

26 AUG 1972

U.S. Won't Prosecute Jane Fonda

By Sanford J. Ungar
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Justice Department has no intention of prosecuting actress Jane Fonda for her broadcasts to American servicemen over Radio Hanoi, sources in the department and on Capitol Hill said yesterday.

Although the department's Internal Security Division is conducting an "inquiry" at the request of the House Internal Security Committee, the sources said, there is no plan for a federal grand jury investigation of the antiwar activist.

The State Department initially reacted angrily to reports of Miss Fonda's broadcasts during a visit to Hanoi in July.

Justice Department lawyers have apparently concluded, however, that she did not violate any statutes—including the law intended to punish anyone who "advises, counsels, urges, or in any manner causes or attempts to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty by any member of the military or naval forces of the United States."

That is expected to be the Justice Department's advice in its report to the House committee.

The House panel, formerly

known as the House Un-American Activities Committee, revived the Fonda controversy yesterday with a statement announcing it had received formal notice of the Justice Department inquiry from A. William Olson, assistant attorney general for the Internal Security Division.

Committee Chairman Richard H. Ichord (D-Mo.) used the occasion to release selected quotations from transcripts of Miss Fonda's broadcasts to GIs, provided by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Among the statements attributed to her:

- "Tonight when you are alone, ask yourselves: What are you doing? Accept no ready answers fed to you by rote from basic training. . . I know that if you saw and if you knew the Vietnamese under peaceful conditions, you would hate the men who are sending you on bombing missions."

- "Have you any idea what your bombs are doing when you pull the levers and push the buttons?"

- "Should you allow these same people and same liars to define for you who your enemy is?"

Ichord said his own committee staff is carrying out a similar but separate analysis of her broadcasts and other activities during the trip to Hanoi.

But committee sources said that even this investigation is likely to be dropped without ever subpoenaing Miss Fonda to testify, as originally urged by Republican Reps. Fletcher Thompson of Georgia and John G. Schmitz of California, presidential candidate of the American Independent Party.

The committee voted 8-1 on August 10 to put off the subpoena question until it had received the Justice Department report.

Ichord is opposed to calling Miss Fonda before the committee, the sources said yesterday, because he fears it would provide a forum for her strong views against American involvement in Southeast Asia.

Both congressional and Justice Department sources said that if anything comes of the Fonda broadcasts, it could be a push for new legislation to deal with such situations.

They rejected the earlier suggestions of those angered by the Fonda broadcasts that her remarks were comparable to those of Iva Toguri D'Aguino, known as "Tokyo Rose" for her broadcasts to American servicemen over Radio Tokyo in World War II.

After a 56-day trial on treason charges—the longest in American history—Mrs. D'Aguino was convicted in federal court in San Francisco in 1949 and sentenced to 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

She was paroled in 1956 after serving more than six years in the Federal Re-

formatory for Women in Alderson, W. Va., and later successfully resisted deportation proceedings.

After Miss Fonda's return from Hanoi, Thompson urged that she be prosecuted in a similar manner. "Declared war or undeclared war, this is treason," he said last month.

But the Justice Department has interpreted the matter differently and hopes the controversy will subside. The Nixon administration has not indicated what its position would be on new legislation.

Reds Said B52s Made Unauthorized Raids

By ORR KELLY
Star Staff Writer

Hanoi Radio complained repeatedly during the period when unauthorized air raids were being made against North Vietnam that B52 bombers and naval gunfire were striking at targets in the northern half of the demilitarized zone.

The Air Force acknowledged last week that Gen. John D. Lavelle had permitted his pilots to carry out 23 unauthorized "protective reaction" missions, involving single attacks by 147 planes, against targets in North Vietnam between Nov. 3, 1971, and March 8, 1972.

Pentagon officials, asked last week about the North Vietnamese charges, insisted that B52s did not attack targets in the North between the bombing halt in 1968 and the resumption of bombing in April 1972 after the beginning of the current enemy offensive.

Big-bomber attacks like those described by the North Vietnamese would have gone beyond the concept of "protective reaction" and would have violated the "understandings" that ended the bombing in 1968.

The officials did acknowledge, however, that the rules covering "protective reaction" had been relaxed in the months preceding the current offensive to permit large-scale attacks not only on offending antiaircraft sites but also upon surrounding barracks, fuel dumps, trucks and other military installations.

But they insisted that the investigation of the Lavelle case, who was dismissed as commander of American air forces in Southeast Asia because he exceeded the rules on bombing, had uncovered no evidence of violations involving the B52 bombers or collusion by the Navy in the violations.

As commander of the 7th Air Force, Lavelle had direct command over Air Force fighter-bombers based in South Vietnam and Thailand. As deputy for air in the overall American military command in South Vietnam, he had operational control over the Strategic Air Command's B52 bomber force based in Thai-

land and on Guam, and coordinated Navy and Air Force operations.

Discrepancies Found

A review of broadcasts by Hanoi Radio, published here by the government's Foreign Broadcast Information Service, showed that there was a broad correspondence between American announcements of "protective reaction" air strikes and North Vietnamese complaints about attacks on their country. There was frequent disagreement over the type of targets and the number of planes involved, but general agreement on the time and place that something had happened.

The major discrepancy involved the frequent complaint by North Vietnam that B52s were hitting in the northern portion of the Demilitarized Zone — the area they call the "Vinh Linh Special Area."

On some occasions, the reports of raids in the northern part of the DMZ came on the same days that the American command reported raids in the Southern portion. On other days, however, there were no U.S. reports of B52 activity near the border.

A comparison of North Vietnamese and American statements at the time, and recent conversations with Pentagon officials also revealed these other aspects of the air war during that four-month period: Major air raids were conducted in the first 11 days of March, 1972, but were reported only as 23 distinct "protective reaction" missions. The U.S. command refused to reveal the number of planes involved.

A North Vietnamese group, the Commission for Investigation of the U.S. Imperialists, War Crimes in Vietnam, issued a special communique on March 16 in which it said 300 sorties had been flown against targets in the DMZ and three provinces between March 1 and 10.

Large raids were also apparently carried out on Nov. 7 and 8; Nov. 21 to Dec. 5; Dec. 18; Jan. 19 to 30; Jan. 31, Feb. 1 and 2. In addition, there were announced

limited-duration attacks from Dec. 26 to 30 and on Feb. 16 and 17.

Navy planes participated in about half of the attacks during the periods of concentrated bombing. But Pentagon officials insisted no evidence had been uncovered that the Navy had either violated the rules of engagement or falsified reports — the two violations that led to Lavelle's dismissal and retirement.

The difference between the Air Force and Navy operations, one Pentagon official explained, was that the Air Force planned and carried out attacks regardless of whether there was enemy-initiated action that would justify an America reaction. The Navy was always careful that it could justify its reaction before attacking.

As the evidence of the enemy's imminent spring offensive into South Vietnam became increasingly apparent, the rules of engagement were relaxed to permit heavy reaction raids, officials said. Pilots were permitted to attack not only the gun, missile site or radar that had threatened them, but also other installations in the area that could be said to support the gun, missile, or radar.

