

TOP SECRET
File Security 4

24 November 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence
VIA: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
FROM: John F. Blake
Deputy Director for Administration
SUBJECT: Request for Meeting with DCI
REFERENCE: Letter from Wm. J. Casey (ER 78-3970)

1. ACTION REQUESTED: See RECOMMENDATION, Paragraph 4.

2. BACKGROUND: Mr. William J. Casey, former OSS officer and now counsel for the New York law firm of Rogers & Wells, has written to say that he is at work on a book on the value of clandestine operations in the war against Hitler. He proposes to call you after the Thanksgiving holidays to discuss his book and its value to the Agency's mission, and to ask your assistance in gaining access to OSS documents which have hitherto been denied him. [Letter, Tab A.]

Mr. Casey, who served during World War II as Chief of the European SI section of OSS [see Biographic material, Tab B] has levied a number of requests under the Freedom of Information Act in support of his book. [See Tab C for a list of his requests and our responses.] The three requests which are still pending cannot be completed for some months; the DDO unit which is doing the search is heavily backlogged. Meanwhile, to provide some interim material for Mr. Casey to work on, we have arranged to make available similar information already released to another requester, [REDACTED]. This will be sent to our reading room in Rosslyn for Mr. Casey's perusal on 30 November. He has been informed of the time and place.

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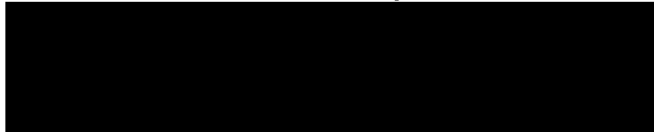
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[REDACTED] another long-time customer, sent Mr. Casey an advance copy of his new book, [REDACTED]. Mr. Casey believes that [REDACTED] has had preferential treatment and that he has been granted material for which Casey is still waiting. In fact, [REDACTED] requests have been more modest and better documented than Mr. Casey's. One of Mr. Casey's requests for example, is for the reports on all of the JEDBURGH teams which were sent into Germany (he was not satisfied with the summary which we provided at first). There were 92 such teams, and their reports are scattered through 104 volumes of material, comprising almost 10,000 pages. At last report, the OSS researcher had found 49.

Mr. Casey understandably feels that he should receive better service and has frequently complained to IPS officers of the delays. Unfortunately, our backlog requires him to wait his turn. We have made considerable efforts to provide material responsive to his request, short-cutting wherever we could. We cannot, in fairness to the other requesters, give him additional special priority. Eventually, our OSS holdings will be transferred to National Archives where they can be made available to all researchers. The OSS materials have been undergoing systematic classification review since 1974, but it will be at least another year before this review can be completed.

3. STAFF POSITION: Mr. Hetu has suggested that he, rather than you, should take Mr. Casey's call, and that he will then decide whether you and Mr. Casey should meet.

4. RECOMMENDATION: Recommend that Mr. Casey's call be routed to the Office of Public Affairs.



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John F. Blake

Attachment

APPROVED: _____
Director of Central Intelligence

DISAPPROVED: _____
Director of Central Intelligence

DATE: _____

Distribution:

- Orig - DCI (for return to DDA) w/atts
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93-3476

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Other Cases
also

November 11, 1978

CHS-F76-0578 (Closed)



STATINTL

Admiral Stanfield Turner
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington D.C. 20505

Dear Admiral Turner:

I am writing a book on the value of clandestine operations - intelligence, deception, support of resistance, guerilla action - in the war against Hitler.

I believe this can help public understanding of the value of good information and assessments and the necessity to have a structure on which to build these capabilities if our country and its interests should come under attack. I enclose a talk I had occasion to make a few years ago to show you what I have in mind. This speech resulted in my being persuaded by friends sharing an interest in national security that I should develop it into a comprehensive account of clandestine activities in the European war.

I have two requests to make of you:

1. About two years ago I requested your information and privacy office to let me have a copy of a report which John Oakes and Edward Weissmuller had written in 1946 on the operation of turned agents. I was told, at about the time you were coming on board at CIA, that you would have to personally decide on this request because it related to protecting sources. For a year and a half, now I have heard nothing further. I would urge that this material can now be released in view of the fact that a report on the British

Rogers & Wells

operation of turned German agents written in 1946 was published about 10 years ago. (The Double Cross System by Sir John Masterman - in MI-5 during the war.) Just last night I read Ronald Lewin's "Ultra Goes to War" (published in England and to be published here by McGraw-Hill), which spells out the relationship between our reading of German wireless messages and the operation of controlled agents. After all, in these activities we were, during World War II, amateurs under British tutelage and I would think it would be hard to justify withholding a report by two junior officers after similar post-operational reports by an officer at a high level in British deception work have been published. The British Cabinet has commissioned Michael Howard, a distinguished military historian at Oxford, to write a volume on deception for the British Official History of World War II. So I hope you will approve my seeing the report on controlled agents which John Oakes and Edward Weissmuller prepared in 1946-1947 and which [REDACTED] when director of CIA's Information and Privacy Section, had identified.

