

Carter takes stock

President Carter reasonably timed his assembly of his top advisors at Camp David over the past weekend. It was, in effect, a retreat (in the spirit-building sense) after the Carter team had spent almost a week before several hundred members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors gathered in convention a few blocks from the White House. The administration leaders could be said to be nursing their wounds at Camp David.

The disarray of executive leadership in the first 15 months of the Carter administration was apparent to most of the editors attending the convention, including those from The Oregonian. There was not much administration progress to be reported in foreign affairs or legislation recommended to Congress; and perhaps having most impact on the White House was the cool reception the editors and their spouses gave the president, who made special arrangements in his schedule to speak at a noon luncheon.

It was a major speech, calling for a drive against inflation. The subject was dear to the hearts of most editors, as their editorials have documented. But the reception of the president was not warm: The audience stood, as is traditional when a president of the United States takes his place on the platform, and rose again when he left after fielding a few questions, but there was virtually no applause between the beginning and the end.

There were some bright spots in the Carter administration's generous response to the editors' invitations to appear, speak and submit to questions. Strangely enough, considering the post-Watergate spirit of the times, the editors appeared pleased with the performance of Stansfield Turner and William H. Webster, new directors, respectively, of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They appeared to be capable, as they pledged, of sweeping out the odors of oppression generated by activities of the agencies in recent years.

But on the morning after the Carter speech at noon and the Turner-Webster appearances in the evening, the man who continues to be identified, by himself and others, as the president's "best friend" — Bert Lance, retired director of the budget — stirred the editors' adrenalin by suggesting that the press could expect government censorship if it did not treat government officials (such as he had been) more kindly.

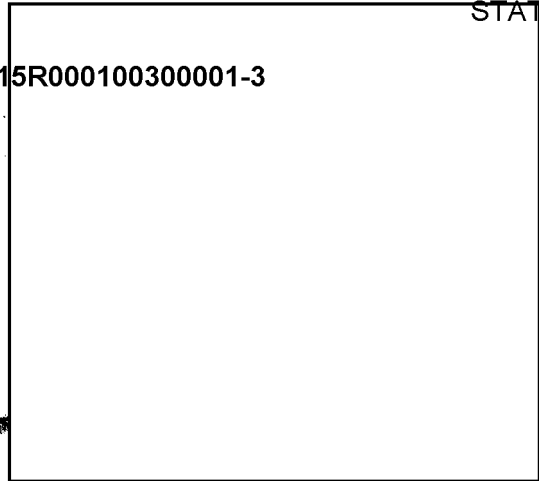
The secret White House staff and Cabinet discussions at Camp David certainly did not include any serious considerations of the Lance threat. But they should have dwelt on some ramifications of the Carter leadership, as reflected in the Lance case. The new president has been as ineffective as a candidate. As a result, the U.S. foreign

policy remains undefined, despite Carter lectures on civil rights, and domestic policy decisions languish in Congress.

Both Carter and his press secretary, Jody Powell (who rather charmed the editors with his wit), refused to enlighten questioners on what went on in the post-mortems at Camp David. "You don't particularly care to discuss all your problems in public," he said. "There is a time and place to make known specific changes. You are talking about a number of changes, some large and some small."

To correct the things that have disturbed President Carter, some of the changes may have to be large, indeed. Thus far, Carter has not been prompt in making such changes.

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Mr. William Eaton
Los Angeles Times
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

26 APR 1978

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your note and your nice words. It was fun sharing the speaking chores with an old friend and a pretty lady and was a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

It was good to meet you and to be with you.

Yours,

/s/ Stanfield Turner

STANSFIELD TURNER

A/DCI/PA/HEH/kgt/24 April 1978

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IN PAGE E-3

WASHINGTON STAR

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Betty Beale

Seen around town:

- Griffin Bell telling Sen. Mathias at a Senate hearing that since serving in Washington as attorney general, "I have collected a minutiae of useless information and I don't know what I'm going to do with it."
- CIA Director Stansfield Turner being introduced at the Washington Press Club dinner by club president Bill Eaton: "Turner has let more people go than Moses."

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Associated Press
INTERNATIONAL

71 April 1978

WASHINGTON (AP) - CIA Director STANFIELO TURNER TOLD LEADERS OF THE NATION'S PRESS TUESDAY NIGHT THAT THE LAST DECADE HAS BEEN A REVOLUTION IN INTELLIGENCE GATHERING THAT MEANS "GREATER OPENNESS AND MAXIMUM DISCLOSURE" TO THE PUBLIC.

TURNER, IN AN ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS, DECLARED THAT NO AGENCY "CAN SURVIVE WITHOUT PUBLIC SUPPORT. WE'VE TODAY," HE SAID "WE'RE BEING MORE OPEN. WE'RE MAKING MORE SPEECHES, PARTICIPATING IN MORE SYMPOSIUMS AND PUBLISHING MORE AND HOPING TO TELL AMERICANS WHAT WE DO."

BUT AT THE SAME TIME, TURNER SAID, "WE MUST OPERATE UNDER A CODE OF SECRECY OR WE CAN'T OPERATE AT ALL. BY DECLASSIFYING AS MUCH AS WE CAN, WE HOPE TO RECREATE RESPECT FOR THAT WHICH IS CLASSIFIED."

TURNER DECLARED THAT THE CIA IS "THE NUMBER ONE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IN THE WORLD AND IT IS MY INTENT TO STAY NUMBER ONE."

TURNER SHARED THE PLATFORM WITH NEW FBI DIRECTOR WILLIAM F. WEBSTER, WHO ALSO VOICED CONCERN THAT THE PUBLIC'S NEW-FOUND DESIRE FOR OPENNESS MIGHT IMPAIR HIS AGENCY'S EFFECTIVENESS.

FOR EXAMPLE, HE SAID, "IF INFORMANTS EVER BECAME CONVINCED THAT THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT PREVENTS THE FBI FROM KEEPING ITS PROMISE OF CONFIDENTIALITY, THE PERFORMANCE OF THE FBI WILL BE SEVERELY IMPAIRED."

THE DINNER MEETING OF THE ASNE WAS HOSTED BY THE WASHINGTON PRESS CLUB.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE D-13

THE WASHINGTON POST
11 April 1978

Exploratory Journalism Era Predicted

By William H. Jones and T. R. Reid
Washington Post Staff Writers

A current self-examination undertaken by the nation's newspapers could lead to a new era of "exploratory journalism," one moving away from a "throwing rocks at authority" role that has characterized some reporting in recent years, a leading editor said yesterday.

Eugene Patterson, president and editor of the St. Petersburg Times, told the American Society of Newspaper Editors convention here that advocacy journalism in the last decade "made a sturdier press and a stronger society," following a period during which the press generally was "obedient" and respectful of authority.

But there now is need for a "new dimension," one which adds "better reporting of issues . . . to our investigative approach," said Patterson, outgoing president of the society.

Patterson also told the ASNE meeting, in its second day, that the organization had launched a "new activism" in the past year to enlarge its concerns on ethics, minority hiring, newspaper writing and research about readership.

On minority hiring, a society committee reported yesterday that there has been a significant but nowhere near sufficient increase in the number of minorities employed in the nation's newsrooms.

The committee said:

• Two-thirds of U.S. newspapers have no minority employes. Overall, newspapers employ 1,700 minority persons (62 percent of them blacks), or 4 percent of the newsroom population.

