, it seems to be asking that America be holier-than-everyone in international hanky-panky."]

Members were also alerted to eight scheduled sessions open to the public at the Edison Community College, University of South Florida, during January, February and March. The sessions are part of a continuing series on US foreign policy sponsored by the Foreign Policy Association and will touch on a wide range of topics involving the foreign and domestic scene and intelligence operations. It was noted that the series announcement lists speakers familiar to AFIO members as having been strongly opposed to US assistance in Central America and to various intelligence operations. Unfortunately, AFIO members have not been invited as speakers for the 1988 and 1989 discussions. Chapter members volunteered to be in the audience for this year's sessions.

The chapter is pleased and proud that chapter member Porter Goss was elected by a substantial margin last November to represent the district in the House of Representatives. In March 1988, Congressman Goss, then a Lee County Commissioner, addressed the chapter on vital issues concerning county administration.

It was noted that although former chapter president Arnold Lee Glass was unsuccessful in his bid for Sheriff of Collier County, he remains well suited for a law enforcement post in this area where drug smuggling and other criminal drug traffic constitute a major problem.

It was announced that AFIO board member W. Raymond Wannall will be the speaker at the March meeting.

Suncoast Chapter. The Chapter met for luncheon at the Officers' Club, MacDill AFB on December 13th with forty-nine members and guests in attendance.

We were treated to a short, but interesting, description of the status of veterans' affairs in Florida. We learned that Florida has the fourth largest veteran population in the nation, and it is increasing faster than

any other state in the Union. With the voters of Florida approving by a large majority, last November a State Cabinet position was created for Veterans' Affairs. With this the welfare of the state's veterans will be enhanced greatly, especially since a Department of Veterans' Affairs has been established at the national level.

Major General Earl G. Peck (USAF-Ret.), who serves presently as the Director for Veterans' Affairs for the State of Florida and who is a member of the Sun Coast Chapter, was the distinguished speaker. He noted that only about two-thirds of the Florida veterans are taking advantage of the many things that the State and country can do for them. We are hoping that Governor Martinez will appoint MajGen Peck to the new Cabinet position when it is activated on January 3rd.

New members William Verville, Jim Hardee, Carl Garver and Earl Peck were introduced to the Chapter.

Chapter vice president Bob Sumner reported that if our TV panel on Intelligence can cut the presentation time down to about twenty-five minutes, the panel will be invited to appear before some of the area service clubs. He was already contacted the local Kiwanis Club for this purpose.

The February 7th meeting, to be held at the Officers' Club, MacDill AFB, was scheduled to hear new Chapter member Carl Garver speak of his many intelligence experiences in the Middle East and to bring us up to date on that area.

Once again, the chapter invites any AFIO "snowbirds" visiting the area from the "cold North" to join in its meetings.

New Mexico

New Mexico Chapter. At the Chapter's July 26th meeting, LCDR Brian Thomas, USN, presented us with a vivid picture of the logistical problems of supplying our Naval Forces in the Arabian Gulf. He is the Operations Officer attached to the Carrier Battle Group then operating in the area, and just returned to his ship's home port at Long Beach.

The Carrier Battle Group consisted of a nuclear powered carrier, one Spruance class destroyer, one nuclear powered cruiser, two guided missile destroyers, two Knox class frigates, one AE (ordnance), one TAO (tanker), one AFS (food and general supplies) and the *Wabash* AOR. That totals eleven ships and 10,000 personnel.

The *Wabash* supplied the group with fuel, small ordnance, food and general supplies. The *Wabash*,

herself, required refueling by civilian tankers every four days. The refueling operations required approximately eight hours on a good day.

Atmospheric conditions can create a number of problems with UHF (line of sight) communications. On occasions they could not talk to other ships 10-15 miles away, while at other times they could communicate with ships 100 to 200 miles away. Likewise, they had similar problems with their radar propagation. On one occasion, the *Wabash* detected radar signals normally associated with the F-4 (which only Iran flies in the area), indicating the rapid approach of an F-4, when the signal disappeared suddenly. It was determined later that the aircraft was some 100 miles away. These anomalies are the result of frequent atmospheric disturbances in the area. The ships also experienced severe sand storms while 100-200 miles at sea. These sand storms would cover the topside of the ships and open gun mounts with fine particles of sand sufficient to require a fresh water hose down. This use of fresh water had the potential of considerable inconvenience to the crew since the fresh water is made aboard ship. In fact, with the water temperature of the gulf being 92-94 degrees, the distillation of the sea water to fresh water was, in itself, difficult.