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2. I would like to come in to visit you to talk about how my book can be helpful to your mission and how the agency may be more helpful to my work. I am probably the only one still around who had personal experience with the full range of American clandestine activity in the European Theatre during World War II. I think the story should be told in a factual and comprehensive manner. My manuscript is now in publishable form, but I want to leave no stone unturned which might make it more accurate and more useful.

I have, incidentally, talked to all my still living colleagues who had senior responsibility in intelligence and resistance movements in the countries of Western Europe and Poland as well. I will be in Europe until the week after Thanksgiving and I will call your office when I return to see if I can arrange a visit.

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[REDACTED]

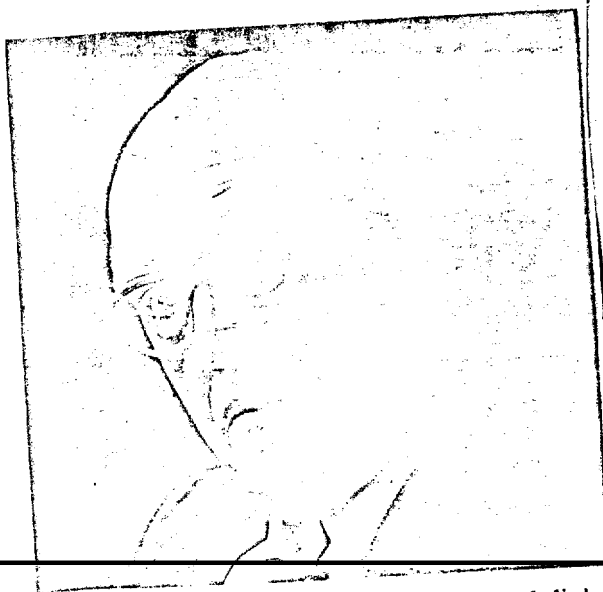
William J. Casey

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Enclosure

ER





Mr. Casey is lawyer and author, soldier and diplomat, banker and regulator. He has also been active in business and in educational, civic, and humanitarian enterprises. He is now Counsel to the New York, Washington, and Paris law firm of Rogers & Wells. He was Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1971-73, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs in 1973-74, and Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States in 1974-75. Mr. Casey has served on the General Advisory Committee on Arms Control, the Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy, and the Presidential Task Force on International Development. He is now a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. During World War II, he served as a naval officer and a civilian in the Office of Strategic Services and was Chief of OSS Intelligence in Europe in 1944-45. From 1945 until resuming government service in 1971, Mr. Casey practiced law and wrote books on legal, financial, and economic subjects. He has served as President of the International Rescue Committee, President of the Long Island Association, trustee of Fordham University and Catholic Charities, and director of various business corporations.

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in corporate and financial law. By reputation he is a decisive, swift-acting "doer." His chief earlier involvement with the securities market was as a venture capitalist willing to take risks, as he once explained, because of the "interest, satisfaction, or experience that comes from investment and active participation in new enterprises concerned with development and change in our society."

William Joseph Casey was born in Elmhurst, Queens County, on Long Island, New York on March 13, 1913. While growing up in Queens he was so energetic that the other youngsters on his block used to call him Cyclone. He graduated from Fordham University with the B.A. degree in 1934 and then began legal training at St. John's University Law School, obtaining the LL.B. degree in 1937. He was admitted to the New York bar the following year. In 1954 he was admitted to the bar of the United States District Courts for the southern and eastern districts of New York and in 1961, to the bar of the District of Columbia, where he practised before the Federal Communications Commission.

During World War II Casey worked as an assistant to David K. E. Bruce, who had helped to organize the Office of Strategic Services, in coordinating the activities of the French Resistance preparatory to the Normandy landings of the Allied troops. For the last two years of the war he served under Bruce as chief of OSS intelligence operations in the European theatre of operations. In 1947-48 Casey was employed in Washington, D.C. as special counsel to the Small Business Committee of the United States Senate. Having become interested in international relations through his wartime activities, in 1948 he served as associate general counsel at the European headquarters for the Marshall Plan. In that post he resumed his association with Bruce, who at that time administered the Marshall Plan as director of the Economic Cooperation Administration mission to France.

