

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

----- October 14 , 19 80

*Respectfully referred to*

Mr. Frederick P. Hitz  
Legislative Counsel  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, DC 20505

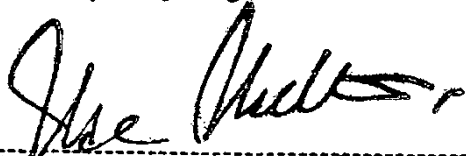
Dear Mr. Hitz:

I would appreciate any  
verification you can give  
regarding the enclosed article  
sent to me by my constituent,

Your attention to this  
matter is very appreciated.  
Please return to Mary Newbould,  
1404 LHOB, Washington DC 20515.

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*Very respectfully,*



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IKE SKELTON

*M.C.,* ----- *4th District.*  
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Marxist Philip Agee Stars

# PBS Airs ANTI-CIA Film

Conservatives have long-criticized the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) for the liberal bias contained in its programs. But last May, the liberals at PBS outdid themselves. Calling it "a highly responsible overview of the CIA's history," PBS aired "On Company Business," which turned out to be a distorted leftwing hatchet-job on the Central Intelligence Agency. The show featured, as narrator, the CIA's most ardent enemy, marxist Philip Agee.

## Agee's Distortions and Lies

"On Company Business" is filled with Agee's distortions and outright lies about the CIA and its activities. To take but one example: In the film Agee states as a fact that the CIA fueled the coup that overthrew Salvador Allende of Chile in 1973. The Church Committee's investigation of CIA activities, however, concluded that there was no evidence of CIA involvement in the overthrow of Allende. Yet Agee chose to ignore this information, and instead dredged up a now-discredited *New York Times* story that asserted the CIA was involved in Chile.

"On Company Business" allegedly presents the pro-CIA side of the story. But that turns out to be far from the truth. While it is true that former top CIA officials William Colby and David Phillips appear in the film, their support for a stronger CIA is never made clear. From their taped interviews with Colby and Phillips, the film's producers excerpted certain statements and placed them in the final product in a manner that makes it appear as though Colby and Phillips actually support Agee's anti-CIA positions!

**"I aspire to be a communist and a revolutionary."**

To know that Philip Agee was a mover-and-shaker behind "On Company Business" is to know a lot about the film's message even before viewing it. The man has that kind of radical trackrecord. Before going communist, Agee spent ten



Philip Agee-Marxist

*Agee's chief means of subverting U.S. foreign policy is to expose the identities of CIA agents working undercover in foreign countries.*

years (1959-69) with the CIA. He told *Esquire* magazine in 1975: "I aspire to be a communist and a revolutionary." Agee's marxist, pro-Soviet views, however, are never mentioned during "On Company Business."

Beginning with the publication of his first anti-CIA book, *Inside the Company*, Agee has been serving the communist

cause quite faithfully. His chief means of subverting U.S. foreign policy is to expose the identities of CIA agents working undercover in foreign countries. Agee has worked closely with the Cuban DGI, Castro's secret police. Agee himself has

*To know that Philip Agee was a mover-and-shaker behind "On Company Business" is to know a lot about the film's message even before viewing it.*

stated that the DGI provided him with information for his first book.

You may recall that back in 1975 Agee's dirty work caused the death of an American intelligence officer. After Agee and his fellow travelers exposed Richard Welch, then a CIA man working in Athens, Greece, Welch was gunned down outside his home. More recently, this year in Jamaica an American agent's house was shot-up after his cover was blown in the pages of Agee's latest anti-CIA rag, *Covert Action Information Bulletin*. As for the Soviet Union's intelligence agency, the KGB, Agee most definitely approves of its activities. During a 1975 interview with a Swiss newspaper Agee said: "The CIA is plainly on the wrong side, that is, the capitalistic side. I approve KGB activities, communist activities in general, when they are to the advantage of the oppressed. In fact, the KGB is not doing enough in this regard, because the USSR depends upon the people to free themselves."

It is not exaggerating at all to state that "On Company Business" is a piece of marxist propoganda. Yet the film is not a product of the Soviet Union or Cuba—it is funded to a large extent with American Taxpayers' dollars! What can taxpaying Americans who are outraged to learn they funded this pro-Soviet, anti-American film do?

## CALL for ACTION

In the near future, Congress will be voting appropriations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, PBS's funding arm. Reed Irvine of AIM writes: "The law stipulates that programs funded by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting have to be strictly objective and balanced, if they deal with controversial issues. CPB claims that it tries to observe that requirement, even though courts have ruled that no one has the power to enforce that provision of the law except Congress."

It is obvious that "On Company Business" is not objective or balanced. And evidently Congress is the only organization which can do something about the distorted view of the CIA that PBS has fostered by broadcasting this film.

Therefore, instead of complaining about the film directly to CPB or PBS, we strongly urge you to write your representative and senators in Washington and urge them to vote against appropriating even one dollar for PBS until this obvious wrong is righted.