• While the number of minority reporters is increasing, the number of editors is "still pitifully small," making them "underrepresented when decisions are made" on where stories are placed.

The editors also were told yesterday that they have presented a misleading picture of American life by overlooking some changes in the country's mood and exaggerating others.

The editors were scolded, gently on some points and harshly on others, by five panelists who were asked to discuss the question, "What the hell is going on in this country?" The answer, the editors were told, cannot be discerned by reading the daily newspapers.

As proof, the Rev. Andrew Greeley, a sociologist at the University of Chicago, offered some "noncontroversial statements" about America today, including the observations that Americans' confidence in their institutions has been slipping, that opposition to school busing reflects racial prejudice, and that Catholics are the most likely American group to oppose abortion.

"Few of those who pontificate about the mood of America would seriously question" those assertions, Greeley said. "But all the propositions I have cited are false."

Michael Myers, the assistant director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, discussed newspapers' treatment of race relations.

"Editors decide what the news is," Myers said, in a voice etched with quiet rage. "I must say to you . . . blacks are apparently no longer news. The agenda of equality is no longer considered as newsworthy as the agenda of whites who beat back blacks."



EUGENE PATTERSON
... new dimension needed

John Hughes—ASNE's new president

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By I. William Hill

If it's true that the boss sets the tone for the shop, the American Society of Newspaper Editors has a cheery year ahead.

Here's the way a friend describes the man slated to become ASNE president on Wednesday next, John Hughes, editor and manager of the *Christian Science Monitor*: "John's so cheerful he can have a good time thinking what a good time he'd have if he was having it."

This correspondent can corroborate that. John Hughes was the blithe spirit when, as ASNE board members, we traveled about the People's Republic of China for 22 days in October of 1972. As interpreter Yao Wei put it, "The American lives to enjoy." That's Hughes.

Actually, however, Hughes didn't start life as an American. He was born in a small town in South Wales called Neath on April 28, 1930. His family quickly whiffed him off to London, however, where he attended a school that obviously put a lifelong stamp upon him for it was run by one of the old livery companies, the Honorable and Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspapermakers. From the time Hughes was 16, he's been newspapermaking.

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Largely because no other work seemed near as much fun, Hughes began as a cub reporter on a 50,000-circulation morning newspaper called the *Natal Mercury* in Durban, South Africa. The Hughes family had moved there after John's father became enchanted with Africa during World War II.

Like a number of things in Hughes' early life, South Africa was to project decades ahead into his future. Not long ago, 32 years later, Hughes told E&P that one of the items on his list of ASNE projects is to help with the needs of Third World areas like South Africa.

"There are some good journalists in the Third World," he said. "We must identify them and talk to them; we must provide nurture, support and technical assistance. If there is to be a free press in these areas, it must be fostered from within."

Hughes' teenage tour of journalistic duty in South Africa lasted 3 years. Then, on his own steam, he was back in London, where he worked for the *Daily Mirror*, Reuters, and a city-news-bureau type of operation. Back to South Africa after two years, this time to head up his old newspaper's bureau in the provincial capital, a position he held for another 20 years while also serving as South African correspondent for the *London Daily Express* and as a contributor to the *Christian Science Monitor*.



John Hughes, president of American Society of Newspaper Editors

Hughes away from such things as steamy Africa and London fogs so thick you couldn't tell what the weather was like and brought him to Boston, a job with the *Monitor's* Overseas News Department, and romance.

In August of 1955, Hughes broke up the promising acting career of Libby Pockman, who had just recently won a master's degree in theater from Boston University. A week after the wedding ceremony, Hughes spirited Libby off to Africa, where he was now assigned to be the *Monitor's* correspondent.

A little shamefacedly, Hughes confesses all the acting Libby was able to do was with the Kenya National Theatre in Nairobi and with the Brian Brooke professional company in Capetown.

Whether or not Hughes' early life had anything to do with his marrying an actress, the fact is—as a child in London—Hughes himself had been a movie actor—playing small parts in a number of films, one with Paul Robeson.

Hughes' interviewer was surprised to learn this. "How come no one has revealed before that you were once an actor?" he was asked.

Hughes smiled cheerfully. "No one has ever asked me about it," he said. If you want to find out about Hughes, you have to ask questions.

Hughes was the *Monitor's* Africa correspondent from 1955 to 1961. "The first three years we lived out of suitcases," he said. "My first assignment was to cover the waning Mau Mau campaign in Kenya, where I remember we rented a Guards officer who'd been drummed out

of his regiment for divorcing and remarriage. After we'd paid the first week's rent and moved in, he indicated offhandedly that two of his cattle guards had had their throats slit by Mau Mau the week before in the ditch that ran behind our cottage."

James Thurber once said that a dog lover isn't necessarily a dog in love with another dog, and John Hughes is a case in point. It was during those early days with Libby in Africa that he acquired the first of a series of giant Labrador retrievers.

While in Africa, Hughes was arrested on various occasions, part of the experience that was to emerge in a book entitled "The New Face of Africa."

Returning to Boston in 1961, Hughes became a Nieman Fellow at Harvard, mainly studying Communist affairs. Then a two-year stint as Assistant Overseas News Editor at the *Monitor*, from 1962 to 1964, was interrupted by a special assignment to Moscow and by the birth of his and Libby's first child, Wendy.

In 1964, Hughes got what he calls his "dream assignment, going to Hong Kong as the *Monitor's* Far East correspondent. Within a week after his arrival in the British Crown Colony, however, he was on his way to Vietnam, the first of some 20 visits in the next 6 years. Vietnam, however, was only part of his assignment. His territory went from Taiwan in the east to Burma in the west and down to Indonesia in the south. With his friendly ways, however, Hughes was able to traverse the territory of other

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Monitor correspondents, visiting India, Pakistan, Japan, Korea and Australia.

His Indonesia experience led to a Pulitzer Prize for International Reporting in 1967. Hughes recalled those days: "It was very satisfying to be the only American correspondent in Indonesia in the aftermath of the coup there, piecing together what happened, watching the army move against Sukarno, chronicling the very bloody purge of thousands of Communists, and finally witnessing Sukarno's overthrow and the emergence of a new order. I was so fascinated by the whole Indonesian thing that I wrote a book, 'Indonesian Upheaval.'"

During the six years in Asia, the Hugheses had their second child, Mark, with Libby flying back to Boston for a week, then returning to the Far East.

One assignment Hughes recalls with great enthusiasm was the five months he spent doing a special series charting the flow of the international narcotics traffic. Starting from Hong Kong, Hughes investigated the flow out of Thailand, Laos and Burma, the transportation routes through other Asian countries, then on to India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran into the Middle East. He spent time in the opium fields of Turkey, then on to Lebanon, and France to work there with American narcotics agents and French police.

"I was offered all kinds of drugs and could have made buys in quantity of top-grade heroin," Hughes recalled the other day.

The drug series won him the Overseas Press Club's award.

Obviously unable to draw Hughes away from journalism into drama, Libby meantime had turned to writing. While in Asia, she wrote a book on Bali and later was also to write a book on Chinese revolutionary theater, the latter giving her reason to vent her frustrations on her husband because he was able to go to China with the ASNE board in 1972 and she has yet to be able to go.

Hughes came back to Boston in 1970 to become managing editor of the Monitor. Four months later he became editor and, in 1976, became editor and manager.