A liberal interpretation was also permitted of the time in which the reaction could take place. Both American and North Vietnamese accounts indicate that reinforcements from the fleet offshore were called in to help out.

On Jan. 19 and again on March 6, for example, the Navy planes staged major attacks on the Quang Lang airfield area north of Vinh. Hanoi Radio reported that "many waves" of planes were involved in the Jan. 19 battle in which the Navy claimed the destruction of a Mig21 fighter plane.

During this period, both the Navy and the Air Force practiced a form of selective "protective reaction" according to Pentagon officials. Reconnaissance planes flying over North Vietnam were fired upon with increasing frequency, but the reaction would often be limited to the area around the target. In and just north of the DMZ during January. And on March 7, it said the B52 attacks were continuing from an almost nar-

critical areas — such as the Quang Lang airfield — that the military commanders were eager to hit.

Reports from Lavelle's headquarters not only falsified the enemy actions but reported some attacks as having been carried out against one target when the attack was actually aimed at another target, Pentagon officials said. A report, for example, would describe the target as a missile site when in fact the primary target was a nearby fuel dump.

Congressional sources said the numbers of sorties reported by Hanoi Radio during some parts of the four-month period were much larger than the number of sorties reported in a classified document to members of Congress. The number of sorties flown against targets in the north was not publicly announced in the past but is being announced during the current bombing campaign.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird ended a visit to Saigon on Nov. 6, just before Lavelle's unauthorized raids reportedly began. Hanoi Radio complained on Nov. 8 about attacks by "many planes" and blamed the increase in air activity on Laird. Pentagon officials have insisted, however, that Laird remained unaware of the unauthorized raids until a sergeant wrote to Sen. Harold Hughes, D-Iowa, and began an Air Force investigation.

Pentagon officials say they know of no explanation for the continued North Vietnamese complaints about B52 attacks on the northern portion of the DMZ.

During the period before B52 attacks on North Vietnam were authorized in April, they said, the policy was to keep the big planes away from areas where the surface-to-air missiles were located.

On Feb. 8, however, the war crimes commission said in a broadcast that the big planes had carried out 47 sorties and dropped 1,410 tons of bombs in "16 carpet (heavy) bombings" in and just north of the DMZ during January. And on March 7, it said the B52 attacks were continuing from an almost nar-

12 MAR 1972

STATSPEC

PEKING TAILORED NIXON TRIP NEWS

Reports to Indochina Kept
to a Bare Minimum

By TAD SZULC

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 11—A survey of Peking's recent international broadcasting shows that President Nixon's visit to the mainland posed problems for the Chinese involving relations with their allies.

The Peking radio never told its Cambodian listeners in the Khmer-language service about the Presidential visit and kept to a bare minimum the reports beamed at North Vietnam and Laos.

In contrast, Peking's international service in English carried fully daily accounts, including the text of the final Chinese-American communiqué. Broadcasts directed at Southeast Asia and South Asia in Malay, Thai, Hindi, Bengali and Urdu offered reports.

The survey was made available by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, a bureau of the Central Intelligence Agency specializing in the

monitoring of international broadcasting.

Tailored to the Audience

In the judgment of American analysts, Peking had to tailor its reporting on the reception given Mr. Nixon to the listening areas.

The silence on the Khmer-language service was seen as a gesture to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, whose government in exile has had its headquarters in Peking. It encourages insurgency in Cambodia against the American-supported Government in Phnompenh.

The low-key reporting in the Vietnamese-language service was believed to relate to Hanoi's displeasure with the

Chinese decision to deal with Mr. Nixon while the Vietnam war goes on. Hanoi never told the North Vietnamese that Mr. Nixon spent a week in China, but it criticized the communiqué.

Peking devoted two broadcasts in Vietnamese, totaling seven minutes, to President Nixon's arrival and his meetings with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai subsequently news relating to Mr. Nixon followed the main topics.

American experts, saying that North Vietnamese in the urban centers could have been reasonably well informed on the trip, explained that many listen regularly to the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Saigon radio and the Peking radio's English-language service. The limiting of the reports in Vietnamese, they added, would have chiefly affected listeners in rural areas.

UNION

MAR 5 1972

M - 139,739

S - 246,007

SPACE AGE REPORT

Russians Review Designs For Earth-Orbiting Craft

By FRANK MACOMBER
Military-Aerospace Writer

Copley News Service

There can be no dress rehearsal for a U.S.-Soviet link-up of manned spacecraft, now tentatively scheduled for 1975. Thus the Russians have decided to do the next best thing — resume manned earth orbital flights this year in advanced Salyut and redesigned Soyuz space vehicles.

This is apparent from recent reports by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, a U.S. government activity which picks up broadcasts from other countries for the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Soviet decision to try another Soyuz-Salyut flight with three cosmonauts aboard grows out of two developments: (1) a determination to correct the flaws which contributed to the deaths of three Russian spacemen last June 30 as they descended to earth in their Soyuz 11 craft after a record 23½-day mission and (2) to prepare for history's first international manned space mission if it should come off.

REDESIGNED SPACECRAFT

The Russians are designing and building the new Salyut earth-orbiting spaceship to eliminate some of the so-called "housekeeping" chores which take time away from space-borne scientific experiments. Salyut is being patterned also to adapt a "compatible" docking system which would couple the earth-orbiting craft with a surplus American Apollo spaceship. Each craft would carry three spacemen as they linked up in orbit about 185 miles above earth.

So far there is no firm

agreement on the U.S.-proposed 1975 space spectacular. President Nixon may tie up the loose ends during his visit to Moscow this spring. But his fiscal 1972-73 space budget contains no funds specifically for such a mission. The docking system alone would cost about \$50 million.

Of more urgent concern to the Russians than the proposed linkup is a solution to the problems which beset the Soyuz 11 craft as it sprung a hatch leak and broke the vacuum which had given three Soviet cosmonauts an earth-like atmosphere in space. Georgi T. Drobovolsky, Vladislav N. Volkov and Viktor I. Patsayev died from the loss of cabin pressure only 30 minutes away from touching down after nearly 24 days in space.

(The cosmonauts had been launched aloft in the Soyuz 11 craft, then fastened on to the Salyut for the record spin around earth, transferring back to Soyuz 11 for the ill-starred ride back home.)

Konstantin Feoktistov, a chief designer of both the Soyuz and Salyut craft and a cosmonaut himself, disclosed some of the spaceship problems during a recent discussion of the Soyuz-Salyut mission.

For one thing, the cosmonauts had to spend so many hours maintaining their Salyut spacecraft that valuable scientific research time was lost, according to Feoktistov. Moreover, weightlessness hampered their efforts to operate delicate instruments.

Even so, the cosmonaut-physicist said, advanced Salyut craft will carry more scientific apparatus than the previous one, so cosmonauts may make up for lost time on experiments involving earth resources, space phenomena and biomedical studies.

TIME FOR EXPERIMENTS

New automatic controls will be built into the new Salyut, to give cosmonauts more hours for experiments and less time for manual operation of their spacecraft.

The decision to increase rather than reduce scientific experiments during the next Salyut-Soyuz mission came after long debate within the Soviet Academy of Sciences and at a time when morale in Russia's space program was low.