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## CALL for ACTION \_\_\_\_\_

What can be done about this potential threat of a western financial collapse? The immediate task is to make the American people aware of what is happening. Next, it is essential that you inform your representatives that you are aware of

Bureaucrats Insensitive**U.S. Sends Sensitive Info to Enemies**

At first glance, section 1719 of Title 44 of the United States Code appears to be harmless enough. The statute, which dates back to the 19th Century, requires the United States to distribute U.S. Government publications to foreign countries. But when Senator James Sasser (D-Tn) took a closer look at how the law was being carried out, he was shocked to find that the government has been shipping sensitive Army field manuals, as well as CIA and Defense Intelligence Agency documents, to the Soviet Union.

Sasser disclosed that the United States spent about \$1.1 million last year sending 1.6 million copies of 20,441 documents to the Soviet Union, Cuba, Iran and other foreign countries. One of the more disturbing examples of what this ancient law has brought about is the sending of the operation manual for the Lance Missile to the USSR. Or, to take another such example, in 1977 our government shipped two issues of the Defense Intelligence Agency's monthly "Review of Soviet Ground Forces" to the Russian government. "Most of these documents are being sent automatically with no thought as to how they may be used," Sasser said. "It is a classic case of ineptitude."



Sen. Jim Sasser

*"It is a classic case of ineptitude."*

The Senator from Tennessee also released a list of U.S. documents sent to the Soviet Union during the Vietnam War years. The list included, among other documents: "Jungle Operations," January 1970; "Air Ground Operations Systems," 1970; "Troop Movement Guide;" and "Tactical Communications Doctrine," August 1968. There is no way to know for certain that the Soviets passed on these obviously valuable documents to the North Vietnamese communists.

But it stands to reason they did just that, as the Soviets were of course providing "active support to North Vietnam at the time," as Sasser puts it. "It is appalling to think that enemy forces fighting U.S. soldiers may have been helped through bureaucrats blindly stuffing documents into boxes to be shipped to other countries."

Another fault with the document exchange program (besides the cost) is that foreign governments are not reciprocating in kind. In return for the documents sent overseas, the United States receives only 275,486 documents in

the problem and that something must be done. But finding a solution is the immediate responsibility of the President who should not allow the situation to occur in the first place. This is where your immediate attention should be focused: 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C. 20500.

*One of the more disturbing examples of what this ancient law has brought about is the sending of the operation manual for the Lance Missile to the USSR.*

return, about one-sixth the number shipped by the U.S. The Soviets, for example, send a measly 1,000 publications, mostly innocuous cultural publications ("Moscow Street Guide, 1975" for instance).

Clearly Uncle Sam is being ripped off—not just by any foreign countries, but by the USSR, Iran and Cuba, countries which do not exactly have America's best interests in mind. Brezhnev, Castro and Khomeini must be amazed that the U.S. voluntarily relinquishes such sensitive materials like the publications listed above (and others).

## CALL for ACTION \_\_\_\_\_

If you are outraged that your own government is supplying sensitive information to America's most implacable enemy (the USSR) and the stone-age "government" holding 52 Americans hostage (Iran), communicate your feelings to your Senators and Representatives in Washington. State the facts given here. And urge them to stop the Washington bureaucrats from giving aid to America's enemies.

## CALL for ACTION STAFF

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Sincerely,

John T. Dolan, National Director

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ON PAGE A4

THE WASHINGTON POST  
3 August 1980

# Sasser Feels Change Overdue in U.S. Book Mailing

By Ward Sinclair

Washington Post Staff Writer

For nearly 100 years, as the government printing presses spewed out official documents, federal workers have dutifully packed them in boxes and sent them to libraries around the world.

In return, as part of the Brussels Convention of 1886, the U.S. Library of Congress has been receiving government publications from about 30 other countries.

The program was working well seemingly without a hitch, until this year, when Sen. Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.) made a discovery that turned his eyes saucer-size.

Sasser learned that the shipments of U.S. documents included military manuals that he considered highly sensitive, were being sent routinely to the Soviet Union, Cuba and Iran, among others.

The more Sasser looked, the more amazed and dismayed, to use his words he became. U.S. intelligence assessments, CIA maps and atlases and foreign policy position documents were among the publications going

abroad. One that bothered him most was an Army technical manual outlining uses and operation of the Lance surface-to-surface missile system deployed here and in Europe.

Apparently none of the government-printed matter being sent abroad is classified, and apparently it all is shipped with the approval of the agency which originated the document.

Sasser said his inquiries to the Library of Congress about who approved sending the Lance manuals to foreign countries brought the answer that, "Oh, no one. Everything is shipped automatically unless someone objects."

The Tennessee senator also complained that most of the documents coming here from participating countries seemed to be innocuous and of far less sensitivity than items mailed from Washington.

The fuss that Sasser stirred up has sent waves all the way to Moscow, where the press has criticized him, and touched off a legislative reaction that could endanger U.S. compliance with the 1836 convention.