In the years since he became editor, he takes pride in certain developments at the Monitor.

These include the introduction of the Christian Science Monitor News Service in 1971, as a result of which Monitor material is now syndicated to some 180 newspapers with a circulation of 20 million. Next was the 1974 introduction of high-speed facsimile transmission of Monitor pages to remote plants in New Jersey, Chicago and California. Thirdly, in 1975, there was the conversion of the Monitor from standard size to tabloid.

"Readers liked it from the start," Hughes told E&P. "Of a thousand letters, 90% approved, especially liking the ease of handling. Then, too, the change saves us a million dollars a year in newsprint. The only people I know who have

been unhappy have been the photographers, who always want their pictures printed big."

One of the things that amuses me is away Hughes' cheerfulness is even a mention of advocacy reporting, and he hopes that in the days ahead ASNE will be able to restore more objective ideals to the news columns of America's newspapers.

"Also in the year ahead," he told E&P, "we want to push ahead with Mike O'Neill's (*New York News* editor) readership council."

Hughes eyes a great deal of newspaper promotion material these days with a skeptical eye. "Promotion departments often are promoting a different newspaper from the one the editor is editing," he said. "And often editors are too arrogant regarding readers. This is one advantage of having the same man serve as manager as well as editor. The problem is, the newspaper should take steps to find exactly what it is the readers want. Then the editor should give readers the proper mix of what they want and what they should have. The trick is to package it attractively and make it interesting."

Hughes does not think the electronic newspaper flashed onto a home television screen will ever replace the newspaper as it's known today.

"The advantage of the printed newspaper is that it's portable," he said. "The electronic newspaper makes the consumer serve as his own editor, dialing up only that he wants to read. It doesn't have the candy store appeal of discovering interesting things to read that are new."

In 1977, Hughes bought the *Cape Cod Oracle*, a weekly newspaper of some 7,000 circulation that is published in Orleans, Cape Cod, which in summer becomes a family enterprise with Libby writing theater reviews, Mark working in the pressroom, and Wendy taking classified ads and working in the circulation department.

Perhaps even closer to Hughes' heart than the Oracle are his Labrador retrievers. "The first was acquired in South Africa," Hughes will recall, "and it was shipped to Boston and then Hong Kong. The second, which came from Britain, was acquired in Hong Kong and shipped to Boston. We are now on our third, which was born in Massachusetts and has never been anywhere."

The Monitor managing editor throws even more light on his editor's love of dogs. This is what Earl W. Foell had to say to E&P: "To understand Hughes properly you have to remember he is Welsh and loves dogs. His Welshness (tempered to be sure by Fleet Street service and U.S. citizenship) has given him the capacity to look at the whole Anglo world with fresh eyes. And his passion for dogs has given him a convenient index for classifying the rest of humanity. He may describe an investigative reporter as a 'regular Bassett hound,'

ultimately getting his man. Or he may auditor is a "Doberman"—a characterization likely to keep correspondents' expense accounts in line. This canine imagery provides a convenient code for character summary—as long as the person on the other end of a Hughes communication knows the subtleties of the game. John once referred to a large, likable true-blue type as a "St. Bernard" and his listener jumped to the mistaken conclusion that he was implying a fondness for the keg."

Hughes' employes will confide that their editor has been known to quaff a stiff ginger ale at the end of a hard day, although his real preference is root beer. In recent years, however, Hughes has kept his thirst for root beer enough under control to stay in shape for a weekly squash game with the Monitor's political cartoonist, Guernsey LePelley.

Hughes is the only newspaper editor this correspondent knows who apparently hasn't an enemy in this world. The truth is, you can't even find a Hughes critic, not even one critical anecdote.

Asked if he didn't know at least one critical story about John Hughes, the chief of the Monitor's Washington bureau—Godfrey Sperling, Jr.—thought for some moments, then said:

"I can't think of a thing along that line. All I can say is that John is decisive, strong, businesslike and has a great sense of humor."

E&P turned back to John Hughes himself. "What do you wish for?" he was asked. "What's missing out of your life?"

Hughes thought a moment, then for several more. "I can't think of anything," he said with a sheepish grin. "I have a wonderful family and a wonderful job and I'm looking forward to leading—no, make that representing—ASNE, which to me is an extraordinarily hard-working and perceptive organization. It is, I think the real conscience of the profession. I want to do a good job for ASNE. What's missing out of my life? Well, I guess I would have liked to own more Labrador retrievers."

818 editors are members of ASNE

William H. Hornby, Secretary of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, reported (March 22) that the society's board of directors had elected 33 editors to membership. With their election, the society now has 818 members on its rolls.

Membership in ASNE is limited to directing editors of daily newspapers in the United States. Each newspaper is limited to a quota of memberships based on newspaper circulation. The largest newspapers are permitted 4 members, the under-20,000 circulation group, one.

American Society of Newspaper Editors

1978 Convention
April 9-12

**What's News—
—in Washington?
—with Newspapers?
—for Readers?**



Welcome

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	ASNE 1978 Convention	Washington Hilton Hotel
Program	Our first Washington meeting since President Carter took office focuses on the leaders and issues of this administration, coupled with a close look at the challenges and opportunities facing the nation's newspapers.	The best sessions will be those with the greatest participation; all members are invited to join in the discussions.
Mornings	Most sessions will deal with the public issues facing our nation and our readers.	Please note daily starting hour: 8:45 a.m.
Luncheons	President Carter will address the convention at 1:30 on Tuesday; Secretary of State Vance on Monday; Attorney General Bell on Wednesday.	Please note Tuesday luncheon starts at 12:30, 15 minutes early.
Afternoons	Reading and writing on Monday, the privacy issue on Tuesday, survival and satisfaction on Wednesday.	A healthy exchange of views, especially from the floor, is needed to air these topics.
Q-and-A	Open to all ASNE members.	Please identify yourself.
Vote	ASNE election turnouts are disgracefully low.	Please fix. See Page 11.
Special for spouses	Backstage of the Capitol Eugene C. Patterson,	See Page 4. John C. Quinn, Program Chairman

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Sunday, April 9

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1:30-5:00 p.m.
Jefferson Room

Workshops I & II

Presiding:
Robert C. Achorn,
Worcester Telegram and
Gazette

1:30-3:30 p.m.

I. "How to man-
age a newsroom."

James L. Hayes, President
and Chief Executive
Officer, American Manage-
ment Association



JAMES L. HAYES

3:30-5:00 p.m.

II. "What to do
until the lawyer
arrives."

Moderating:
Anthony Day,
Los Angeles Times

Charles W. Bailey, II,
Minneapolis Tribune

Panelists:
James D. Spaniolo,
Miami Herald Counsel

Norton L. Armour,
Minneapolis Star and
Tribune Counsel

Richard M. Schmidt, Jr.,
Cohn & Marks, Washing-
ton, and ASNE Counsel

5:30-7:30 p.m.
Ballroom Center

Reception

For members, spouses and
guests

Monday, April 10

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8:45 a.m.
Ballroom East

Good Morning

Topic for the day

9:30 a.m.
Ballroom East

Business Session

Reports from ASNE Committees and message from ASNE President Eugene C. Patterson



EUGENE C. PATTERSON

10:15 a.m.
Ballroom
Concourse

Polls open to elect ASNE directors

Cast ballots at ASNE registration desk

10:30 a.m.
Ballroom East

"What the hell is going on in this country?"

