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Approved For Release 2003/02/27 : CIA-RDP80B01676R001600250015-4

5 AUG 1966

Minutes of Meeting

DCI Conference Room

1400-1500 Hours, Thursday, 4 Aug. 1966

Present

L. K. White, Exec. -Director Comptroller, presiding
✓ Alan Warfield, DD/S ✓
✓ Lawrence Houston, OGC ✓
✓ R. Jack Smith, DD/I ✓
✓ Carl Duckett, DD/S&T ✓
✓ John King, DD/I ✓
[redacted] D/P ✓
[redacted] DD/S ✓
✓ George F. Moran, O/DCI ✓

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Col. White opened the discussion by pointing out that Agency regulations and policy guides governing who may write and speak with identification as CIA employees have been inadequate for some time. He noted that in this area a degree of judgement on security and policy issues would always be necessary and that no all inclusive regulatory issuance would be possible. He suggested that the group discuss the basic principles involved, noting that the DCI's statement opposing publication (as a result of the George Carver article in Foreign Affairs and the Senate's reaction thereto) had been misinterpreted. There are still completely innocuous publications, such as one on the 12-tone musical scale, devoid of policy or security considerations. Col. White pointed out that there are obviously some staffers who should never speak in the public domain, while others can -- the general rule being observance of cover as well as policy and the very nature of the public presentation. He suggested two criteria for judging:

1. Is the subject matter capable of misinterpretation as a CIA, rather than an individual's position.

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2. Do we leave ourselves open to the charge of trying to influence U. S. public opinion.

Mr. R. J. Smith noted that in the DD/I area, 95% of the personnel would have no inhibitions about identifying themselves as CIA employees, but that some publishers occasionally are unwilling to reflect the CIA employment of the author. He believed that if the employee is overt he should so identify himself to his publisher; if the latter were unwilling to openly identify the open CIA employee, we should not publish with that periodical. Mr. Smith pointed out that we should not hide overt employment.

Col. White noted that the publication of articles on cooking or sewing, with CIA identified as the authors' employer, would leave us open to snide remarks if we required people to identify themselves. He raised the question of whether we should permit outside publication for profit. Mr. R. J. Smith underlined the DD/I position that such publication was necessary to attract and to retain the top echelon research specialists, and that good articles will reflect favorably upon the Agency. It is up to the individual, he noted, to insure that he does not use classified source material and that his raw data is equally available to other scholars in his field. In this area, reliance must be placed on the employee's judgement, realizing that the author must be able to defend himself from other scholars' charge that he used privileged information in the preparation of his work.

The discussion then moved into the areas of what subject matter could be written or openly discussed. It was generally agreed that current, politically sensitive areas, [redacted] should be carefully avoided, lest the Agency violate two main rules of policy.

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1. Cause Congress to believe the Agency advocates a certain position.
2. Cause anyone to believe the Agency attempts to influence U. S. public opinion.

It was generally agreed that no automatic criterion could be established for all subject matter (although issues of current sensitivity are obviously out-of-bounds), and that marginal cases would have to be judged individually.

Mr. Warfield suggested the establishment of a panel to perform the screening work. Col. White pointed out that this would be a full-time job, given the volume and variety of material to be reviewed, and noted that, under the current working arrangement, it seemed unfair to expect the Office of Security and Cdr. Moran's office to spot everything of concern.

There was general agreement that the primary responsibility for security and policy must be placed on the individual author and his chain of command, but that (given the example of an author in Logistics who prepares an article on the Far East) a panel mechanism seems necessary to handle both marginal cases and those in which the chain of command has no expertise.

Mr. Duckett pointed out that in the areas of appearances at symposia seminars and conferences, policy guidance is badly needed, since cover is frequently a problem because other scholars in attendance may know the employee's CIA connection. He felt that if it is inappropriate to identify the employee as CIA, we should simply not participate.

25X1 noted the Soviet emphasis on acquisition of periodicals which could lead to the identification of more CIA employees if they are openly identified. Col. White commented that we don't wish to advertise, but that if we are asked, we should acknowledge overt CIA employment.

Mr. Abbot Smith then raised the problem of authorship of book reviews noting the potential embarrassment to an individual if he gives a favorable review -- as a CIA employee -- to a book on a current foreign affairs topic which could antagonize various foreign interests. It was generally agreed that the established practice of showing only the name and city of the book reviewer avoided this pitfall.