After the war Casey also began teaching at New York University, where he lectured in tax law from 1948 to 1962. During part of the same period, from 1950 to 1962, he also lectured at the Practising Law Institute in New York. In collaboration with Jacob K. Lasser he wrote several books on subjects in which he specialized, including *Tax Planning on Excess Profits* (1951), *Tax Sheltered Investments* (1952), *Executive Pay Plans, 1952-1953* (1953), and *Tax Shelter for the Family* (1953), all of which were published by Business Reports. A second edition of the last-named book was published in 1955 by the Institute for Business Planning, a subsidiary of Prentice-Hall.

Becoming a member of the editorial board of the Institute for Business Planning, Casey wrote or edited for that publishing firm about thirty books, some of them manuals, on tax, real estate, investment law, and other business and financial subjects. During 1965 he produced desk books in accounting, estate planning, law, real estate, tax planning (second edition), and mutual funds. Among his other books are *How to Buy and Sell Land* (1966), *How to Raise Money to Make*

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CASEY, WILLIAM J(OSEPH)

Mar. 13, 1913- United States government official; lawyer

Address: b. Securities and Exchange Commission, 500 N. Capitol St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549; h. Glenwood Rd., Roslyn Harbor, N.Y. 11577

Within less than a year after taking office in the spring of 1971 as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the federal monitoring agency for the securities industry, William J. Casey requested from Congress broad statutory authority that could radically change Wall Street's relationship with Washington. Casey's intention, however, was not to discourage self-regulation of the stock exchanges, but to step in when self-regulation fails, in order to protect investors from a recurrence of the Wall Street crisis of 1969-70. An expert in tax law, he has had wide experience



WILLIAM J. CASEY

Money (1966), *How to Build and Preserve Executive Wealth* (1967), and *Encyclopedia of Mutual Fund Investment Planning for Security and Profit* (1968). With the editorial staff of the Institute for Business Planning he wrote *How Federal Tax Angles Multiply Real Estate Profits* (1968).

Meanwhile, Casey practised law as a partner of the New York firm of Hall, Casey, Dickler & Howley and the Washington, D.C. firm of Scribner, Hall, Casey, Thornburg & Thompson. "I was never in a law firm where I wasn't bringing in 75 percent of the business," Casey once remarked, as quoted in the *New York Times* (March 26, 1971). He was also directly involved in the securities industry, both as an investor and as a director of several business ventures, including the Roosevelt Raceway and the Fund of America, and he had a part in the founding of the Kalvar Corporation, a New Orleans-based manufacturer. Through his law practice and various enterprises he amassed a sizable fortune. His annual income was estimated at \$250,000.

One of Casey's law partners was Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1953 to 1957. Also a dedicated Republican, Casey has served the party in several important roles besides contributing to its campaign coffers. In 1960 he headed a foreign policy research group engaged in preparing position papers for the Republican Presidential candidate, Richard Nixon, whom he had met when Nixon was Vice-President.

Casey himself ran for elective office in 1966, seeking the Republican nomination for a seat in the United States House of Representatives. His opponent in the primary was a Barry Goldwater supporter, Steven B. Derounian, whose conservative convictions left Casey by comparison a moderate who won the backing of Republican Senator Jacob K. Javits. In the Third New York Congressional District, on the north shore of Long Island, Casey addressed upper-middle-class voters of considerable political and financial acumen. Discussing his ideas concerning the securities industry in his campaign speeches, he proposed a broadening of

although during the past fourteen years the number of families whose incomes exceeded \$10,000 had increased eightfold, the number of stockholders had increased only threefold. The country's economy would be stronger, he argued, if more families had a share in it through stock ownership. He recommended an increase in profit-sharing plans and the financing of stock purchases in much the same way that the purchase of an automobile or some household appliance is financed.