Presiding:
Louis D. Boccardi,
Associated Press

Panelists:
Ellen Goodman,
Boston Globe

Rev. Andrew M. Greeley,
Director of the Center for
the Study of American
Pluralism, University of
Chicago

Lewis H. Lapham, Editor,
Harper's Magazine

Rev. David K. McMillan,
Associate Pastor, Fair-
mount Presbyterian
Church, Cleveland
Heights, Ohio

Michael Myers, Assistant
Director, NAACP

Questioners:
Judith W. Brown,
New Britain Herald

Al Fitzpatrick,
Akron Beacon-Journal

Charles S. Rowe,
Fredericksburg Free
Lance-Star

Richard D. Smyser,
Oak Ridger

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Monday

12 Noon
Terrace

Reception

12:45 p.m.
Ballroom Center

Luncheon



CYRUS VANCE

Speaker:
Cyrus Vance,
Secretary of State

Introduced by:
William H. Hornby,
Denver Post

Questioners:
Creed C. Black,
Lexington Herald & Leader
Edward D. Miller,
Allentown Call-Chronicle
Charlotte Saikowski,
Christian Science Monitor
Christopher Ogden,
TIME Magazine

**Special event for
ASNE spouses,**
Please wear
nametags

**Backstage at the
Capitol**

A reception and tour

2:15 p.m.

Buses start
boarding

T Street Entrance
at Terrace Level of
Washington Hilton

2:30 p.m.

Buses depart

3:00 p.m.

Reception with
various members
of U.S. Senate:
Historical details
of Capitol
explained by Sen.
Mark Hatfield of
Oregon; behind-
the-scenes tour of
the Capitol

Co-ordinator:
Carolyn McMillan,
Salem, Oregon,

4:45 p.m.

Buses return to
Washington Hilton

5:00 p.m.

HURRY—last bus
about to leave
Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Ballroom East

"Who is the enemy in the readership war?"

A full report on and frank discussion of the critical role of ASNE and its member editors in today's emphasis on newspaper research, marketing and promotion.

Presiding:
Michael J. O'Neill,
New York Daily News

Participants:
Joe Belden, President,
Belden Associates

Leo Bogart,
Vice President
Newspaper Advertising
Bureau

Ruth Clark, Vice President,
Yankelovich, Skelly and
White

Charles N. Hakes,
Research Manager,
Detroit News

Frank Magid, President,
Magid Associates

Glen H. Roberts, Research
Director, Des Moines
Register and Tribune

John B. Timberlake,
Manager of
Research Services,
Chicago Tribune

Member Participants:
Michael Gartner,
Des Moines Register and
Tribune

William H. Hornby,
Denver Post

John Leard,
Richmond Times-Dispatch
and News Leader

C. A. (Pete) McKnight,
ASNE Project Director

Allen H. Neuharth
Gannett Co., Inc.
and Vice Chairman ANPA

4:30 p.m.
Ballroom East

"Can writing be
taught?"

Presiding:
Michael Gartner,
Des Moines Register and
Tribune

Participants:
Prof. Roy Peter Clark,
St. Petersburg Times
Steve Lovelady,
Philadelphia Inquirer
William Mathewson,
Wall Street Journal

5:30 p.m.

Polls close for the
day

Vote tomorrow

Tuesday, April 11

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100300001-3

8:30 a.m.
Ballroom
Concourse

8:45 a.m.
Ballroom East

9:30 - 12 Noon
Ballroom East

9:30 a.m.



JOSEPH A. CALIFANO JR.

10:30 a.m.



PATRICIA R. HARRIS



STUART E. EIZENSTAT

**Polls open to
elect ASNE
directors**

Good Morning

**"How are we
going to fix the
country?"**

All about schools,
smoking and
such.

All about other
domestic issues



RAY MARSHALL

Vote today before 2:30

Topic of the day

Presiding:
William J. Woestendiek,
Arizona Daily Star

Speaker:
Joseph A. Califano, Jr.,
Secretary of Health,
Education and Welfare

Questioners:
Carol Richards,
Gannett News Service
Claude F. Sitton,
News & Observer and
Raleigh Times

Gerald L. Warren,
San Diego Union

Speakers:
Patricia R. Harris,
Secretary of Housing and
Urban Development

Ray Marshall,
Secretary of Labor

Stuart E. Eizenstat,
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs and
Policy

Questioners:
Milton Coleman,
Washington Post

Robert Laird,
New York News

Maxwell McCrohon,
Chicago Tribune

Hobart Rowan,
Washington columnist

Tuesday

12 Noon
Terrace

Reception

12:30 p.m.
Ballroom Center
(Please note start-
ing time.)

Luncheon

Speaker:
**The President
of the United States**

Introduced by:
Eugene C. Patterson,
President of ASNE



2:00 p.m.

**Polls close in 30
minutes**

VOTE NOW

2:30 p.m.
Ballroom East

**PRIVATE:
Keep out**

Presiding:
Anthony Day,
Los Angeles Times

Speakers:
Professor Arthur R. Miller,
Professor of law at Har-
vard Law School

Dan Paul, Senior Partner,
Paul & Thompson, Miami

Robert S. Warren, Partner
at Gibson, Dunn &
Crutcher, Los Angeles

Questioners:
Charles W. Bailey, II,
Minneapolis Tribune

James D. Ewing,
Keene Sentinel

A. M. Rosenthal,
New York Times

Carol Sutton,
Louisville Times

Wednesday, April 12

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8:45 a.m.
Ballroom East

The Press and I

Bert Lance,
Atlanta, Ga.

9:30 - 12 Noon

News staffers and newsmakers

Presiding:
Thomas Winship,
Boston Globe

9:30 a.m.

Kerner Plus 10

Moderating:
Richard D. Smyser,
Oak Ridger and ASNE
Minorities Committee
Chairman

Where do we stand?

Panelists:
Jay T. Harris, Assistant
Dean, Medill School of
Journalism, Northwestern
University

Why is it important?

Nancy Hicks, a director of
Institute for Journalism
and Education

What do we do next?

Rolfe Neill, Charlotte
Observer and News

A Response.

Reg Murphy,
San Francisco Examiner,
Incoming Chairman, ASNE
Minorities Committee

10:30 a.m.

Life behind the gates at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue

Moderating:
Meg Greenfield,
Washington Post



HAMILTON JORDAN



MIDGE COSTANZA

Panelists:
Midge Costanza, Assistant
to the President for Public
Liaison

Hamilton Jordan, Assistant
to the President

Jody Powell, Press Secretary
to the President

Questioners:
Jack Germond,
Washington columnist

Robert L. Healy,
Boston Globe

C. Ray Jenkins,
Montgomery Advertiser



JODY POWELL

Eleanor Randolph,
Chicago Tribune

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Wednesday

12 Noon
Terrace

Reception

12:45 p.m.
Ballroom Center

Luncheon



GRIFFIN BELL

Speaker:
Griffin Bell,
Attorney General

Introduced by:
John Hughes,
Christian Science Monitor

Questioners:
Robert Boyd,
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Robert P. Clark,
Courier-Journal and
Louisville Times

Margaret Gentry,
Associated Press

John Seigenthaler,
Nashville Tennessean

2:30 p.m.
Ballroom WEST
*(Note: Shift in
meeting room
from Ballroom
East of previous
sessions.)*

**Newspapers,
Dead or Alive**

Presiding:
John C. Quinn,
Gannett Newspapers

Joe L. Allbritton,
Washington Star

Douglas Bailey,
Philadelphia Journal

James F. Hoge, Jr.,
Chicago Sun-Times

What have we
learned this week?

