

March 1, 1977

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Germany; Elizabeth Fink; and S. Tipograph, who has been active with the armed struggle-supporting Brooklyn chapter of the Weather Underground's Prairie Fire Organizing Committee.

On the night of Friday, February 18, 1977, two bombs using "high order explosives" were detonated in New York City at the Gulf and Western Building and at the Chrysler Building. One person was injured in each explosion. A man representing the FALN called WCBS and gave directions to an FALN communique hidden in a subway phone booth.

The FALN demanded that the FBI investigation of the FALN and its supporters end, that the grand jury investigation be stopped.

Street-level solidarity and defense work for the subpoenaed witnesses is being coordinated by the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee (PRSC), a support group for the Puerto Rican Socialist Party formed in 1974 from a reorganization of the committee for Puerto Rican decolonization and the defense committee for Carlos Feliciano, a Nationalist Party activist accused of being a member of the MIRA terrorist group in New York and who pleaded guilty to reduced charges of possession of explosives.

The PRSC has played a major role in the defense of PSP members charged with a variety of offenses. Its first major activity in 1974 was organization of the Puerto Rican Solidarity rally which served as the platform for the FALN's debut.

The PRSC's principal role is to support the Puerto Rican Socialist Party. Its executive secretary until a year ago was Alfredo Lopez, a member of the PSP Central Committee who formerly was a member of a pro-terrorism faction of the Trotskyite Communist Socialist Workers Party. Current executive secretary of the PRSC is Rosa Borenstein, whose sister, Susan, is a leader of the Communist Party, U.S.A.-dominated National Coordinating Center in Solidarity with Chile.

The members of the PRSC national board reflect the organization's membership which is drawn in large part from the PSP, the Weather Underground's Prairie Fire Organizing Committee PFOC, the Venceremos Brigade—VB, the New American Movement—NAM, Mass Party Organizing Committee—MPOC and the National Lawyers Guild—NLG. With the exception of the Workers World Party which strongly supports Castro, Trotskyites are excluded from the PRSC. Since the Communist Chinese have denounced the Soviet use of Cuban mercenaries in Angola, most U.S. Maoists have withdrawn from—or been expelled—Castroite organizations in the United States.

The PRSC claims 400 members in chapters in Amherst, Springfield and Boston, Mass.; Hartford and New Haven, Conn.; Philadelphia; Washington, D.C.; Atlantic, Ga.; Chicago; Madison, Wis.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Diego, Los Angeles, San Jose, and San Francisco, Calif.; Buffalo, N.Y., and three areas of New York City, Brooklyn, Chelsea and the Upper West Side.

The previous PRSC National Board

included: Third World Women's Alliance; Clyde Bellecourt, American Indian Movement; Ben Chavis, National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression; Walter Collins; Dave Dellinger, Seven Days Magazine; Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzalez, head of the Denver Crusade for Justice; James Haughton; Phil Hutchings; Arthur Kinoy, NLG and MPOC; Yuri Kochiyama, National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, a Black Liberation Army support group; Beverly Leman; Bob Lewis, NLG, MPOC, and counsel to the United Electrical Union; Alfredo Lopez; Antonio Rodriguez, CASA/General Brotherhood of Workers, a Mexican-American Marxist-Leninist organization; Owusu Sadaukai (Howard Fuller); Irwin Silber, editor of The Guardian; Annie Stein, a leader of PFOC and its front, People Against Racism in Education—PARE, widow of CPUSA activist Arthur Stein and mother of Weather Underground fugitive Eleanor Stein Raskin; and Jose "Che" Velasquez, PSP.

Support for revolutionary terrorism became an issue at the Chicago national PRSC conference when members of the San Francisco PFOC and others offered a resolution that:

The cutting edge of Puerto Rican solidarity within the U.S. is the development of support for armed and other forms of "illegal struggle" Armed struggle must be defended, not just as an abstract concept, but in the forms in which it is actually occurring, small and episodic actions rather than mass assaults.

Federico Lora of El Komite/MINIP, a Puerto Rican revolutionary group of Maoist extraction but which is willing to work with the Castroites, tried to stop discussion of "armed struggle" on the grounds that the subject was too dangerous to be discussed in a public meeting. Lora conceded, however, that "armed struggle is the fundamental question of the Puerto Rican national liberation movement."

A "compromise" resolution was offered by the Frente Revolucionaria Anti-Imperialista—FRAI—upholding "the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to make use of revolutionary violence as the means to achieve its definitive liberation."

Many of the 90 PRSC delegates and observers indicated they would have supported the PFOC resolution if it had been offered in private in the context of an internal debate within a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party; but that they voted against the armed struggle resolution because of the possibility of the presence of "imperialist agents" and because of dislike for the "revolutionary pretensions" of PFOC and its supporters.