The Soviet and French naval presence in the area was not too obvious. The Soviets had a couple of ships, but for the most part they remained at anchorage. The flying of Helos over each other's ships and taking photos was the most overt type of activity between the US and the Soviets. The French, on the other hand, would, on occasion, communicate with our ships.

LCDR Thomas elaborated on Operation Praying Mantis. This was the operation in retaliation for the mining of the *USS Roberts* on April 18th, and involved his Battle Group and the Navy Seals in the destruction of two oil derricks and the sinking of Iranian combatant, the *Savalon*. The *Savalon* was sunk by a Harpoon missile down her stack.

The Commander also touched on some of the lighter side of duty on board the *USS Wabash* — Operation Ice Cream and the deck picnic with the crews allotted two cans of beer every forty-five days or so.

He stated that the Battle Group received excellent training and was able to check out a number of the ship's systems under combat conditions. He closed by saying that from what he had read, the press had done a good job of reporting the events in the gulf area.

Jim McLeroy was the speaker at the Chapter's August 23rd meeting. He spoke on "The Soviet Penetration of Latin America." Mr. McLeroy lived and

traveled in Latin America between 1970 and 1983. The last seven years he was an international vice president of the Bank of America, living in Panama and Venezuela. He also served in Vietnam as a Special Forces officer in 1967-68. Currently he is an independent financial consultant in Albuquerque.

The September meeting was to feature one of the celebrated Navajo Code Talkers of WWII.

Nevada

Nevada Chapter. Members of the Chapter participated in the annual POW/MIA Day ceremonies at the Bradley Building, Las Vegas, on September 18th.

The scheduled speaker for the Chapter's September 29th meeting, held at the Nellis AFB Officers' Club, was Senator Chic Hecht, a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

For its October 27th meeting, held at the Country Inn, Las Vegas, the Chapter featured Nancy Greene as guest speaker. Ms. Greene, a supporter and associate of the Hudson Institute and a strong advocate of SDI, focused on Soviet active measures, including the extent and threat of the Soviet measures both in this country and abroad.

John Lear, a leading researcher on what are commonly known as "unidentified flying objects" and alien life was the Chapter's guest speaker at the November 22nd meeting, held at the Elk's Lodge, Las Vegas.

New York

Central New York Chapter. The Chapter reports that it now has nine members, although it has been unable to hold meetings of late. Currently, it is in the exploratory stages of developing support for the AFIO Academic Assistance Program and has made contact with local professors whose programs include teaching about intelligence.

Derek Lee Chapter. The chapter held a closed meeting on January 24th at the Princeton Club, New York City. For security reasons, the public, press and foreign nationals were not invited.

The guest speaker was Adolfo Calero, Director, Commander-in-Chief of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the "Contras." Mr. Calero, who was elected to that post in 1983 has worked tirelessly in his effort to help interdict the flow of weapons into El Salvador and to replace the Marxist-Leninist Sandinistas with a democratic form of government. Dr. Calero received

his BA from the University of Notre Dame, his Masters from Syracuse University and, in 1972, was awarded his Doctor of Law from the Central American University in Managua. He served as Dean to the Faculty of Administrative and Economic Sciences at that University but, as an adversary of the Sandinistas, was forced into exile in July 1979. During his exile he decided that participation in the armed struggle was the only alternative left to fight for the liberation of his country.

Texas

Texas Chapter. The guest speaker for the Chapter's September 27th meeting, held at the Westin Oaks Galeria, was Major Augusto Villalaz. Major Villalaz, a former top-level official of the Noriega regime who recently defected, spoke on current affairs in Panama.

He stressed the large concentration of Cubans now in Panama. He also noted that Panama is an active player in Central America, providing weapons, ammunition, money, training and wide logistical support to the Sandinistas of Nicaragua. He also described attacks on American installations in Panama and the drug trade which operates freely in that country. Major Villalaz charged that both terrorists and drug dealers enjoy government protection in Panama, recalling that when a major Columbian cocaine laboratory was discovered there, Noriega had all the Columbians released with no charges filed.

The Chapter's November 9th meeting featured Ambassador Vernon A. Walters, US Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Ambassador Walters, who served as a special aide to Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Nixon and as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, delivered a stirring address to over three hundred members and guests in attendance. Chapter president Fred Rodell reports that, as a result of the meeting, "our telephone lines were flooded days after the meeting asking Rose when our next meeting is going to take place and who will be the speaker."