ASNE member discussion

Now go do it

J. Montgomery Curtis,
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

6:30 p.m.
Terrace

Reception

7:30 p.m.
Ballroom Center

Annual Banquet

Presiding:
ASNE President
Eugene C. Patterson

Entertainment:
Gridiron Revisited

<p>For Spouses: Mon. thru Wed. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Caucus Room Terrace Level</p>	<p>Hospitality suite to meet and greet</p>	<p>Coffee available</p>
<p>Monday 2:30 - 5 p.m.</p>	<p>Backstage at the Capitol</p>	<p>A Special tour See Page 4</p>
<p>For new members: red stars</p>	<p>Those elected to membership since Honolulu conven- tion will have red stars on their nametags.</p>	<p>Welcome.</p>
<p>For all members: VOTE! VOTE!</p>	<p>Polls open Mon- day, 10 to 5; Tuesday, 8:30 to 2:30</p>	<p>Ballot box at ASNE regis- tration desk</p>
<p>Eat, drink and be merry: Cash bar</p>	<p>Preceding each luncheon</p>	<p>Terrace Level</p>
<p>Extra tickets for luncheon</p>	<p>Available until hotel guarantee is reached</p>	<p>Please purchase early at ASNE registration desk.</p>
<p>Extra tickets for banquet</p>	<p>Limited number still available, but seating assign- ments already made so that tables with friends may not be possible</p>	<p>Purchase tickets and leave seating requests at regis- tration desk.</p>
<p>NO SMOKING PLEASE</p>	<p>Special areas designated for non-smokers</p>	<p>Please observe the signs.</p>
<p>Press Room</p>	<p>Georgetown West</p>	<p>Open daily</p>
<p>Exhibits: Electronic Graphics</p>	<p>A video tape report on Ceefax, Viewdata and Qube systems, plus slide show on Mead Corp. ink-jet computerized printing, spon- sored by ASNE committee on Edi- torial Content and New Technology</p>	<p>Tuesday, April 11 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Complete one-hour pro- gram repeated throughout the day. Arnold Rosenfeld of Dayton Daily News and John Jansson of Chicago Tribune, hosts.</p>

Program Expediters	Press room Managers	Robert Bentley, El Paso Times Edward L. Johnson, Gainesville Times
	Floor Managers	Christy Bulkeley, Danville Commercial-News J. Carrol Dadisman, Columbus Ledger & Enquirer
Program Committee	John C. Quinn Chairman	Gannett Newspapers
	Christy Bulkeley Robert P. Clark	Danville Commercial-News Courier-Journal and Louisville Times
	Meg Greenfield Kurt Luedtke	Washington Post Detroit Free Press
	John H. McMillan	Oregon Statesman and Capital Journal
	Robert H. Phelps William J. Woestendiek	Boston Globe Arizona Daily Star
Officers		
President	Eugene C. Patterson	St. Petersburg Times
Vice President	John Hughes	Christian Science Monitor
Secretary	William H. Hornby	Denver Post
Treasurer	Thomas Winship	Boston Globe
Executive Secretary	Gene Giancarlo	Box 551, 1350 Sullivan Trail, Easton, Pennsylvania 18042

Program Update

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Monday, 4/10
8:45 a.m.

**"Who belongs in
the locker room?"**

Melissa Ludtke,
Sports Illustrated

George Solomon,
Washington Post

Moderating:
Kurt Luedtke,
Detroit Free Press

Tuesday, 4/11
8:45 a.m.

**"Where is
Congress
taking the
country?"**

Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.,
D-Mass., Speaker of
the House of
Representatives

Moderating:
Richard H. Leonard,
Milwaukee Journal

2:15 p.m.

**"What did we just
hear?"**

A commentary on
President Carter's
luncheon speech
"a major focus"
on the economy
and energy

Rep. Barber Conable,
R-N.Y., Ways and Means
Committee

Richard Levine,
Wall Street Journal

Richard E. Mooney,
Hartford Courant

Frank Cormier,
Associated Press

Wednesday, 4/12
8:30 p.m.
Ballroom Center

A Special Guest

Sen. Muriel Humphrey,
D-Minn.

**Washington
scene in song**

1978 hits by the Gridiron
Singers

**Bring back the
good old days**

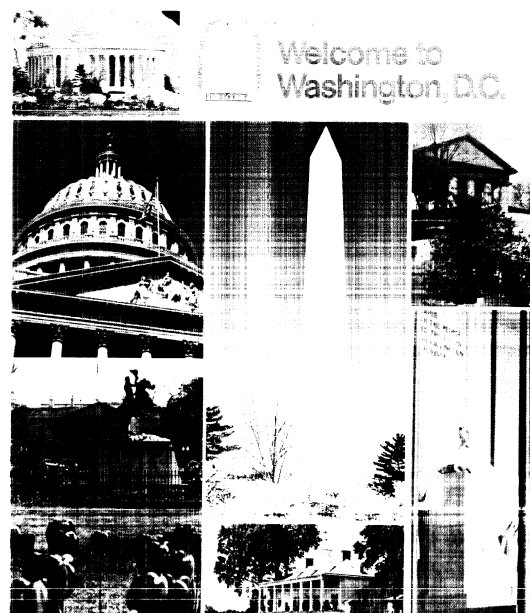
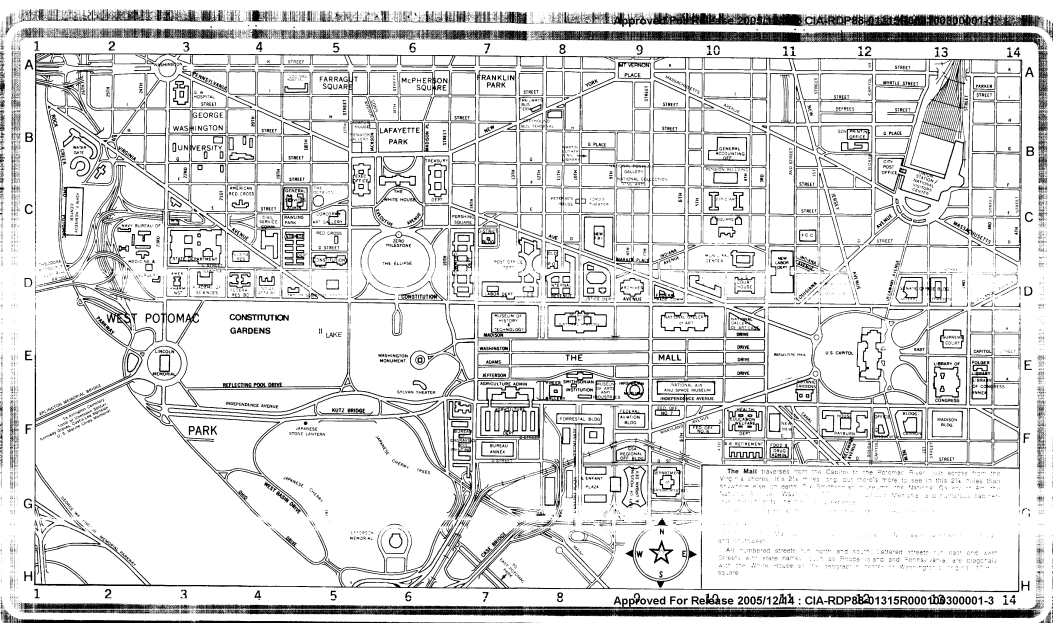
Pearl Bailey

9:30 p.m.
Ballroom West

Dancing till...

