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Professor on Foreign Affairs Panel

STORRS — A University of Connecticut political scientist, whose off-the-record commentary inadvertently triggered a foreign policy flap in Latin America, will appear with a panel of top foreign affairs analysts in New York Friday to discuss the impact of his views.

✓ Dr. John Plank, professor of political science and a former State Department aide, will meet with former Assistant Secretary of State Lincoln Gordon and three other foreign affairs authorities to explore the implications of his paper which was titled, "Western Hemisphere Security: Latin American and United States Assessments."

In the report, Dr. Plank indicated that the U.S. administration apparently felt that Latin America no longer is strategically, politically, economically or ideologically of life-or-death importance to this country.

These comments were prepared as a private report to the Council on Foreign Relations, but somehow fell into the hands of a reporter. The resulting story received

widespread attention throughout Latin America.

The paper, which was the topic of at least one presidential news conference, was reported in the press as if it were an official U.S. position. Many who read it considered it a clear indication of fading U.S. interest in that part of the world.

The Buenos Aires news magazine "Panorama" carried an interview with Dr. Plank bearing the headline, "The North Scorns the South." Many other South and Central American publications carried reports of Dr. Plank's views.

"Siempre," a Mexican news magazine, noted that Dr. Plank has been well-respected in Latin America and expressed the suspicion that the CIA had leaked the report. ✓

And an official of an inter-American organization, in a personal note to Dr. Plank, blamed an "irresponsible reporter" for publishing the original work in a "highly distorted form." The official also thought the leak was intentional and attributable to official U.S. sources as a way of showing the tenuous nature

of the special relationship between the U.S. and Latin America.

As an aftermath of the uproar, the Center for Inter-American Relations has scheduled the panel discussion for 5 p.m. Friday at its New York offices.

Joining Dr. Plank and Gordon will be Mariano Grondona, a noted Argentine scholar and journalist; William Rogers, a former coordinator of the Alliance for Progress, who will serve as moderator, and Enrique V. Iglesias, an officer of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Dr. Plank, who directs the UConn Institute of International and Intercultural Studies, is former director of the State Department's Office of Research and Analysis for American Republics, Bureau

of Intelligence and Research.

Before coming to UConn, he was a senior fellow at the Brookings Institute in Washington.

6 NOV 1971

The broadening coalition in the peace movement

By ARNOLD JOHNSON,
Secretary, National Peace
Commission, CPUSA

The Fall offensive of the peace movement was initiated with the objective of organizing such massive and varied actions by the majority of American people that the ruling class and its Nixon Administration would be faced with only one alternative—end the aggressive war in South East Asia this year and act on the aggravated and accumulated needs of the people as priorities. Those objectives are ever more urgent and can be achieved.

That objective and perspective was based on a number of inter-related developments. The U.S. and satellite military forces have been unable to win against the heroic liberation forces in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, and the seven-point peace proposals made by the Provisional Revolutionary Government provided the basis for ending the war.

Defections, demoralization and anti-war actions within the U.S. forces in Vietnam and the exposure of war crimes and other activities by the Vietnam vets in this country added to the arguments for ending the war.

The wage-freeze, taxes, inflation aggravated racism and repression, and crisis in health, schools add to the picture.

Another set of developments includes the conflicts and deepening differences in the ruling class, the struggles for profit and power between the monopolies of finance capital, the Pentagon papers, the struggles in the courts and in the legislatures.

And in areas such as Latin America, while U.S. imperialism holds on in some countries by brutal CIA gangster and murder tactics, yet there have been growing defeats for U.S. imperialism especially in relation to Cuba, and more recently in Chile and Peru, and in other countries.

In the U.S. peace movement, there is a healthy growth of anti-imperialist consciousness,

And the anti-imperialist and socialist forces on the world scale are a great source of strength to the peace movement.

The movement

The above factors as well as other developments made the objective of ending the war this year a correct perspective and much credit must be given to the peace movement. As we come to the last two months of the year, it becomes more imperative that additional steps be taken to achieve its objectives. This also means that certain weaknesses must be overcome and subjective factors examined.