The death of three cosmonauts shook Russian confidence in the Soviet space venture, just as Americans were shaken when three U.S. astronauts died in flames on an Apollo launch pad in 1967.

The academy debate revolved around the future roles of man in his spacecraft rather than whether the Russians should turn more to unmanned, highly instrumented space probes.

The decision of Russian scientists to continue with manned missions and even more scientific experiments was evident from Feoktistov's remarks. He would not have uttered them without academy sanction.

Stressing that the weightless problem was perhaps the most serious roadblock in the way of man's ability to perform scientific tasks in space, Feoktistov observed:

"The (Soyuz 11) cosmonauts experienced a permanent shortage of time. Weightlessness did not play the smallest role in this, since it materially complicated the work with instruments which demand fine and precise coordination of movements.

EPOCH BEGINNING

"It is very important that we understand this far-from-trivial characteristic of research operations in space, discovered as early as the very first flight of an orbital station.

"From this it does not follow that in the future we must retreat from the principle of scientific apparatus on an orbiting station, or from the concept of a saturated scientific program.

"Actually, the epoch of detailed study of our planet and near space from manned spacecraft is only beginning."

The Russians have had company in their problems with man's inability to perform well in a weightless state. U.S. astronauts have had trouble walking in space during earth-orbital flights. They have fared better than the Russians in operating their spacecraft, however, because American spaceships are more fully automated than those of the Russians.

Hanoi Is Silent on Trip; Korean Reds Give News

By TAD SZULC

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—

Two days after President Nixon's arrival in China, the North Vietnamese population apparently remains unaware of it—unless individual citizens have heard the news on the Peking radio or other broadcasts.

As of noon today, the Nixon visit had remained unreported in the North Vietnamese press and radio, despite extensive announcements in Chinese broadcasts this morning. There have also been discreet items on Soviet and North Korean radio services.

The handling of the Nixon visit by the Communist news media was made available here by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, a bureau of the Central Intelligence Agency specializing in the monitoring of foreign broadcasts.

Government analysts and foreign diplomats here who specialize in Communist affairs took the view that the way in which each Communist country treats Mr. Nixon's presence in Peking in informing, or failing to inform, its people reflects the attitudes held by the individual governments toward the new Chinese-American relationship.

Thus North Vietnam, which is involved in hostilities with the United States, has decided simply to ignore the Nixon visit, at least for the time being.

Specialists here recalled that the Hanoi press and radio never actually announced that

Mr. Nixon would go to China. Since last summer, however, North Vietnamese commentaries have been full of oblique warnings that the United States was attempting to split Communist unity through its approaches to certain Communist states.

Most recently, this theme was sounded in an authoritative article, signed "Commentator," in the official North Vietnamese Communist newspaper, *Nhan Dan*, a week ago.

But Hanoi has also gone out of its way to deny, indirectly, Western reports that Le Duc

Tho, a senior member of the North Vietnamese Politburo, would be in Peking at the same time as Mr. Nixon. Speculation in the Western press was that Mr. Tho might meet with senior American officials in Peking to discuss peace possibilities.

Mr. Tho held several secret meetings in Paris last year with Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's chief foreign policy adviser, who is now with the President in Peking.

In a broadcast this morning, Hanoi radio said that Mr. Tho held a "cordial" meeting yesterday with George Wald, a biology professor at Harvard University and a 1967 Nobel Prize winner, who is visiting Hanoi.

The Moscow radio told the listeners of its domestic and international services this morning that the "cool welcome" given Mr. Nixon in Peking was a "maneuver" by the Chinese leadership to disguise the Presidential visit in order to "save face" with the masses.

This broadcast, however, was made before the appearance of today's issue of the official Peking newspaper *Jenmin Jih Pao*, with detailed coverage of the Nixon visit, including photographs of the President with Mao Tse-tung.

In its Mandarin-language broadcasts beamed at China, the Moscow radio has been attacking the Peking leadership for weeks over the Nixon visit. Last Saturday, for example, a

Mandarin broadcast chastised the Chinese for "ignoring Taiwan" in the preparations for Mr. Nixon's arrival. The broadcast charged the Peking leaders with setting aside their claim to Taiwan in what it described as a move to placate Mr. Nixon.

North Korea's Pyongyang radio, citing "foreign press reports" as its source, today told its public that the American President was in Peking. The dry and factual account of Mr. Nixon's activities included his conference with Chairman Mao and his attendance at the banquet given by Premier Chou En-lai.

Last August, Premier Kim Il Sung of North Korea said in a speech, rebroadcast later by Peking, that Mr. Nixon was going to China with the "white flag of surrender."

Last Sunday the Pyongyang radio, reporting on the Nixon trip, remarked that the President was going to Peking with "a white flag in one hand and a beggar's bowl in the other."

Richard Wilson

The Times withholds rebuttal to a cruel lie

Washington.

A cruel deception is being perpetuated by heedless men to the effect that all President Nixon need do to secure the release of prisoners of war held in North Vietnam is to declare a specific date for the complete withdrawal of all American forces.

The depth of this deception is emphasized in a response to questions submitted to the Hanoi government by the New York Times, which the newspaper decided not to publish. The reasons leading to this decision are curious.

On page 10 of its January 21 edition under a headline saying "Hanoi's Cable to Times Cites Peace Aim," the Times gave this main reason for not publishing Hanoi's response to the questions submitted by its managing editor:

The response was no different than previous positions stated at the Paris peace negotiations by Hanoi's representatives and published at the time in the Times.

This excuse for not publishing Hanoi's response can be questioned for several reasons. First, the cable was an official statement direct from Hanoi and not filtered through the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris.

Second, the Times, in an interview earlier with the head of the Communist delegation, had spread the impression that releasing prisoners of war could be separated from other issues at the Paris conference.

And, third, the Hanoi response might have helped to clear the minds of those who cultivate the deception that the prisoner of war question can be separated from North Vietnam's insistence that all troops must be withdrawn, all support to the Thieu government cut off and the policy of Vietnamization abandoned.

The Times often has published, and makes a special point of publishing, important public documents. It cannot

itself in this case to publishing merely a summary of the exclusive statement it received from Hanoi, and did not relate this response to the questions it had asked except to say that none had been answered directly.

Nor, it was indicated, would the Times have done this much had it not been for the fact that the Foreign Broadcast Information Service of the Central Intelligence Agency had published in its weekly report the substance of the exchange in its regular function of monitoring Hanoi's public communications.

Furthermore, a good many readers would conclude that the Hanoi response confirmed beyond any shadow of doubt the Nixon administration's claim that North Vietnam has flatly turned down a prisoner release in exchange for a firm withdrawal date.

Senator George McGovern (D., S.D.), a candidate for president, has, in effect, called Mr. Nixon a liar for making that claim.

Aside from revealing the hazards of a newspaper trying to conduct, or at least influence, foreign affairs, the incident of this unpublished document from Hanoi nails down hard what the Communist government will settle for.

It will settle for the humiliation of the United States, complete renunciation of the Thieu government, and an end to all support for the elected government of South Vietnam. Then—maybe— it will release American prisoners of war.

The Times could have placed these facts in high relief by publishing its questions and Hanoi's cabled response, but it did not do so.