Say good night everybody

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WELCOME TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

You and every other American own a big chunk of Washington. So, you can expect free admission to your federal properties.

This is a city where the best things are free, where a dime can buy you a storybook vacation and history book education rolled into one. The dime? That's to pay for your elevator ride to the top of the Washington Monument. But the 89¢ steps make the dime ride the best bargain in town. Your children ride free.

• AFRICAN ART, MUSEUM OF—316 A St., N.E. Daily 12 Noon-5 p.m. \$47-7424. Suggested contribution \$1 per adult, 50¢ per child.

• NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM (Smithsonian)—7th and Independence Ave., S.W. Houses the Wright brothers airplane, the Spirit of St. Louis, a special effects theater and Spacearium, as well as hundreds of other aeronautic and astronautic exhibits. 10-5:30 p.m. daily; open until 9 p.m. in the summer. H. **

• ALEXANDRIA—Eight miles south of Washington on the beautiful George Washington Memorial Parkway. Christ Church, George Washington Masonic National Memorial, Gadsby's Tavern, Carlyle House, Metrobus routes leave 12th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. every 10 minutes.

• ZOO AQUARIUM, NATIONAL—Basement of Dept. of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Ave., N.W. 377-2825. Daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Over 2,000 specimens of fresh water and marine animals representing almost 3,000 species. Displayed in 68 aquariums. Sharks, octopus, exotic tropical fish and rare endangered species, etc. H. **

• ARDENFORD, NATIONAL—24th & R Sts., N.E. 299-5400. 415 acres of flowering trees and shrubs. April-October, Monday thru Friday 8 a.m.-7 p.m. Saturday and Sunday 10 a.m.-7 p.m.; November-March, Monday thru Friday 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday 10 a.m.-5 p.m. H. **

• B ARCHIVES, NATIONAL—7th and Constitution Ave., N.W. 523-3216. Declaration of Independence, Constitution, March-September. Monday-Saturday 9 a.m.-10 p.m.; Sunday 1 p.m.-10 p.m.; October-February, Monday-Saturday 9 a.m.-6 p.m.; Sunday 1 p.m.-6 p.m. Call 523-3041 for recorded information on exhibits.

• ARLINGTON HOUSE—Arlington Cemetery, 557-3153. Daily, October thru March, 9:30-4:30; April thru September, 9:30-6.

• ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY—692-0931. Daily, November thru March, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.; April thru October, 8 a.m.-7 p.m. Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Amphitheater, Arlington House, graves of John F. Kennedy and William Howard Taft. Changing of the guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier every hour; during summer every half hour. H. **

• ARTS AND INDUSTRIES BUILDING (Smithsonian)—9th St. and Jefferson, S.W. Reopening May 1976. A special Bicentennial exhibit, "1876—A Centennial Exhibition" recreates the atmosphere of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of that year. Open 10-5:30 daily, until 9 p.m. in summer. H. **

• BNAI BRITH MUSEUM—17th and Rhode Island Ave., N.W. 857-6600. Sunday-Friday 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Closed Saturday. Free group tours available.

• B CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART—17th and New York Ave., N.W. 628-3211. Tuesday-Sunday 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Tues & Wed. Free admission. Other days \$15. students 75¢. Senior citizens and children under 12 free. Special group arrangements. Closed Monday.

• B DECATUR HOUSE—748 Jackson Place, N.W. (corner Lafayette Square) 638-1204. Commodore Stephen Decatur's town house, erected in 1818, has played a colorful role in Washington history for more than 150 years. Open weekdays, 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Sat. & Sun., 12 noon-4 p.m. **

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• DUMBARTON OAKS—1703 32nd St., N.W. 232-3301. Formal gardens open daily except holidays, 2-4:45 p.m.; museum open daily except Monday and holidays, 2-4:45 p.m. Both closed July 1 Labor Day.

• ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, BUREAU OF—14th and C Sts., S.W. 964-7611. Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-11:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.-2 p.m. Closed Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. See money and stamps made. H. **

• EXPLORERS HALL, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY—17th and M Sts., N.W. 857-7456. 9-6 weekdays; 9-5 Saturday, noon-5 Sunday. Displays depict archeology, astronomy, adventure and discovery.

• FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—E St. between 9th and 10th Sts., N.W. 224-2447. Open Monday thru Friday 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturday, Sunday and holidays. Hour tours every 15 minutes. Reservations necessary for groups of 15 or more.

• FINE ARTS, NATIONAL COLLECTION OF—B & G Sts., N.W. 381-6541. 10:30-3 p.m. daily. American art. H. **

• FOLGER (SHAKESPEARE) LIBRARY—201 East Capitol St., S.E. 546-4800. Monday thru Saturday year round and Sundays, May 9-Labor Day 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Closed holidays.

• FORD'S THEATRE AND LINCOLN MUSEUM—311 10th St., N.W. Daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Free except for theatre performances. Box office 347-8260. For group information call 425-6254.

• FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOME—1411 W Street, S.E. 889-1736. Restored home of educator-diplomat. Open 9 a.m.-Fri., 10-5 Sat. and Sun. Group reservations necessary. **

• F-F FRENCH GALLERY OF ART—12th St. and Jefferson, S.W.; 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. daily; summer months open 9 p.m. in summer. H. **

• GEORGETOWN—West of Rock Creek Park, Old Stone House, oldest standing home in Washington. Shopping, boutiques, restaurants and night clubs in the old colonial section of Washington. Site of Spring Home and Garden tours. Georgetown University. GAO Canal.

• HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GALLERY—7th St. and Independence Ave., S.W.; oil paintings, sculpture, displayed in dramatic setting. Open 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. daily; summer months open 9 p.m.

• HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY, MUSEUM OF—14th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W. 10-5:30 daily. Huge Smithsonian facility contains Star Spangled Banner, locomotives, guns of first ladies. Open until 9 p.m. in summer. H. **

• ISLAMIC CENTER—2551 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. 332-3451. Only U.S. mosque. Daily 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Friday Congregational Prayer at noon (E.S.T.) for group tours call office of director.

• JEFFERSON MEMORIAL—South Bank of Tidal Basin 426-6821. Open daily 9:30-5:30. Open Tuesdays-September, author of Declaration of Independence.

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• JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS—Rock Creek Parkway at end of New Hampshire Ave., N.W. Contains Opera House, Concert Hall, Eisenhower Theater. Latter is home of the American Film Institute which presents classic movies (785-4800). JFK box office, 254-3600. Building open 10-6 p.m. for tourists. Group tours 10-11:15 p.m. Monday-Saturday. Free Bicentennial Concerts. For group information call 254-3626.

• LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—1st and Independence Ave., S.E. 426-5000. Monday thru Friday 8:30 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Saturday, Sunday and holidays 8:30 a.m.-6 p.m. Tours available 9-4 p.m. on the hour Monday thru Friday. H. **

• LIGHTSHIP CHESAPEAKE—Hans Point, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.-4 p.m. For additional summer hours call 426-6896. Simulated sub cruise exhibits.