Some forces in the organized peace movement continue to have the concept of endless war, even though that view coincides with Nixon's program of Vietnamization.

Others hold to the concept of "the worse the better" and engage in revolutionary rhetoric.

Then there are varying degrees of cynicism, individualism, nihilism, anarchism, as well as the social-democratic Socialist and Trotskyite opposition and Progressive Labor Party condemnation of any proposals made by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

None of these are the dominant or the major forces in the peace movement, but they can create momentary diversions, disruption, confusion and false issues among certain sections of peace activists. Such elements also sometimes become a barrier or obstacle between the organized section of the peace movement and the broader movement.

A growing coalition

However, the important fact is that, in spite of such elements, the representatives of thirty major national organizations and 17 area coalitions have developed a working relationship through the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, which is the all-inclusive, multi-issue and multi-tactic section of the peace movement. It is a coalition which

does not claim to be the total of the movement but is always in the process of growth, politically and in organized relations with other forces. It includes representation from the Communist Party on its leading committee where the great majority are not Communists and where no particular group is dominant.

The National Peace Action Coalition as another sector of the organized peace forces was established at a conference of individuals in Cleveland after the invasion of Cambodia. It was organized by a Trotskyite-S.W.P. split from the broader New Mobilization Committee. It uses the tactic of unilaterally, and without any consultation or discussion, calling a conference to call an action and then getting individuals to endorse it. This form is being used by them now to call a National Conference in December, presumably to unify the peace movement and plan the Spring action. Again, the broader forces of the peace movement are excluded from any meaningful participation in policy making.

Fortunately, as for the November 6 Peace-Action-Day events, the Peace and Justice coalition and many other forces participate so as to make these actions massive and meaningful.

The NPAC does not provide the road or method for achieving greater unity.

That struggle for unity requires involving the broader forces—many of them completely new to the organized peace movement—in the beginning stages of planning any effective conference. This includes major sections of the labor movement, the Black Liberation forces, the Chicano and Puerto Rican, and others, the religious, academic and scientific community, and many others. The approach must be to the majority of the American people, and not to an inner-power struggle or counter-productive internal debate.

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The Long Shadowy Hand Of America's CIA

Since every action of the United States Central Intelligence Agency is top secret it is hard to ferret out the facts, but over the years fragments emerge which throw some light on its activities.

Its budget is split among a 100 items in the United States' multi-billion dollar defence appropriations. Only two or three Senators and Congressmen, members of a watchdog committee, are privy to its size.

The CIA itself reports to another super-secret body, the National Defence Council, which for the record says virtually nothing. Even its membership is secret.

But it can be said that the CIA budget rivals that of many medium-sized nations, and it employs tens of thousands of agents throughout the world — probably more than Russia.

The CIA is quick to point out that it operates only outside the limits of the continental United States. Its work internally being done by the FBI. Each foreign post has a "Resident" who controls the activities of his men in the field. Often the Resident operates out of the United States Embassy in the nation concerned, much to the disgust of regular diplomats who call CIA men "spooks," sometimes to their faces.

Control

Controlling and co-ordinating these world-wide operations is a huge staff in CIA headquarters at Langley, Virginia — a massive concrete building tucked away behind a grove of trees just off a super-highway a few miles from Washington, DC.

A coy direction sign announces it as the Public Works Department for the District of Columbia.

CIA critics say this piece of cloak-and-dagger nonsense which deceives nobody is typical of the theatrical amateurism of the entire CIA operation.

The CIA's most spectacular failure was, of course, the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

Despite its protestations at being only an external agency, CIA agents were active in Miami, Florida, recruiting Cuban refugees to fight.

The agency's advice to the Pentagon and White House on the degree of support Prime Minister Fidel Castro had in his own country proved competely erroneous. Many liberal Senators claim that the agency is so paranoid about Communists and Communism that its collective judgements are often seriously distorted.

Certainly the record indicates that the CIA is more likely to be friendly to right-wing politicians and military men than anybody else. They have been accused, often with convincing evidence, of interfering on the side of the generals in several Latin American and Caribbean countries, notably Guatemala, Colombia, Argentina, and Brazil.