Ambassador Walters' presentation was videotaped and a copy is available from National for those Chapters that wish to include it in programs.

W.T. Smith has been appointed chairman of the Chapter's membership committee, and Richard Goldy has been named chairman of the public relations committee. Kevin C. Swales serves as managing editor of the *Texas Periscope*, the Chapter's quarterly newsletter.

The Chapter is pleased to report that it has arranged for all AFIO members to receive a 10% discount at the River Mountain Lodge, Breckenridge, Colorado, including "in season." To take advantage of

Marine Commandant Addresses AFIO



General A. M. Gray, Commandant of the US Marine Corps was guest speaker at AFIO's Winter luncheon, held December 5th at the Fort Myer Officers' Club.

General Gray's extemporaneous speech, blunt and direct concerning the threats facing the United States, reviewed the rebuilding of the Marine Corps, restructuring of combat and intelligence units and modernization of its weaponry. His off-the-cuff remarks won a standing ovation.

the arrangement, call the River Mountain Lodge, (1-800) 553-4456, and mention your AFIO membership.

Joining the Chapter as new members are Clifford Elow, Don L. Frisch, David Garrison, Fred Meyer, Marlin E. Mote and Ms. Alicia R. Taylor.

The Chapter wishes to share the invocation delivered by Dr. Charles Green, Pastor of the Terrace United Methodist Church, at its September 27th meeting, unique because it drew a standing ovation:

"Oh God, Creator of all Mankind and the Giver of all spiritual grace, teach us the lesson of the prophets of old, that there is a time to speak and a time to remain silent. We pray that such a lesson may be taught to members of our US Congress. May they learn to weigh their words in respect of lives. Be present, oh God, in our company with each other. In your name we pray. Amen."

From the President's Desk



I am sorry to report the death of Hans Moses, a splendid man and friend of so many of us, as well as editor of our *News Commentary*. Hans will be sorely missed by all of us.

In this first *Periscope* of 1989, it is a pleasure to mark 1988 as another successful year. The October convention was very well received and, as you have read in the last *Periscope*, treated many facets of intelligence analysis in today's world. We are blessed with solid support from the serving intelligence practitioners.

Our Academic Assistance program in support of over 90 college professors teaching intelligence around the country has taken root and established its own momentum. We are currently providing our professors with Bill Casey's book, *The Secret War Against Hitler*, thanks to Mrs. Casey's generosity.

Our membership has held steady and our finances are on solid ground. In both categories, however, we need to exert renewed effort if we are to continue to vigorously execute our purpose for being — education of the nation in the importance of intelligence to strong national security. To underscore why our endeavors to strengthen our society's support for strong national intelligence continue to be of vital importance, consider some of today's national concerns:

• **Drugs.** Drugs cause much of our crime, especially violent crime. The critical element of any useful measures to stem inflow is accurate and timely intelligence.

• **Chemical and Biological Warfare.** Much in the news of late and somewhat new as a major concern. As usual, all effective counter-measures begin with good intelligence.

• **Terrorism.** While intelligence will not solve it, no effectual actions to suppress terrorism is possible without solid intelligence.

• **Third World Conflicts.** Detailed and anticipatory intelligence is mandatory if the US is to protect freedom and American interests.

• **Verification Monitoring.** The INF Treaty requires inspecting 117 Soviet facilities; a START Treaty could involve twenty times as many. A conventional arms treaty would be at least as stressing to intelligence in all likelihood.

• **Technology Transfer.** Stemming the flow of technology depends first on worldwide intelligence collection and reporting.

• **Soviet Bloc.** Despite Gorbachev's drive, the essential requirements for intelligence concentration on Bloc activities have not diminished.

• **Hostile Intelligence.** During the past three years, there have been more penetrations of our defense and intelligence communities than ever before in our history. The need for counterintelligence is obvious.

The point of all this is that AFIO's missions are as needed and important as they were in the 1970s, especially as the nation's requirements for intelligence support diversify and multiply. To better fulfill our role, we must expand our membership, broaden our programs and reach out more widely with our message. One simple measure every member can support is to recruit new members — application forms are now included in each of our publications.

Don Harvey

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Officers of AFIO are:

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- Edward F. Sayle..... Editor of *Periscope*