Following Sasser's lead, Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.) won House approval last month of an amendment banning use of federal money for book exchanges with the Soviet Union, Cuba and Iran.

Sasser didn't mean for Congress to go that far, for the exchange of less sensitive government publications on a broad range of subjects is considered important by scholars and technicians.

The program came to congressional attention earlier this year when the House passed a bill transferring book-exchange authority from the Smithsonian Institution to the Government Printing Office.

The change was viewed as a house-keeping improvement since the Smithsonian was contracting with GPO to mail the documents anyway. Under the change, the Library of Congress would become the chief administrator.

But the change also meant that the program, for the first time, would show up in the budget of Congress, rather than the executive branch. Sasser, chairman of legislative appropriations and well-known for his sensitivity to rising congressional costs, took a closer look.

He was able, meanwhile, to bottle up the House-passed bill, on the ground that the program ought to stay in the executive branch, but be more closely monitored.

Library of Congress officials, who, as employees of the House and Senate, are reluctant to take a swipe at the boss, are privately bitter about the legislative maneuvering.

One library official, noting that none of the shipped documents is classified, pointed out that almost every-

thing that goes abroad also goes automatically to scores of U.S. libraries.

"It's up to the individual agencies to decide if a document is too sensitive to be distributed," he said. "If the concern is the Russians, I'm sure they know more about our Army than a manual will tell them."

"If we don't send it, all they have to do is go to one of the libraries in this country. Or they can go to the National Technical Information Service and buy many of these same things. If we stop shipments, they probably will retaliate."

Sasser and Conte have not proposed that the U.S. libraries not be given the same documents that now go abroad. "If the Russians want this stuff, make them work for it," said an aide to Sasser. "It's just dumb for us to send it, postpaid, to the Lenin State Library in Moscow."

Meanwhile, Sasser reported, U.S. defense and intelligence agencies have indicated to him that they will begin a closer review of documents approved for shipment abroad.

The document exchange program costs the United States about \$1.1 million for printing and mailing 20,441 publications to about 30 countries in fiscal 1979.

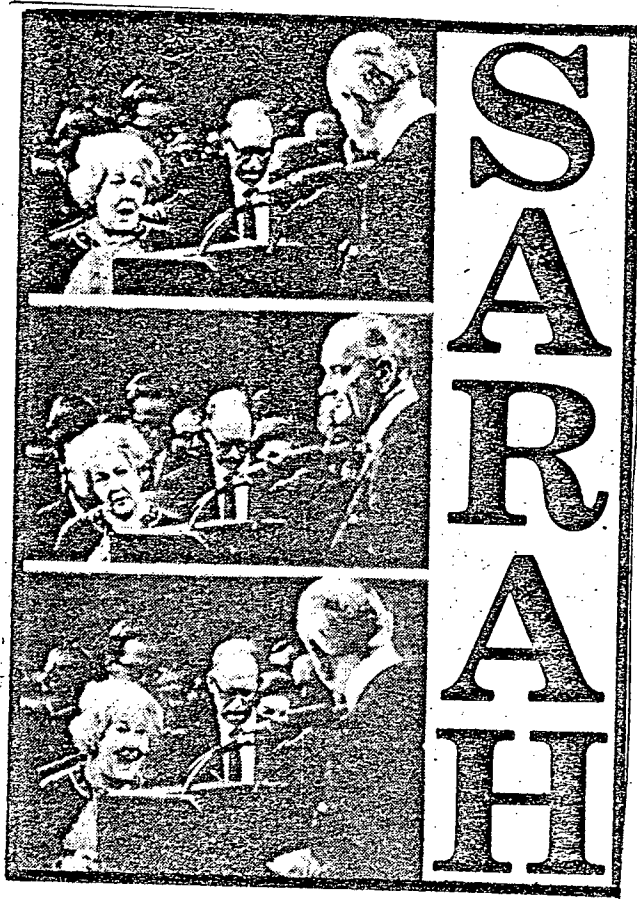
In return for the 1.6 million copies sent out, the United States received 275,000 documents from exchange participants abroad.

*Executive Registry*

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ON PAGE 11

WASHINGTON WEEKLY  
8 July 1980

ILLEGIB



Through lack of supervision, training manuals for troops and other information of vital concern from the CIA, Defense Intelligence and military branches have gone forward to the Soviet Union under a 19th century law permitting exchange of documents. Sen. James Sasser, D., Tenn., says all the Soviets sent us were such titles as "Travel to the USSR," "Soviet Women," and "News From the Ukraine." . . . At an expenditure of \$1.1 millions, the Library of Congress and Smithsonian Institution sent them our secrets on training for jungle warfare, ground-to-air defense and missile firing

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Since Senator James Sasser of Tennessee denounced the widespread mailing of important technological information to Soviet Russia by the obsolete statute permitting this in the Library of Congress, Commerce Department, Central Intelligence Agency, and elsewhere, the Department of Defense and the CIA are working on new rules tightening up the free flow of information considered in the public domain, so that Sasser can write a better law . . .

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