Senator McGovern and, more recently, Senator Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), persist in the notion that it is all simple. Just announce a com-

plete withdrawal and Hanoi will interpret that as letting the Thieu government go down the drain and promptly release the prisoners. The war will then be over.

Hanoi's cable makes it a lot

clearer: President Nixon must pull out of Vietnam totally stop backing the Nguyen Van Thieu bellicose clique and conform to all seven points of Hanoi's peace proposal, which would accomplish the complete humiliation of Mr. Nixon in his attempt to achieve a constructive end to the war.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
TRIBUNE

JAN 23 1972

M - 108,270

S - 188,699

It's Only Fair

New York Times managing editor A. M. Rosenthal, in an effort to clarify North Vietnam's position on the release of American prisoners of war, cabled eight questions to Premier Pham Van Dong. Upon receipt of Hanoi's reply, the Times decided, after what it says was much consideration, not to publish the reply, since, as the Times messaged North

Vietnam, "its content is identical to previous statements made by your government and subsequently printed by the New York Times."

Mr. Rosenthal cabled the paper's decision to Hanoi on Jan. 17. On Jan. 20, and we quote from the New York Times Service report, "The Times decided to report on the exchange after it was learned that the United States government had obtained Hanoi's reply to the paper as well as the paper's questions and that a brief summary of the exchange was included in a weekly report distributed for government use by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, a bureau of the Central Intelligence Agency. The report is made available to newsmen covering the State Department."

Seemingly, the Times still prints all the news that's fit — even on second thought.

But, considering the huge controversy that erupted when the Pentagon Papers were "leaked" to the Times, we wonder who "leaked" the Times' "Hanoi Papers" to the CIA. It would appear the Times and federal government are about even. Truly, turnabout's fair play.

THE AFRICA DOSS

As British influence in Africa declined, so did British secret service sending hundreds of agents to African capitals like Accra, Lagos to buttress "sensitive" states against communism and protect

E. H. Cookridge continues his exclusive series on the CIA

THE adventurous operations often bordering on the bizarre which the Central Intelligence Agency pursued in many parts of the world are usually ascribed to one man: Allen Dulles. They culminated in the abortive invasion of Cuba in 1961. When Dulles departed from the directorship of CIA after the Bay of Pigs debacle, he certainly left an indelible stamp of his influence as the architect of the mighty CIA edifice and its worldwide ramifications.

The policy of his successors has, however, been no less forceful. CIA activities under its present director, Richard McGarrah Helms, may appear less aggressive because they are being conducted with greater caution and less publicity, and because they have been adroitly adjusted to the changing climate in international politics. In the past CIA gained notoriety by promoting revolutions in Latin American banana republics, and supporting anti-communist regimes in South-East Asia. Its operations in Africa were more skilfully camouflaged. For many years they had been on a limited scale because the CIA had relied on the British secret service to provide intelligence from an area where the British had unsurpassed experience and long-established sources of information. But with the emergence of the many African independent countries, the wave of "anti-colonialist" emotions, and the growing infiltration of Africa by Soviet and Chinese "advisers", British influence declined. Washington forcefully stepped, through CIA, into the breach, with the avowed aim of containing communist expansion.

Financial investments in new industrial and mining enterprises, and lavish economic aid to the emerging governments of the "underdeveloped" countries, paved the road for the influx of hundreds of CIA agents. Some combined their intelligence assignments with genuine jobs as technical, agricultural and scientific advisers.

The British Government - particularly after the Labour Party had come to power in 1964 - withdrew most of their SIS and MI5 officials from African capitals, though some remained, at the request of African rulers, to organise their own new intelligence and security services. CIA



A bloodless coup in Uganda in January last year and installed Major-General Idi Amin as military ruler (Amin is shown in a section of his troops). How far was the CIA involved in the coup? A pro-rebel poster



men began hurriedly to establish their "stations" in Accra, Lagos, Nairobi, Kampala, Dar-es-Salaam, Lusaka, the "sensitive areas" in danger of slipping under communist sway.

By the mid-1960s several senior CIA officials, such as Thomas J. Gunning and Edward Foy, both former U.S. Army Intelligence officers, were firmly established at Accra. They were later joined by William B. Edmondson, who had served for many years as a skilful FBI agent before joining CIA and being employed at Addis Ababa, Nairobi, and Dar-es-Salaam, acquiring fluency in Swahili. By 1965 the Accra CIA Station had two-score active operators, distributing largesse among President Nkrumah's secret adversaries.

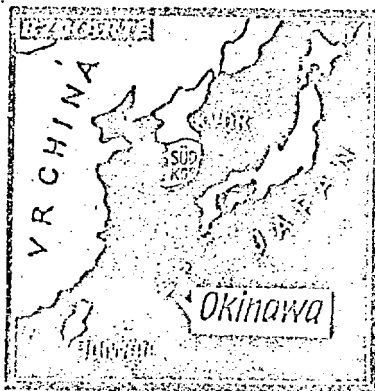
The Americans had every intention of helping Ghana's economy by building a consortium with a British consortium, the Volta Dam, thus providing hydro-electric power for the

continued

CIA-Basen auf Okinawa spionieren und wählen für die US-Armee

Tokio. ADN/BZ
Der für seine Wühlaktionen be-
rühmte USA-Geheimdienst CIA
unterhält auf der japanischen Insel
Okinawa fünf als Einrichtungen der
US-Armee getarnte Basen. Das ent-
hüllte der kommunistische Abgeord-
nete Zenmei Matsumoto vor dem
japanischen Repräsentantenhaus.
Unter anderem gehört dazu eine
Station des „Foreign Broadcasting
and Intelligence Service“ (FBIS),
ein mit der CIA verbundener Ge-
heimdienst der USA-Regierung. Die
FBIS-Station auf Okinawa fängt
Funksendungen und Fernschreiben
in der KVDR, der VR China, der
DRV und von den südvietnami-
schen Befreiungskräften ab und
stellt das Material dem militäri-
schen Hauptquartier und der 7. Ein-

heit für psychologische Kriegfüh-
rung der USA-Armee zur Verfü-
gung.



CIA BASES ON OKINAWA SPY, AGITATE FOR THE U.S. ARMY --- East Berlin,
Berliner Zeitung, German, 5 Nov 71, p 5

Tokyo, ADN/BZ -- The CIA, the U.S. intelligence agency which is
notorious for its subversive activity, maintains five bases on the
Japanese island of Okinawa, which are camouflaged as installations
of the U.S. Army. This disclosure was made in the Japanese House of
Representatives by Zenmei Matsumoto, a communist member. Included is
a station of the "Foreign Broadcasting and Intelligence Service" (FBIS),
an intelligence agency connected with the U.S. Government's CIA. The
FBIS station on Okinawa picks up radio broadcasts and teletypes in the
DPRK, PRC, DRV and from the South Vietnamese liberation forces and
provides the information to the military headquarters and to the
U.S. Army's Seventh Psychological Operations Group.

22 NOV 1971

Around the World**Finch Trip**

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—U.S. territory will shrink by three square miles today when a special emissary of President Nixon signs the Swan Islands over to Honduras.