Many aspects of CIA cover problems were next discussed, with Col. White stressing the need for consistency in cover, both for current and future use.

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In connection with attendance at scholarly seminars, Mr. Duckett pointed out the cover problems caused by the relatively small size of the academic community, in which most members know one another, and denial of CIA may be impossible.

25X1 suggested that the problem be approached from a subject matter viewpoint; if it concerned current foreign affairs and CIA affiliation cannot be admitted, we ought not participate.

Mr. Duckett suggested that, whether in publications or public appearances, if the employee is overt, he so identify himself to the publisher or sponsor, and let the latter decide whether or not to identify him by employer, following his usual practice.

Col. White noted that he had requested a review of the Agency cover situation. It was generally agreed that no regulation or policy guide could answer all the possible questions in this field, but that a statement of principles should be developed, to be applied with judgment, and possible with the help of a panel.

There was general consensus that the basic responsibility should be on the employee and the chain of command, with the panel as a security and policy review mechanism.

Cdr. Moran noted that it should be borne in mind that the "public" is a complex of many groups. An article which makes a favorable impression on the academic community could very easily irritate Congress. Mr. Duckett, speaking of the security problems of the DD/S&T, noted that as more PhD's are hired, there is ever increasing pressure to publish articles in scientific journals. Here there are virtually no policy or political implications, but quite serious security problems.

Col. White thanked the participants and hoped that a statement of principles could be prepared for circulation.

Secretary

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SECRET

D R A F T

5 August 1966

PARTICIPATION OF AGENCY EMPLOYEES IN THE ACTIVITIES
OF PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: PUBLICATION BY
AGENCY EMPLOYEES OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES

The following are general principles to guide Agency employees, other than members of the Clandestine Services, desiring to join and to participate in the activities of professional organizations or to publish books or articles in learned journals. It is intended that these general principles change the emphasis of past Agency policy in two ways: (1) restraints and inhibitions are to be eased on employee participation in the activities of professional organizations and in the publication of serious books and articles; (2) open identification of those engaging in such activities or publishing as Agency employees is to become the rule rather than the exception. While liberalizing past practices with respect to employee participation in professional organizations and to publication, it is also the intent of these general principles to place greater responsibility on the individuals concerned for maintaining the highest standards of propriety and for maintaining security of classified information.

SECRET

General Principles

1. Agency employees, excepting members of the clandestine Services, wishing to do so may participate in the activities of appropriate professional organizations and may publish books and articles.

2. Officers who engage in such activities, read papers before professional organizations, or publish, will, as a general practice, do so under their own name and be openly identified as an Agency employees. If the organization or the publisher, for reasons of policy or convenience, would prefer to hide the officer's affiliation with the Agency, then as a general practice the officer should curtail activities in that organization or seek another publisher. Exceptions may be made to this general practice, but the reasons must be compelling.

3. Papers prepared for presentation before professional organizations, or books and articles written for publication, must be prepared on the officer's own time, must be based upon open source material, must be in good taste, and must clearly meet requirements of propriety. For example, policy advocacy, critiques of US foreign policy, and interpretations of current crisis situations are clearly inappropriate subjects.

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4. Responsibility for meeting requirements for security and propriety rests first and foremost upon the individual participating in outside professional activities or writing for publications. This responsibility is shared by the individual's supervisor to the extent that the supervisor's general guidance and approval should be sought and obtained before engaging in outside professional activities or submitting material for publication. Manuscripts continue to be subject to review for security and propriety by the Office of Security and the Assistant to the Director (for Public Relations). Overall supervision and interpretation of these guiding principles is vested in a committee on Outside Professional Activities chaired by _____.

5. Employees who write and publish on matters unrelated to Agency activities--music, ornithology, science fiction, chess, bee culture, and ceramics, for example--should also be guided by the above general principles. However, identification of the author as an Agency employee in these cases should be in accordance with the policy of the publisher and meet reasonable standards of propriety from the point of view of the Agency.

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6. Members of the Clandestine Services desiring to participate in the activities of professional organizations or to publish will be guided by separate regulations.

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Minutes of Agency Interface Meeting of 4 August 1966

FROM: Deputy Director of Security for
 Personnel Security
 Room 4E-58 Headquarters

EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

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TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

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OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. Exec. Dir. - Compt.
Room 7D-59
Headquarters

8 Aug

1. Attached also is a copy of a "Statement of General Principles" drafted by

DDI

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