• LINCOLN MEMORIAL—West Potomac Park, foot of 23rd St., N.W. Open daily 8 a.m. to midnight. Memorial to 16th president.

• MARINE CORPS MEMORIAL (IWO JIMA)—Route 50 across Arlington Memorial Bridge. Statue depicts famed flag-raising on two Jims.

• MARTIN LUTHER KING MEMORIAL LIBRARY—Main Public Library—8th and G Sts., N.W. Building designed by Miles van der Rhee. Washingtoniana collection of city history, Black Studies, free film programs, exhibits, information services. 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Mon.-Thurs., 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Fri. and Sat.

• MOUNT VERNON—Mount Vernon, Va. 780-2000. Home of George Washington. Daily, March to Oct. 9:30. Nov. to Feb. 9:4. Admission charge for adults, \$2.00; youth 61-15 \$1.00 under 6, free. Student & youth arrangements necessary. **

• NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART—6th and Constitution Ave., N.W. 727-4215. Daily 10-5; Sunday, noon-9; April 1 to Sept. 6 daily until 9 p.m.; September thru June Sunday concerts 7 p.m. in the East Garden Court. H. **

• NATIONAL HISTORY, MUSEUM OF (Smithsonian)—10th & Constitution Ave., N.W. 10-5:30 daily; world's largest stuffed elephant; dinosaur bones, stuffed whale, Hope Diamond. Open till 9 p.m. summers. H. **

• NAVAL MUSEUM, TRUXTON-DECATUR—1610 H St., N.W. 783-2573. Daily 10:30 a.m.-4 p.m. **

• NAVAL MUSEUM, U.S.—9th and M Sts., S.E. 433-2651. Open Monday thru Friday 9-4; Saturday and Sunday 10-5.

• NAVAL OBSERVATORY, U.S.—34th and Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Open Monday thru Friday 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Call 254-4533 for schedule of evening tours. Reservations necessary for groups of 10 or more.

• THE OCTAGON—18th and New York Ave., N.W. 638-4829. Open daily 9:30-5:30. Open Tuesdays-September, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Sunday 1-4 p.m. **

• ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES—17th and Constitution Ave., N.W. Formerly Pan American Union, features tropical courtyard garden, Hall of Americas, Gallery of Heroes. Open Monday thru Saturday 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m. 331-1010.

• PETERSEN HOUSE (WHERE LINCOLN DIED)—516 10th St., N.W.; across from Ford's Theater. 426-6830. Daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m. **

• PHILLIPS COLLECTION—1600-1612 21st St., N.W. 387-2151. Modern art collection. Tuesday through Saturday 10-5; Sunday 2-7. Closed Mondays.

• PEIRCE MILL—Hilton St. & Beach Dr., N.W.; operating 19th century hour mill. Open Wednesday thru Sunday 9-5. Daily in summer. 426-6908.

• PORTRAIT GALLERY, NATIONAL—8th and F Sts., N.W. 10-5:30 daily. Portraits of men and women who made strong impact on American life. Free London Transport double decker shuttle bus runs between Portrait Gallery and Museum of History of Technology on the Mall daily between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. 381-5380.

• RENWICK GALLERY—17th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. 381-5811. Open daily 10-5:30 p.m. Smithsonian showcase for American creativity, crafts, design and the decorative arts. H. **

• ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL—On Roosevelt Island in the Potomac River between Key and Roosevelt bridges. About 2 1/2 miles of footpaths through woods, impressive statue of Theodore Roosevelt, artist's statue garden. 8 a.m. daily. Open daily 10-5:30 p.m. in summer.

• SHRINE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, NATIONAL—4th & Michigan Ave., N.E. 526-8500. Largest Catholic church in the U.S. Call for Mass times.

• SMITHSONIAN BUILDING—10th St. and Jefferson, S.W. First Smithsonian Museum. Bicentennial exhibit, "Federal City: Plans and Realities." Open daily 10-5:30 p.m., until 9 p.m. in summer.

• SUPREME COURT—1st and Maryland Ave., N.E. 393-1640. Open Monday thru Friday, 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Closed Saturday, Sunday and holidays. Court room presentations 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. every half hour except when court is in session. Last presentation weekdays at 4 p.m. Court usually not in session July-September. H. P.

• TEXTILE MUSEUM—2320 S St., N.W. Historic Peabody Islamic Handweaver rugs. Tues-Sat. 10-5. Closed Sunday and Monday. Group arrangements, 667-0442.

• TREASURY DEPARTMENT—15th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Display of money, both real and counterfeit; also sales of uncirculated coins. Open Tuesday thru Saturday 9:30-3:30 p.m. 684-0911.

• VOICE OF AMERICA—330 Independence Ave., S.W. 755-4744. Tours Monday thru Friday on the hour 9 a.m.-4 p.m. except 12 noon.

• WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL—Wisconsin and Massachusetts Avenues, N.W. Call 966-3500 for times of services. Probably the last great Gothic cathedral to be built (still under construction). Conducted tours Mon-Sat. 10

a.m.-11:30 a.m., 12:45 p.m.-3:15 p.m.; Sunday 12:15 p.m., 1:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m.

• WASHINGTON MONUMENT—On the Mall at 15th St., N.W. 426-6839. Open daily March 15 thru Labor Day, 8 a.m.-midnight; day after Labor Day thru end of March, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Elevator free 10¢ for adults. H.

• WHITE HOUSE—1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. 456-1414. Open Tuesday thru Friday 10 a.m.-11 a.m. and Saturdays thru October 23rd 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed some holidays. H.

• WOLF TRAP FARM PARK FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS—Virginia Route 7 near Vienna, Va. Accessible for program performances only via Dulles Airport access highway. Opera, symphonic music, 600 concerts, ballet. (703) 938-3800. (Open warm weather only.) Call for round trip bus information.

• ZOOLOGICAL PARK, NATIONAL—3001 Connecticut Ave., N.W. 232-7703. More than 2,000 animals, many rare and unusual. Grounds open daily 6 a.m.-8 p.m.; buildings open daily 9 a.m.-6:30 p.m. Parking \$1.00 per car. H.

• Outside of Map Area.
 • Denotes not open Christmas Day.
 H Denotes facilities for handicapped persons available.
 H Denotes facilities available for handicapped if arranged in advance; please phone.
 Admission free unless otherwise indicated.

For recorded schedules of events for visitors in the Washington area, dial:
 National Archives/523-3000
 Smithsonian Institutions/737-8811
 Washington Area Convention & Visitors Association around town day & night/737-8866

Persons planning to visit Washington area attractions are urged to phone ahead to verify hours of operation as they are subject to change without notice.



ASNE - BRIEF HISTORY

The American Society of Newspaper Editors is an organization of more than 800 editors of daily newspapers in every section of the United States. Membership is limited, with a few exceptions, to directing editors having immediate charge of editorial or news policies on newspapers with circulations over 20,000. Its purpose, quoting the Constitution, is "to interchange ideas for the advancement of professional ideals... and to work collectively for the solution of common problems."