Robert H. Finch, on a Latin American tour for President Nixon, will put his name on the document to relinquish the three tiny islands 100 miles off the Honduras coast. Formal Senate ratification still will be necessary.

After the ceremony Finch and his party, including Charles A. Meyer, under secretary of state for Latin American affairs, and White House Communications Director Herb Klein, were to fly to Mexico for meetings through Thursday with officials of that country.

Greater Swan, Lesser Swan and Bobby Cay islands, lying between Central America and Cuba, have no natural fresh water and are so meager that even attempts to grow fruit have failed. Only about two dozen people live on the islands now, although it was once rumored that the Central Intelligence Agency operated a Cuban listening post there.

M - 536,108

S - 709,123

NOV 21 1971

A guano island

Honduras wins secret CIA base

By Thomas B. Ross
Sun-Times Bureau

WASHINGTON -- After a decade as a center of U.S. cloak-and-dagger activities, a tiny island of bird droppings in the Caribbean is about to be returned to Honduras.

Reliable diplomatic sources said presidential assistant Robert H. Finch will formally give up U.S. claim to the island during his one-day visit to Honduras Monday.

The island, Swan Island, about 100 miles north of Honduras, is composed entirely of guano, the accumulated droppings of sea fowl. It has served as the sight of a covert Central Intelligence Agency radio station broadcasting to Cuba during and after the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion and later to other points in Latin America.

The sources indicated that final disposition of the station, and whether it will be used again by the CIA, will be subject to further negotiations.

Claimed in 1863

The United States has claimed the island since 1863 under the Guano Act of 1865 which gave the President the right to designate an unclaimed island as U.S. territo-

ry once an American citizen had discovered guano on it.

The New York Guano Co. was first licensed to collect and sell the island's guano, a valuable fertilizer rich in phosphates. Later an Alabama sea captain and finally the United Fruit Co. set up operations on the island.

The commercial interests were followed by the Weather Bureau, the Federal Aviation Administration and eventually the C.I.A.

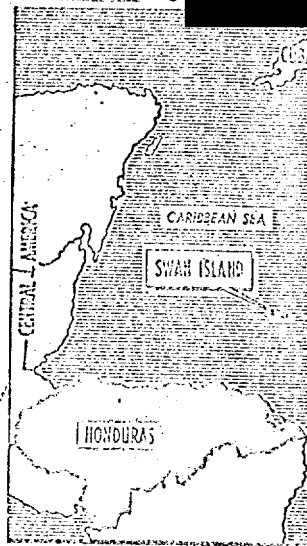
The CIA station originally operated as Radio Swan, which, in addition to political broadcasts, put out a variety of popular programs including one featuring a Cuban exile called Havana Rose.

'Hysterical parrots'

During the Bay of Pigs invasion, Radio Swan was on the air 24 hours a day, transmitting coded messages and mysterious orders to nonexistent battalions.

Havana Radio set up a counterbarrage, denouncing Radio Swan as "not a radio station but a cage of hysterical parrots."

After the invasion failed, the CIA station was renamed Radio Americas and continued



broadcasts to Cuba, Mexico, Central America and the upper tier of South America.

Shortly after the CIA established itself on Swan Island, a group of armed Honduran students sought to land on the island by force in 1960. They were repulsed singlehandedly by the weather bureau's cook but, after agreeing to lay down their arms, they were permitted to land, sing the Honduran national anthem and temporarily plant their flag.

Protest in UN

They were protesting the fact that a U.S. census had been taken on the island that year, recording a population of 28, down four since 1950.

A few months later Honduras protested in the United Nations, claiming that "Historically, geographically and juridically" the island belonged to it.

After 10 years of diplomatic bickering, the United States has now recognized Honduras' claim and Finch will make it all official in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, Monday.

Finch will be in Honduras for only a few hours, arriving in the morning from Brazil and leaving in the evening for Mexico. He will return here on Thanksgiving Day after an 11-day tour of six Latin American countries.

16 NOV 1971

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Japan-U.S. treaty would keep CIA's five bases in Okinawa

By Japan Press Service

TOKYO (By mail) — Communist representative Zenmei Matsumoto in the Japanese House of Representatives on Oct. 29 exposed the presence of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency undercover bases at five places in Okinawa and pressed the government on the dangerous nature of the Japan-U.S. reversion agreement for Okinawa.

The government will try to have the agreement ratified later this month.

The CIA bases are: The Combined Service Group (CSG) at Tamagusuku village in the southern part of Okinawa main island, the Foreign Broadcasting and Intelligence Service (FBIS) at Yomitan village in the central part, also Yomitan village's CSG Ammunition Depot, the FBIS Housing area at Chatan village in the southern part, and the Niisato Site (communications) attached to Ohzato village CSG, also in the southern part.

These five bases are included in the "list of bases" to be operated by the U.S. after the "reversion" of Okinawa in the annexed papers of the Okinawa agreement which was signed last June 17. Moreover, to cover up their true character of being CIA's undercover operation points, they respectively use such designations as "Chinen Supply Area," "Boro-point Army Auxiliary Facility," "the Army Combined Service Group's Munition Depot," "the Army Housing Area," and "Niisato Communication Point."

Matsumoto backed his argument with detailed materials exposing the real nature of the bases.

CSG occupies about 2,000,000 square yards on the hilly belt in

the interior of the main island, and is under strict guard, including Japanese guards armed with sniper rifles, which can be seen at no other bases. The highest authority in Okinawa, the High Commissioner himself, has no power over the base. At a gorge surrounded by small hills in the central part, there is a special area called "Z area," of about 1,200 square yards, cut off from other areas by wire fence where no ordinary personnel can come near. The area is for secret forced training of Asian mercenaries.

Matsumoto said that under the Okinawa agreement these CIA bases would remain and continue operations under the name of "armed forces" bases.

On the CSG, Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda, in his reply, said that "the U.S. side has announced it would be removed on July 1, 1972," and a moment later said, "it will be removed but will be used for other purposes," contradicting himself. On the four other bases, he said that the government "will not permit them to deviate from the Security Treaty," revealing the government's intention of allowing them to continue operations in reality.

What lies behind the exposure made by Matsumoto is the fact that the Japanese government is going to supply bases to the CIA and by so doing is attempting to revise the Security Treaty in substance.

In Article 6 of the current Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, supplying bases to the U.S. armed forces is permitted but is ruled out for other agencies. Supplying bases to the CIA is naturally not permitted.

But the governments of Japan and the U.S., wanting to retain the CIA in the "post-reversion" of Okinawa, camouflaged the CSG base as "Chinen Supply Area" and the FBIS base as "the Army Auxiliary Facility," and included them in the Okinawa agreement and the note of understanding.

Wiretapping revealed

FBIS is a U.S. Government's intelligence service apparatus specializing in intercepting foreign broadcasts, which merged with the CIA when it was established in 1952. The Okinawa FBIS is under a special assignment of detecting new radio waves and undetected radio waves emanating from the Asian continent, and is said to be able to catch "even a portable transmitter's wave sent out from the jungle." It is clearly mentioned in the 1970-1971 edition of the Manual of U.S. Government Organizations that the FBIS is an apparatus of the CIA.