The PRSC endorsed a 2-year program which included:

1. the focusing of propaganda and organizing efforts toward the U.S. working class;
2. linking the struggle for Puerto Rican independence with the struggles of nationally oppressed peoples and women in the U.S.;
3. recognition that the oppression and exploitation of Puerto Rican people living in the U.S. is an important aspect of the struggle against imperialism.

as in many other Castroite operations such as the Venceremos Brigade, the role of the Communist Party, U.S.A.—CPUSA—in the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee has been greatly enhanced. Among those on the new PRSC national board is Jack Spiegel, long active in Chicago as a CPUSA trouble shooter in New Left groups. Spiegel is also district director of the Lake States United Shoe-Workers of America, and chooses to use that office, not his rank in the CPUSA hierarchy, on the PRSC board.

The new PRSC board includes Akil Al-Jundi, Attica Now; Frances Beal, Third World Women's Alliance; Robert Chrisman, Marxist editor of The Black Scholar; Jose Colon, El Comite; Linda Coronado, CASA/General Brotherhood of Workers; Rene Cruz, Union of Democratic Filipinos; James Early, Washington, D.C.; Arthur Kinoy; Milada Marsalka, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom—WIIPF; Bonnie Mass, Boston Committee to End Sterilization Abuse; Rosemary Mealy, American Friends Service Committee Third World Coalition; Pierre Meisner, Workers World Party; Clay Newlin, Philadelphia Workers Organizing Committee; Mirta Rodriguez, Puerto Rican Nationalist Party; Michelle Russell, Detroit; Irwin Silber; Archie Singham, a Howard University professor of political science active in Caribbean student movements; Jack Spiegel; Annie Stein; and Jose Velasquez of the PSP.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY CONTROL

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 1, 1977

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, after several years, during which the press and several congressional committees have investigated the intelligence community documented many of its significant failures and abuses and suggested reforms, the Congress has yet to meet its responsibilities and enact legislation to correct the abuses, protect our democratic system, and insure the best possible intelligence system. Congressional action is necessary and long overdue.

Today I am introducing the Omnibus Intelligence Community Reorganization and Reform Act of 1977. The bill is a result of my personal participation in the House investigation and subsequent wide-ranging discussions with many experts and former intelligence community officials. I have benefited greatly from the suggestions of the American Civil Liberties Union. The bill is necessarily extensive. Many of the proposals in the bill are far reaching—the elimination, except in time of war, of espionage and covert action; the elimination of the Defense Intelligence Agency; new extensive management controls; mandatory warrants for intrusive techniques; and the end of political investigations.

It is my hope that the bill will be extremely important and timely discussion, debate and consensus about such vital and basic questions such as:

First. Is secrecy compatible with those principles of democracy ostensibly embodied in our constitutional form of government?

Second. If and where is secrecy necessary?

Third. How much secrecy is necessary?

Fourth. What safeguards against abuse are necessary?

Fifth. What, if any, are our legitimate and necessary intelligence needs?

Sixth. How much change, restructuring, and/or elimination of organizations are needed to meet on one hand the "legitimate" intelligence needs of our Nation and on the other hand safeguard against abuse of people, power, and the Constitution?

Seven. As our world continues its rapid changes and shifts, what level of our already limited resources do we perceive as necessary to meet our intelligent needs?

The Omnibus Intelligence Community Reorganization and Reform Act of 1977 is my answer to these questions.

The highlights of the Omnibus Intelligence Community Reorganization and Reform Act of 1977 include:

THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

A committee structure under the NSC is set out and defined. A formal procedure is formulated for initiation and approval of sensitive intelligence collection activities abroad.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

To insure strong management there is established an independent Office of the Director of Central Intelligence. This office will coordinate the entire foreign intelligence community of the United States, including reviewing intelligence activities and resource allocation; directing preparation of the national intelligence budget; investigating intelligence failures, and providing management guidance.

There will be in the Office of the Director, Central Intelligence an Inspector General who will have complete authority to review activities of any intelligence agency and to investigate possible or potential misconduct. The IG must report apparent misconduct to the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence, and the Congress.

THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The CIA is limited, except in wartime, solely to the functions of the conduct of foreign counterintelligence activities. The agency is barred from domestic functions except for very limited security functions for CIA installations.

The General Counsel of the CIA is empowered to review all CIA activities in order to discover illegal activities.

The Director of the CIA is barred from using reserve or contingency funds without prior approval of the Director of Central Intelligence and the appropriate Committees of Congress.