His losing to Derounian in the primary election of June 23, 1966 by no means curtailed Casey's activities in public life. Later in that year he was elected chairman of the executive committee of the International Rescue Committee, as a director of which he had visited refugee camps in South Vietnam and Hong Kong during the preceding April. He took part in the successful campaign in 1968 of Richard Nixon for the Presidency. The following year he became the founder and chairman of the Citizens Committee for Peace with Security, which supported the President's anti-ballistic missile program. An advertisement that the committee placed in newspapers to promote the ABM proposal stirred up a controversy after it was established that fifty-five of the 344 signers of the ad had connections with the defense industry. During 1969, also, Nixon named Casey to the Advisory Council of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. When his nomination came before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for confirmation, Casey clashed with Senator J. William Fulbright over the ABM advertisement, but the committee approved his appointment.

"I've made all the money in business that my family could ever spend," Casey was quoted as saying during his campaign for Congress in 1966. "... I want to do something more meaningful and I'm convinced that with my qualifications I can make a real contribution in public office." He was, therefore, ready to accept the \$40,000-a-year post on the Securities and Exchange Commission, to which President Nixon named him on February 2, 1971. Soon afterward the Senate Banking Committee approved his nomination by a vote of nine to three, but hearings on his appointment were reopened in early March as a result of disclosures in the press regarding Casey's involvement as a defendant in three civil cases between 1962 and 1965.

One of the lawsuits concerned a plagiarism charge in which Casey was named because of his membership on the editorial board of the Institute for Business Planning. A question of mistrust arose when Casey changed his testimony at his second Senate committee hearing, admitting that it was he and not the judge who had taken the initiative in having the record of the trial sealed. Another suit had been brought by a stockholder of the electronics company Advancement Devices Inc., of which Casey was chairman and a director. The claim of the dissatisfied investor was settled out of court. In the third suit, still pending and dormant since 1968, the Kalvar Corporation was alleged to

The lawsuits, Casey maintained, were minor matters, the sort of usual legal battles that an active businessman might be expected to have to fight. Some Senators, according to *Newsweek* (March 22, 1971), felt that Casey's "rough-and-tumble background" would be an asset in coping with the problems awaiting him on the Securities and Exchange Commission. "Indeed," the *Newsweek* writer reported, "not a few observers noted that Casey's career bore an uncommon resemblance to that of industrialist Joseph P. Kennedy, who, after making a fortune in daring and inherently risky ventures, became the first and perhaps the toughest and most effective chairman of the SEC in its stormy 37-year history."

By the same nine-to-three vote of the preceding month, and with Senator William Proxmire strongly dissenting, the Senate Banking Committee reaffirmed Casey's appointment on March 9. In a White House ceremony on April 14, 1971 he was sworn into office as a member of the SEC and was designated by Nixon as chairman of the five-man commission for a term expiring on June 5, 1974. Casey's predecessor, Hamer H. Budge, who resigned as chairman, had preferred to think of the commission as five equal members rather than as a chairman and four subordinates. Observers predicted that Casey would play a much more dominant and aggressive role than Budge, who had taken a somewhat laissez-faire attitude in carrying out the SEC mandate of promoting fair competition and otherwise safeguarding the interests of the public and investors against malpractices in the securities and financial markets.

Assuming the SEC chairmanship at a crucial time for the stock markets, Casey faced the responsibility of recommending solutions to such problems as a paper-work jam because of an unprecedented volume of trading; operating breakdowns that had forced 129 brokerage houses into liquidation or merger within a two-year period; consumer protests that small investors were not receiving fair treatment; and the question of whether to allow membership on the New York and American stock exchanges to mutual funds and other money-managing institutions. In his testimony in November 1971 before the House Commerce Committee's subcommittee considering stock market difficulties, Casey took the position that the traditional self-regulation of the securities industry—under government, or SEC, supervision—"should not be replaced but it should be improved." He told the Congressmen that the SEC requested not new statutory powers, but rather an adequate budget and personnel to make full use of the powers it already had. The following month Congress accordingly voted the SEC an additional \$1,500,000, which was used to hire more lawyers, accountants, and other specialists to carry out the agency's work.

At the end of the year, however, on completion of a three-volume SEC study of the troubles besetting the securities industry in recent years, Casey asked Congress, which had ordered the

powers to protect investors from a repetition of the near collapse of the securities markets in 1969-70. In a letter to Congress in late December 1971, transmitting the "study of unsafe and unsound practices," Casey asked for greater control over the stock exchanges as well as the National Association of Securities Dealers, which regulates the over-the-counter market. He described SEC's authority as "an illogical patchwork of provisions which falls short of giving the commission authority to act promptly and effectively where a rule, or a proposed rule, is or might be injurious to the public interest."