The intercepted broadcasts recorded by the Okinawa FBIS station, which the Communist Party's fact-finding mission to Okinawa discovered, cover all internal and overseas broadcast and teletype communications originating from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the South Vietnam Liberation forces.

Moreover, this Japan Press Service's English teletype communications also have been minutely intercepted and their contents are relayed to U.S. military headquarters and U.S. Government organizations such as CIA (CSG) and the 7th Psychological Warfare unit of the U.S. Army.

The present communication will be no exception.

WAR OF WORDS

The House in the Alley: CIA 'Ears' in Asia

BY JACK POISIE
Times Staff Writer

BANGKOK—In a strange house in an alley off Soi 39 (39th St.) here, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency produces documents that quite often end up in the hands of fishmongers as wrapping paper.

The house, with faded green walls, red-tiled roof and surrounded by a corrugated tin fence of forbidding height, is conspicuous by its shabbiness in an otherwise reasonably maintained neighborhood.

It is also conspicuous by the abnormal number of antennas it sprouts.

It is the regional office of an American government agency blandly identified as the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, or FBIS.

Under its roof, approximately 20 American-employed foreign nationals monitor the outpouring of enemy and friendly news and propaganda broadcasts originating in eight Southeast Asia nations.

Supervised by a handful of Americans, the spew of words is recorded and translated into English. The process turns the clutter of 14 languages and dialects gathered from the air waves into a digestible product to be read by FBIS clients.

Detecting Political Trends

The clients are mostly Americans—Asian political specialists and military men assigned to intelligence duties. They read the FBIS reports to detect trends, alterations in political positions, and the rise and fall of leaders in Asian countries.

For the monitors, working around the clock in three shifts, listening to the diatribes or oily persuasion broadcasts can be deadeningly dull. Much of the propaganda is repetitious in theme, and is meant to be.

But there can also be moments of exhilaration for even the most jaded monitor. Recently, a "Prince Sihanouk" broadcast came on the air, but the FBIS specialist realized almost immediately that the voice was fake.

The deposed Cambodian monarch, now living in Peking, has been a standout performer in propaganda work for the Chinese Communists. Had he died? Had the Chinese cut him off the air?

Intercepted Own Broadcast

It was later learned—much to the embarrassment of FBIS Americans—that the bogus Sihanouk voice had really come from an American-financed Cambodian government station.

With such goings-on, it seems surprising that the daily FBIS summary of "significant" broadcasts is not a secret document. But it is one of the few products of the CIA, of which FBIS is a part, that is not stamped secret.

"We are the straight-forward outfit in the agency," an FBIS employee explained.

While other CIA sections monitor certain types of coded-enemy—and sometimes friendly—radio traffic, FBIS eavesdrops on programs that peasants are hearing over a communal radio, and soldiers in barracks or in bivouac are listening to on transistorized sets. That explains why the monitoring is not considered a classified project.

Not that the bulky stapled sheaf of blue-ink summaries is available to just anyone. But copies of the daily

report can be begged, borrowed or purloined. In Vientiane, the Lao capital where both sides in the Indochina war have diplomats, FBIS is "must" reading in every embassy.

Eventually the discarded FBIS copies end up in the market place, where peddlers use them to wrap fish.

The FBIS distillation of Southeast Asia's war of words is probably most eagerly read by military briefers, who must put pins on maps and inform their generals of daily combat action. While enemy radio broadcasts describing "great victories" are read with a jaundiced eye, their exaggerations are sometimes no greater, one officer admitted, than what the friendly governments of Laos, Cambodia and Thailand are reporting about the same actions.

"By having both versions, we're in a position to judge what really happened," he explained.

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The FBI
Okinawa, v
its main effort to monitor
ing the radios on the Chi
nese mainland, has the
added responsibility of
"cruising." Patient opera
tors "twirl the dial" on all
possible wave bands and
frequencies to detect new
radio stations, be they but
a gasoline-powered "one-
lung" transmitter set in
the jungle.

Diplomatic feelers are
sometimes first voiced, or
replied to, on clandestine
radios. For a year, the al
lied-backed Lao premier,
Prince Souvanna Phouma,
and his half-brother
Prince Souphanouvong,
leader of the Communist
Pathet Lao, have been
making peace proposals.
Souphanouvong, often as
not, has been voicing his
ploys through a pair of
Lum-and-Abner "uncles,"
Hak and Sat, who hold a
30-minute conversation
over clandestine Radio
Pathet Lao every Sunday
morning.

Folksy Chat

A folksy chat, or a
slightly risqué sing-song
exchange, is standard en
tertainment in Laos. To
assure an audience, the
Pathet Lao make most of
their propaganda points to
the people in these forms.

Uncle Hak and Uncle
Sat discussed Souvanna
Phouma's latest peace of
fer in a broadcast recently.
Recorded and translated
by FBIS, the Mutt-and-
Jeff dialog included this
portion:

Hak: Prince Souvanna
Phouma's letter to Prince
Souphanouvong this time
is not different from the
previous ones. That is, it
avoids coming to grips

Independentista Claims Ferre Sics 'Criminals' On Movement

By ED KONSTANT

STAR Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A University of Puerto Rico professor claims Gov. Ferre is "employing common criminals" in an attempt to assassinate the island's independentista leaders, according to Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS).

The charge, FBIS said in its latest summary of international broadcasts, was made by UPR's Manuel Maldonado Denis in an interview in the Mexican newspaper "Excelsior." Portions of the interview were broadcast by Radio Havana.

FBIS a division of the Central Intelligence Agency, said the broadcast was aired July 22.

The next day, Ricardo Alarcon Quesada, Cuba's ambassador to the United Nations, announced he would ask the U.N. General Assembly to include the issue of Puerto Rico's independence on its agenda in the fall, at the request of the PIM.

Radio Havana, FBIS said, told its listeners the Mexican newspaper quoted Maldonado Denis, an independentista, charging Ferre with "employing common criminals to perform the unpatriotic task of killing those struggling, inside and outside the island, for complete independence and the end of Yankee imperialist domination."

"Ferre's repressive policy has been stepped up in the last few months with the use of ultrarightist elements policemen among them, who are threatening independentista leaders and organizations," according to the FBIS version of the broadcast.

The agency said Radio Havana gave its version of last March's violence at UPR in which three persons were killed and then charged Ferre with threatening to use all repressive forces to silence the people's struggle against U.S. domination.

Radio Havana also touched on Culebra and U.S. military

presence in Puerto Rico. It said, according to FBIS, that Maldonado Denis told the Mexican newspaper that "Puerto Rico is actually governed by the U.S. Pentagon with the collaboration of the monopolies which are sacking the island's wealth."

The Navy, it added, sails vessels "loaded with atomic bombs" into Puerto Rico's waters and ports. "Culebra is used by the Yankee navy as firing range with total disregard for its inhabitants."

The broadcast also claimed the Puerto Rican people "repudiate the imperialist domination, the brutal economic and cultural domination which the United States imposes on that island which is a part of our America of which the Yankees are attempting to force the U.S. way of life."

Calling Ferre a "colonial governor" with "antipatriotic annexationist desires," Radio Havana added the Puerto Rican people also "repudiate...the assassination of patriots who are struggling for the island's true independence."