THE INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS AGENCY

In order to preclude analysis from being weighed to support intelligence ac-

tion is prohibited and punishable by life imprisonment. Drug experimentation without prior consent is prohibited and punishable. Violations of statute prohibitions are made punishable.

and analysis possible, a central independent production, analysis, and dissemination agency is created. This Agency can direct the agencies responsible for intelligence collection to carry out specific tasks.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

The NSA, an important collection agency, is removed from DOD and is made an independent agency. It is precluded from engaging in domestic collection activities and from monitoring Americans.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

To prevent unnecessary duplication and to prevent bias the Defense Intelligence Agency is abolished. All DOD intelligence components are barred from clandestine or covert activities in the United States. Actions against civilian Americans overseas are precluded.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

Leadership of the intelligence community is limited to civilian control. Because they are generally not cost efficient, because their disclosure greatly harms our national interest and because covert structure and official misinformation weakens our democratic institutions, covert action and agent espionage are precluded, except during wartime.

Intelligence relationships with the clergy are prohibited and those relationships with journalists and academics are severely limited.

Relationships with proprietary companies are structured and unmonitored use of profits stopped. Further, covert unmonitored transfers of funds are also precluded.

The total amounts and the line item amounts of the Intelligence agencies are to be set forth in the annual budget submitted to the Congress.

The GAO is authorized full access to the agencies and their activities. Disclosure of information upon request to appropriate congressional committees by the intelligence agencies is mandated.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

To maintain the rights of individual citizens the bill seeks to accomplish several things:

It prohibits all intelligence agencies from engaging in political surveillance, preventive action and selective investigations and prosecution, because of a persons' first amendment activities.

It precludes electronic surveillance.

It repeals various "speech" crimes now on the books.

It limits the jurisdiction of the FBI to investigation of Federal criminal offenses.

It establishes procedures for the FBI to follow in making investigations, sets forth the supervisory functions of the Attorney General, and creates the office of Inspector General of the FBI.

It severely limits the Internal Revenue Service in giving out tax information or participating in political investigations.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

Searches and intrusive techniques without warrant are prohibited and are established as crimes punishable by fines not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment not more than 1 year or both.

Drug experimentation without prior consent is prohibited and punishable.

Violations of statute prohibitions are made punishable.

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

A Special Prosecutor for Intelligence crimes is established.

CIVIL REMEDIES

A cause of action in court against Federal officials and the United States is established when an official acting under color of law deprives any person of any right, privilege, or immunity guaranteed by the Constitution or statute.

JOE ROTH'S LEGACY

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 1, 1977

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, last week was a sad one at the University of California at Berkeley. Joe Roth, the man who had thrilled thousands of football fans across the country had lost his bout to cancer. Joe was a legacy to all the students at Berkeley who admired his courage and willingness to struggle, even to the very end. As one student put it, "we were lucky to have Joe as long as we did."

As this time I would like to share with my colleagues an article by Skip Bayless that appeared in the Los Angeles Times paying tribute to this outstanding human being:

JOE ROTH'S LEGACY

(By Skip Bayless)

BERKELEY.—They came in blue jeans and three-piece suits, sandals and high heels. There were small children, senior citizens, parents and teammates. There were many who had seen him only from a distance.

They began filling the Roman Catholic Newman Hall, just across the street from his University of California apartment, an hour and a half before his funeral Mass of the Resurrection was celebrated Tuesday evening. Blacks, whites, yellows. Catholics, Protestants, Jews. Some who believed, some who didn't.

Some cried, some prayed. Not until it was over—not until his coffin had been carried out—did it seem to sink in for many. Joe Roth, who excelled as few have at living and playing football, had been struck down by cancer at age 21.

"This has been tough to deal with," Cal coach Mike White said, "tough to figure out. There just aren't words in our language to describe what an impact he's had on all of us . . ."

Seemingly, the only way to describe Joe Roth's life is with cliches. The phrases most often repeated over the last two years are: quiet confidence . . . quiet courage . . . deep faith . . . never complained . . . unbelievably modest . . . did unto others . . . something special.

At a small gathering following the service, friends and relatives said things like: "We were lucky we had him as long as we did . . . no matter how much he suffered, he was more concerned with not upsetting us . . . he fought till the very end."

The fact that Joe Roth may have been the first player—ahead of Tony Dorsett and

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<p>Regarding your request on your package relating to PRM-11, I did want you to have the attached excerpt from yesterday's Congressional Record covering Rep. Dellums' bill providing for intelligence community control. Earlier in the day I provided a copy of the bill to <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> In addition, it would seem to be helpful that either Tony Lapham or someone from his shop work on the Attorney General's task force and that someone like George Cary or from his office also be included.</p>			
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