Also in his transmittal letter Casey named four "critical areas" in which the SEC needed to apply additional statutory authority: the processing of securities transactions, the rule-making powers of self-regulatory organizations, the enforcement of the rules of those organizations, and the administration of the disciplinary action undertaken by them. He asserted that his ultimate goal was to restore the confidence of investors, to have them assured that the savings they entrusted to capital markets would be protected against "structural weaknesses." Information about the performance of companies in which their money was being put to work should also be made available to investors, Casey argued. In early December 1971, speaking before a convention of the Investment Bankers Association, he had suggested a number of steps that could be taken in 1972 to rekindle investor trust. His proposals included using "a combination of a composite tape and recall box to bring all transactions out in the open to make prices, volume and quotes in all markets available to all."

William J. Casey is married to the former Sophia Kurz. They have a daughter, Bernadette, who works as a librarian at the Center for Presidential Studies in New York. The tall, white-haired lawyer has been a member of the Brookings Institution's advisory committee on Presidential selection studies. At the time of his SEC appointment he was serving as chairman of the board of the Long Island Association of Commerce and Industry. He is a trustee of Fordham University and in 1963 was chairman of the Bishop's Committee for the Laity for Catholic Charities. He founded the Sophia and William Casey Foundation, which gives grants to high school students to help them work on scientific and artistic projects during their summer vacations. The Casey home is an old landmark house at the edge of Hempstead Harbor on Long Island.

References

- Bsns W p70+ O 18 '71 por
- N Y Times p1+ F 3 '71 por; p53 Mr 26 '71 por
- Newsday p5 Ja 29 '71; p80 F 3 '71 por
- Time 98:99 N 22 '71 por
- Wall St J p4 F 3 '71
- Washington (D.C.) Post A p1+ Ja 29 '71; D p7 F 3 '71 por
- Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, 1970
- Who's Who in America, 1972-73

Mr. Casey has levied the following requests under the Freedom of Information Act:

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Status</u>
F75-0374	We released the Casey Report; a report on the SUSSEX mission; the Cookridge Bibliography; and The OSS, Volume I.
F75-6021	We were unable to locate the material he asked for. Recommended that he consult the National Archives or the Eisenhower Library.
F76-0578* (This is the request which Mr. Casey cites in his letter.)	We released 200 BREAKERS cables. The Oakes-Weismiller-Waith report [A History of OSS/X-2 Operation of Controlled Enemy Agents in France and Germany, 1944-1945] was denied in toto by DDO under exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and (b)(6). (Information from foreign liaison; intelligence sources and methods; individual privacy.) OSS review group felt that so much would have to be removed that the remainder would not be worth the trouble.
F77-0212 <u>Pending</u>	Various documents concerning SUSSEX, JED-BURGH, and scientific and operational reports. Granted in part. Subsequently reopened to accommodate additional queries.
F78-0389 <u>Pending</u>	Liaison relationship between the OSS and NKVD. Request sent to DDO 24 March 1978.
F78-0776 <u>Pending</u>	Review of documents deposited with the Hoover Institute in Palo Alto. Sent to DDO 12 July 1978.
F78-0835	Request for the [redacted] cables. We were able to provide a copy of the [redacted] case study, which covers the same ground and which proved satisfactory.

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT (O/DCI)

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TO:		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI		✓		
2	DDCI				
3	DD/RM				
4	DD/NFA				
5	DD/CT				
6	DD/A		✓		<i>w/p attachment</i>
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9	GC				
10	LC				
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17	C/IPS		✓		<i>w/p attachment</i>
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SUSPENSE DATE: *24 Nov*

Remarks:
To 17: As note that Mr Casey will call DCI after, I think giving a paper of recommendation on attached by this.

B. C. Evans

Executive Secretary

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM
 UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	EO/DDA	11/16	[Handwritten initials]
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3	A/DDA	17 NOV 1978	[Handwritten initials]
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5	-DDA		
6	Reg - subj cc.		

<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECT REPLY	<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY
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<input type="checkbox"/> CONCURRENCE	<input type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE

Remarks:

Action cc sent direct to IPS.
 Sig: bit: pls make sure this is tickled so to make sure that IPS gets info to DCI office.

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT (O/DCI)

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6	DD/A		✓	<i>w/fo a. test...</i>	
7	DD/O				
8	DD/S&T				
9	GC				
10	LC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
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17	G/IPS		✓	<i>w/fo a. test...</i>	
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SUSPENSE DATE: 24 Nov

Remarks:
To 17: Pls note that Mr Casey will call DCI after, thanks giving & proof of promissory note will be attached by then.

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