VI. 23 Jul 71

OTHER COUNTRIES

PUERTO RICO

INDEPENDENTISTA LEADER ON FERRE REPRESSION

Havana in Spanish to the Americas 0000 GMT 22 Jul 71 C

[Feature: "Our America"]

[Summary] Puerto Rican University Professor and Independentista Leader Manuel Maldonado Denis told the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR that Puerto Rican Governor Luis Ferre is resorting to assassination to eliminate his opposition. Maldonado said that the governor "is employing common criminals to perform the unpatriotic task of killing those struggling, inside and outside the island, for complete independence and the end of Yankee imperialist domination."

Ferre's repressive policy has been stepped up in the last few months with the use of ultrarightist elements, policemen among them, who are threatening Independentista leaders and organizations. Several Independentista Party headquarters and residences have been attacked by fascist groups operating under the protection of official organizations. Several weeks ago these terrorist groups were charged with attempting to assassinate the top leader of Puerto Rican Proindependence Movement, Juan Mari Bras.

During one of these attacks, which occurred last March, three soldiers were killed, Maj Juan Mercado among them. The incident took place at the Rio Piedras University cafeteria when several reservists carrying U.S. flags provocatively entered the cafeteria. Immediately after this, Ferre threatened to use all repressive forces to silence the people's struggle against U.S. domination.

Around the end of the last century, the U.S. turned Puerto Rico into a U.S. colony. "Puerto Rico is actually governed by the U.S. Pentagon with the collaboration of the monopolies which are sacking the island's wealth."

"Culebra Island--a part of Puerto Rico--is used by the Yankee Navy as a firing range with total disregard for its inhabitants. U.S. surface ships and submarines, loaded with atomic bombs, sail into Puerto Rican waters and ports, and along with the gigantic Ramey base in the country's extreme west, constitute an aggressive bastion of the Yankee imperialists."

"The Puerto Rican people repudiate the imperialist domination, the brutal economic and cultural domination which the United States imposes on that island which is a part of our America on which the Yankees are attempting to force the U.S. way of life." The Puerto Rican people repudiate and fight colonial Governor Luis Ferre who not only supports annexation by the United States but also the assassination of patriots who are struggling for the island's true independence."

"The Puerto Rican patriotic leaders have asserted that despite the determination of Yankee imperialists to maintain the island as a U.S. Colony, and despite the antipatriotic annexationist desires of Governor Luis Ferre, the struggle for complete independence of Puerto Rico will continue until victory."

18 APRIL 1971

STATSPEC

... of the

By BENJAMIN WELLES

WASHINGTON.

CAN tell when he walks in the door what sort of a day it's been," says his wife, Cynthia. "Some days he has on what I call his 'Oriental look'—totally inscrutable. I know better than to ask what's happened. He'll talk when he's ready, not before, but even when he talks he's terribly discreet."

The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Richard Helms, apparently brings his problems home from the office like any other husband—at least to hear Cynthia Helms tell it. And these days Helms's job is definitely one of the most problem-ridden in Washington.

Successive budget cuts, balance of payments restrictions, bureaucratic rivalries and press disclosures that have hurt the CIA's public image have all reduced its operations considerably. President Nixon has recently ordered a fiscal and management investigation into the intelligence "community," a task which may take longer and prove more difficult than even Nixon suspects because of the capacity of the intelligence agencies to hide in the bureaucratic thickets. Both Nixon and his principal foreign affairs advisor,

BENJAMIN WELLES covers national security affairs as a correspondent in the Washington bureau of the Times.

Henry Kissinger, are said to regard the community as a mixed blessing: intrinsically important to the United States but far too big and too prone to obscure differences of opinion—or, sometimes, no opinion—behind a screen of words.

Considered a cold-blooded necessity in the Cold War days, the agency now seems to many students, liberal intellectuals and Congressmen, to be undemocratic, conspiratorial, sinister. The revelations in recent years that have made the agency suspect include its activities in Southeast Asia, the Congo, Guatemala, the Bay of Pigs; the U-2 flights; its secret funding through "front" foundations of the National Student Association plus private cultural, women's and lawyers' groups, and, finally, two years ago, the Green Berets affair.

The 58-year-old Helms knows all this, better than most. As the first career intelligence officer to reach the

top since the CIA was created in 1947, his goal has been to professionalize the agency and restore it to respectability. In fact, one of his chief preoccupations has been to erase the image of the Director as a man who moves in lavish mystery, jetting secretly around the world to make policy with prime ministers, generals and kings, and brushing aside, on the pretext of "security," the public's vague fears and Congress's probing questions. If Helms rules an "invisible empire," as the CIA has sometimes been called, he is a very visible emperor.

While he tries to keep his lunches free for work, for example, he occasionally shows up at a restaurant with a friend for lunch: a light beer, a cold plate, one eye always on the clock. He prefers the Occidental, a tourist-frequented restaurant near the White House where, if he happens to be seen, there is likely to be less gossip than if he were observed entering a private home.

He likes the company of attractive women—young or old—and they find him a charming dinner partner and a good dancer.

"He's interesting—and interested in what you're saying," said Lydia Katzenbach, wife of the former Democratic Attorney General. "He's well-read and he doesn't try to substitute flirting for conversation, that old Princeton '43 routine that some of the columnists around town use."

Some of his critics complain that he is too close to the press—even though most agree that he uses it, with rare finesse, for his own and his agency's ends. Some dislike the frequent mention of Helms and his handsome wife in the gossip columns and society pages of the nation's capital.

Yet, if he gives the appearance of inouciance—he is witty, gregarious, friendly—the reserve is there, like a high-voltage electric barrier, just beneath the surface. Helms is a mass of apparent contradictions: inwardly self-disciplined and outwardly relaxed, absorbed in the essential yet fascinated by the trivial. A former foreign correspondent, he observes much and can recall precisely what he has seen. His husbands, ever note in the first place—what gown each woman wore to a dinner and whose shoulder strap

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DATELINE WASHINGTON

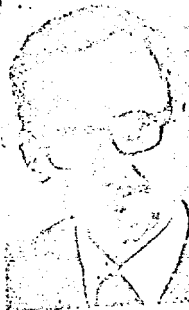
Spying In Puerto Rico

By ED KONSTANT

STAR Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — It's almost getting so that you can't tell the spies in Puerto Rico without a storecard.

If the implications behind the snooping done there by the Army and the U.S. Justice Department weren't serious the entire affair could almost be dismissed as ludicrous. Just look at the cast of characters.



KONSTANT

Besides the Army, the Air Force and Navy have their own intelligence operations. Their scope may not have extended as far into the civilian field as that of the Army, but they are there, nevertheless. Outside the military there are the other federal operations. The major effort, of course, is that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No one knows for sure what the Secret Service is doing. And, the Central Intelligence Agency's operations are supposed to be limited to listening to radio broadcasts from the Caribbean and Latin America at its secretive Cabo Rojo installation. But not even the CIA will admit that it confines itself there to that innocent pastime.