Mainstay

The agency has been a mainstay of President Ky's military regime in South Vietnam, and there is no doubt that it had a big hand in toppling the neutralist

government of Prince Sihanouk in Cambodia.

Perhaps its most sickening intervention was in Greece, where the colonels oligarchy boasts of the support of the United States Government as it imprisons and tortures its democratic opponents.

The evidence indicates that the CIA uses all classic tools of a spy organisation — assassination, murder, bribery and blackmail of key officials, etc. Last year Green Beret troops in Viet-

nam who were charged with the murder of a Vietnamese national, said to be a double agent.

Another agency, little-known outside of the United States that plays a key role in supporting CIA activity is the National Security Agency (NSA), not to be confused with NASA, the space agency.

Headquartered in a

Security

sprawling complex at Fort Meade, Maryland, some 30 miles from Langley, the NSA's security arrangements are, if possible, even tighter than those of the CIA. It bristles with Marine guards and anybody walking around the building without conspicuously displaying his identity will instantly have a

gun barrel at his head. NSA's principal task is to crack the diplomatic and military codes of every other nation on earth. It employs some of the most sophisticated computer equipment ever assembled.

The results of this work are useful to the CIA and the National Security Council. But several allied governments have expressed annoyance over the exercise.

The growing criticism is making it more difficult for the CIA to recruit suitable personnel. It is said that they are more and more turning to men with a law

Almost without exception, military coups around the world in recent years have brought charges of involvement by America's Central Intelligence Agency. Recently King Hussein has hinted at CIA interference in Jordan. What is this shadowy organisation and how does it work? R. W. Cocking Investigator for Gemini News Service

enforcement background, as opposed to the more free-wheeling Ivy League college graduates who used to make up the core of their key people.

One problem is that men resigning from the CIA often find that employment at Langley offers real obstacles to getting a new job.

A well-publicised case occurred in Washington recently when a CIA employee resigned to return to university teaching. He was on the short list for a plum appointment, but when it became known he had been a researcher for

the CIA his name was dropped from consideration.

Defenders of the agency argue that every major power must be in the intelligence business as a matter of self-protection.

On the charge of amateurism, one CIA man told me: "Sure we make a lot of mistakes. After all, the United States has been running the world for only a little more than 25 years. Before us, the British were doing it for nearly 300, which gave them plenty of time to learn how to run an intelligence network."

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CIA spy jet base bared in California

Special to the Daily World

LOS ANGELES, May 14 — The Central Intelligence Agency has been operating secret surveillance flights from the Van Nuys Airport in the San Fernando Valley, it was learned here this week.

Under cover of "Judd Airways," an ostensibly commercial airline company, CIA electronic surveillance of South American countries has been conducted by high and low level jet aircraft, according to a pilot formerly employed by the airline.

This secret CIA office nestled among buildings of the California Air National Guard Van Nuys Tactical Air Wing has sent out planes to

track guerrilla movements in Bolivia and Peru, he reports. The flights were said to be responsible for pinpointing the location of Ernesto "Che" Guevara's group, leading to the revolutionary leader's capture and execution.

The Valley Peace Center has been planning to picket the airport tomorrow (Friday) to support an Armed Forces Day demonstration by anti-war G.I.s planned Saturday in Oceanside (near Marine Corps Camp Pendleton).

Following disclosure of the CIA operation, the Peace Center has announced that the demonstration will include a protest against this meddling in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries.