Besides these, the Commonwealth has its own surveillance activities. For one thing, there is police intelligence. For another, there's the Criminal Investigations Corps. The vice squad conducts undercover operations and so do the police narcotics division and the Treasury's office of special investigations. All of them have been involved in assorted tragi-comedy productions in recent years.

Frankly, there's nothing wrong with a little spying now and then. Any government is entitled to it to protect its own interests and that of the general public. At times it should be more than condoned — even insisted upon.

But it's irritating to know that effort is being duplicated and sometimes bungled, which is strictly a waste of taxpayer money. And, it's somewhat frightening to know that the Army has been poking its nose too deeply into areas that concern it only slightly.

The Army is entitled to information on potential revolutionaries. After all, civil control of disorders can fail. When it does, that's when the military traditionally is summoned.

But the military appears to have overstepped its bounds everywhere, compiling dossiers on law-abiding citizens in the States. Presumably, it had carte blanche from whoever dreamed up this surveillance scheme to do the same in Puerto Rico. The public may never know exactly what it did there but it certainly is entitled to know something more.

The Army surveillance revelations triggered recollections of a frightening incident that occurred in San Juan a couple of years ago. It involved two Puerto Ricans, have been out of business by now.

both mutual friends — one a statehooder, the other an independentista.

The statehooder, it seems, was up for reclassification or something like that by the Puerto Rico Air National Guard. In filling in the dotted lines on a routine form he made the innocent mistake of listing his independentista friend as a reference.

It took the Air Force office of special investigations two days to straighten back into an innocent mistake something that in the meantime had become a priority security matter. The statehooder spent those two days under OSI surveillance that may have reached proportions of which he will never know.

"They kept asking me over and over: 'but why did you list his name?'" the statehooder recalled. He remembered the incident as an example of a low-budget Hollywood spy film. One of his comments was: "I kept looking around the room for the two-way mirror."

Whether the incident was overdone or necessary, it's left a fascination over how much data the OSI had on the independentista and how much information the military has gathered since on whoever in Puerto Rico they have kept their eyes upon.

That sort of spying is far more interesting and seems to be far more professional than the amateurish efforts of agents—Commonwealth and federal both — to take photographs and movies of wreath-laying ceremonies at the gravesites of Pedro Albizu Campos and Gilberto Concepcion de Gracia.

Most independentistas laugh at those juvenile film recording sessions. They seem to be a waste of time, effort and money, anyway — unless the camera spies are working on the side for the local flower society.

Apart from the military's activities, two other efforts appear to be even far more intimidating, primarily because unlike what the Army did, they are scheduled for the future.

One is that of the federal government's attempts to computerize all aspects of political dissent in Puerto Rico and elsewhere. The Justice Department's giant computer has already logged plenty of data and presumably will continue to do so.

The other is a proposal of the Commonwealth Crime Commission. It wants whoever is holding the reins in 1973 to look into the possibility of convincing the Commonwealth Legislature to enact a law permitting electronic surveillance. In other words, wiretapping.

Maybe all this means there will be even more spying in Puerto Rico's future. It certainly can't be knocked if it has a legitimate purpose or is effective. After all, spying must be an honorable profession. So many people are working at it.

It just doesn't seem to be working very well, at least not in Puerto Rico. Otherwise, the Armed Commandos for Liberation would have been out of business by now.

STATSPEC

The CIA OVER Costa Rica

The events in Costa Rica described here lift the curtain a fraction on the way the CIA continues its operations in Latin America (as well as everywhere else in the world). Specifically below the Rio Grande, danger flashpoints should alert the public about CIA plottings against Cuba, where, Jack Anderson reports in his syndicated column, the conspiracies include efforts to assassinate Prime Minister Fidel Castro; in Chile, where the new government has roused the ire of the Nixon Administration and the big U.S. copper corporations; in Ecuador and other countries where sovereign dignity as well as fishing rights are in the balance. So it goes up and down the hemisphere.

By TIM WHEELER

WASHINGTON
Costa Rican newspapers and the Miami (Florida) Herald have reported a possible plot by the CIA to overthrow the government of Costa Rica. The plot is said to have involved the dropping of a shipload of arms on a lonely Pacific beach of Costa Rica from a ship identified as the "Waltham."

Implicated in the charges is Earl (Ted) Williamson, a shadowy figure attached to the U.S. Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica, but commonly known there as "CIA chief of station," the Miami Herald declared in a report, Feb. 7, written by Don Bohning, the Herald's Latin America editor.

Williamson is said to have predicted the early demise of the regime of President Jose Figueres Ferrer, because it is asserting independence from the U.S. by opening trade relations with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other socialist nations.

Legislators, newspaper editors and other supporters of Figueres are so outraged at revelation of the plot and Williamson's involvement that State Department briefing officer Robert McCloskey quietly announced last week Williamson's impending withdrawal from Costa Rica.

"In a telephone call to the CIA here we asked Joseph Goodwin, Assistant to CIA Director Richard Helms, if, indeed, Williamson is on the CIA payroll. Goodwin replied, "We don't make public statements."

McCloskey was bombarded with questions about the plot two days running last week. Minutes of the briefing Feb. 9 declare:

Question: Bob, have any of our diplomats been recalled from Costa Rica in connection with these charges of CIA activity down there?

McCloskey: Well, let me say first that no agency of the United States Government has been involved in activity against the government of Costa Rica. We are

aware of allegations to the effect and they are not true... The government in Costa Rica has denied that it has declared any American official PNG — persona non grata. I have nothing to add to those statements which have been published...

Again on Feb. 11, McCloskey was closely questioned by reporters:

Question: Bob, could you confirm a report that the American political officer in Costa Rica is being withdrawn?

McCloskey: Earl Williamson, who has been assigned to the American Embassy down there for, I believe, the last two and a half years will be returning from there sometime, I believe, next month.

Question: Does Mr. Williamson work for the CIA?

McCloskey: Mr. Williamson has been assigned to the American Embassy in Costa Rica. I'd not in the practice of identifying persons who work for the CIA." (emphasis mine - T.W.)

His Excellency Raphael Alberto Zuniga, Costa Rica's Ambassador to the U.S., told World Magazine his government has denied "what the Miami Herald reported." "We emphasize that we have and want to maintain very cordial relations with the United States," Zuniga added. The reports of an attempted coup, he added, are "probably rumors in San Jose."

He defended Costa Rica's expanding diplomatic ties with the socialist nations of Eastern Europe. "These relations are going to be established," he said, "just as Colombia and Mexico have done. They will be mainly commercial and trade relations. We have to sell our coffee to the European countries. That is where the market is."

But while the Figueres government, for its own reasons, is denying the attempted coup, press and radio commentary in San Jose continues to categorically declare that an armed attack on the government was plotted, and that Williamson was directly involved. A broadcast by San Jose Radio Reloj, Feb. 10, monitored by the U.S. State Department and transcribed in a journal titled "Foreign Broadcast Information Service" declared, "The case of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Figueres is a case which has been handled best by the State Department. It is evident that there was intervention and it is evident that everything was patched up at home."

"Nothing remains for exportation except a cloud of smoke which no one will be able to figure out."

"There is evidence which cannot be obliterated — the CIA has been involved in the activities (members of Figueres National Liberation Party (FLN), that