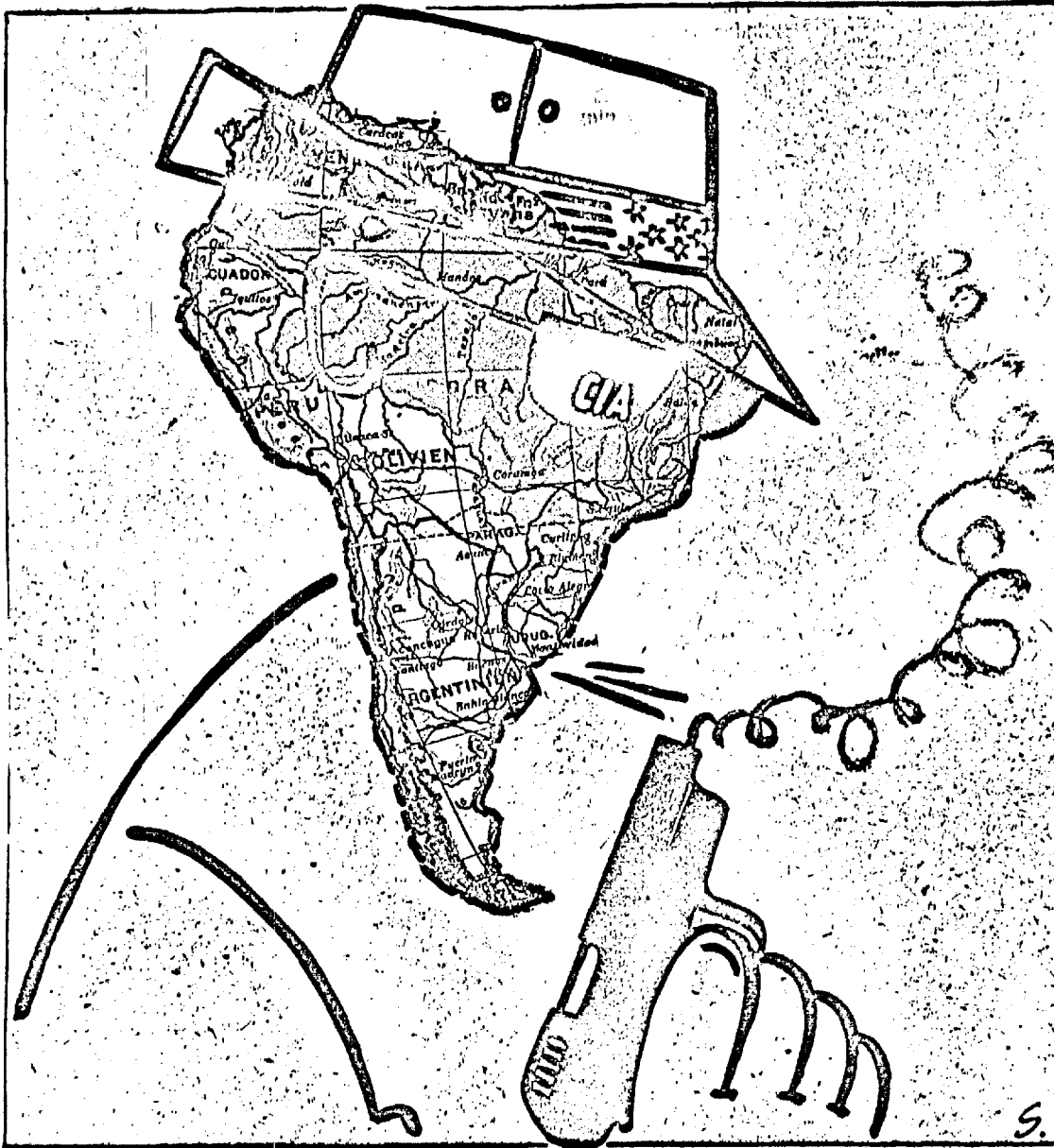
Soviet attack on CIA mercenaries

MOSCOW — Busland Tuchnin, Soviet political commentator writing in the newspaper, "Izvestia," states "the latest exposures of CIA activities in Chile, Bolivia, Peru and other Latin American countries, show one of the aspects of the U.S. policy of 'partnership' with Latin America.

"If there is anything 'new' in the Latin American policy of the U.S.," Tuchnin rites, "it is only that the American monopolies have to act in that area of the world much more carefully and cautiously than they did during the days of 'gunboat diplomacy.' Anti-imperialist feelings have now reached such a level that armed intervention can lead to a real revolutionary explosion. Hence, Washington's tactics of undermining from within, using the CIA and Latin American rightist forces." Tuchnin names as CIA-backed groups the "Mano Blanca" in Guatemala and the "Death Squadrons" in Brazil.


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WHO WILL WATCH THE WATCHERS



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