The Society holds an annual meeting with a three-day program devoted to shop talk, panel discussions and addresses by public figures, including government officials, on topics of particular pertinence to editors. The customary meeting place is Washington, D.C. Exceptions: An early convention in Atlantic City; one in World War II in New York City; San Francisco, 1957; New Orleans, 1962; Montreal, 1966; San Francisco, 1970; Atlanta, 1974, and Honolulu, 1977.

The Society was founded in 1922 by the late Casper S. Yost, editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Originally planned as an organization for editors of large newspapers, membership first was limited to editors from cities over 100,000 population. To widen the scope of the Society, editors of smaller newspapers, of adequate journalistic standards, were admitted. Membership now is limited to four editors from newspapers over 300,000 circulation; three editors from 100,000-300,000 newspapers; two from papers between 20,000 and 100,000. Additionally, a maximum of 20 members annually may be elected from newspapers whose circulations are under 20,000. Publishers are eligible only if they are also editors, and spend a major part of their time on editorial affairs.

While the *raison d'etre* of ASNE is, as it was in the beginning, to serve as a medium for exchange of ideas, on occasion it takes action in journalistic projects--always mindful of the founders' injunction that they be limited to matters of professional interest and do not encroach upon the individual independence of its members. Its longest range program, greatly accelerated in the 1950's, is its campaign for Freedom of Information--the people's right to know how public business is conducted on the local, state and national levels. For years an active Freedom of Information committee has campaigned against secrecy in the federal government and to open all channels of official information except where national security is involved. These successive committees also have alerted editors to the dangers of secrecy in city and state governments. ASNE's FOI committees have been in the forefront in the passage of the Freedom of Information Act.

When the problems of free press and fair trial mounted in the mid-1960's, the Society fought to prevent the imposition on the press of restrictions that would have hampered the coverage of criminal proceedings. The potential confrontation between press and bar was averted, in large measure, because of the Society's leadership and the work of its Press-Bar Committee by advocacy of the voluntary cooperative approach, preferably on a state-by-state basis, on mutual problems facing the press and bar.

The government of the Society is vested in the board of directors which, under the bylaws, has full direction of its affairs. The board consists of 15 directors, five elected each year for three-year terms, and the immediate past president who serves one year *ex officio*. Directors are elected by the membership at the annual convention. The newly constituted board then elects the officers of the Society from the 15 regular directors.

Publications of the Society are: The ASNE Bulletin, a nine-times-a-year magazine, which is devoted to the exchange of ideas among members on editorial affairs and the continuing improvement of newspapers; and "Problems of Journalism" (ASNE Proceedings) reporting the full text of convention reports and addresses. "Read All About It!"--an account of the first 50 years of the Society--was printed in 1974. All publications are available at ASNE Headquarters, 1350 Sullivan Trail, Box 551, Easton, Pa. 18042.

11 April 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: Herbert E. Hetu
Assistant to the Director
(Public Affairs)

SUBJECT: Additional Details on the ASNE
Dinner Tonight

1. Attached for your information is a schedule of events for the dinner this evening, a list of the head table guests, a program for the ASNE convention, a history of ASNE, and a clipping from this morning's WASHINGTON POST reporting on a speech by the President of ASNE.

2. Please note that you will be sitting between the President of ASNE, Mr. Patterson (with whom you have had correspondence on the use of foreign journalists--and whose speech of yesterday is outlined in the attached clipping), and Mr. William Eaton, President of the Washington Press Club who will introduce you.

3. The President is speaking to the ASNE luncheon today. It was also decided at a very late hour that following the lunch he would have a news conference to take the place of the one he had scheduled for Thursday.

4. Judge Webster will talk about the FBI's image relative to performance in recent years. He plans a positive, upbeat speech, hitting hard on the FBI's accomplishments over the last few years, particularly in the areas of white-collar crime, investigations of public corruption, new innovative techniques in crime investigation and new emphasis on training. He will end by talking about necessity of both the FBI and the press' need to maintain confidentiality of sources and a plea for mutual cooperation.

Herbert E. Hetu

Attachments: a/s

A/DCI/PA/NEH/kgf/11 April 1978

Distribution:

Orig Addressee w/att 1 - ER wo/atts 1 - A/DCI/PA

Schedule

1900: Reception, Regency Foyer

1945: Head Table guests will be taken to Valley Forge Room (right next to Regency Foyer)

2005: Head Table guests will come in and take seats

President will welcome everyone

Presentation of Colors

2015: Dinner

2100: Introduction of Head Table

2105: Introduction of Admiral Stansfield Turner by William Eaton, President
of National Press Club

2110: Address by Admiral Turner

2125: Introduction of FBI Director Webster

2130: Address by Director Webster

2145: Introduction of Ms. Barbara Walters

2205: Closing Remarks

Head Table Guests - Washington Press Club Semi-Annual Editor's Dinner

Right to Left

Malcolm Barr
Vice President, Washington Press Club (Department of Justice)

Congressman John Brademas
Majority Whip of the House (D., Indiana)

Mrs. William Hornby
Wife of Secretary of ASNE

Senator Ted Stevens
Assistant Minority Leader (R., Alaska)

Mrs. John Hughes
Wife of Vice President of ASNE

Mr. Tom Winship
Treasurer of ASNE (BOSTON GLOBE)

Mrs. William Webster
Wife of FBI Director

Mr. Eugene Patterson
President of ASNE (ST. PETERSBURG TIMES)

Admiral Stansfield Turner
Director of Central Intelligence

** Mr. William Eaton
President of Washington Press Club (LOS ANGELES TIMES)

PODIUM

Marguerite Sullivan
Vice President of Washington Press Club (Copley News Service)

Judge William Webster
Director, FBI

Mr. John Hughes
Vice President of ASNE

Ms. Barbara Walters
ABC News

** Will be introducing DCI

Mr. William Hornby
Secretary of ASNE (DENVER POST)

Mrs. Eugene Patterson
Wife of President of ASNE

Congressman Jim Wright
Majority Leader (D., Texas)

Mrs. Thomas Winship
Wife of Treasurer of ASNE

Congressman Robert Michel
Minority Whip (R., Illinois)

Mr. Sanford Unger
Secretary of Washington Press Club (FOREIGN POLICY Magazine)

PROPOSED TALK TUESDAY P.M., 11 APRIL

Media & Intelligence

1. Traditional view seek as little publicity as possible.
DON'T AGREE
2. Traditional view gather intelligence from whomever.
DON'T AGREE

Today: Must communicate more with public

Heretofore nation accepted intell as a
necessity - willing to forgo scrutiny.

1975-78 public scrutiny was intense.

Suffered due lack public understanding

CIA into headline grabber.

Today must recognize that engendering some
understanding and support is essential

No public institution can survive
without it.

Means working with media

Not always easy

Must have secrets
especially on how got info

Means cannot answer some questions;
or less than complete

Means cannot back up some answers

Means may not be able refute some
allegations

Means risks of entrapment by leading
questions.

Today: Must refrain from using U.S. media reps
to collect

Rules clear

Recognize importance

But assumed media reps had own
obligations just as with businesses
or others.

Some problems with example
other exemptions coming

Leads to some anomalous situations:

We brief on China
Media refuses debrief

See no harm in two-way exchanges -
initiated by media reps

We're open to cooperate.

10 April 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: Herbert E. Hetu
Assistant to the Director
(Public Affairs)

SUBJECT: ASNE Semi-Annual Editors Dinner

1. Attached is a speech outline prepared by [redacted] which represents several discussions we had on this subject. I think [redacted] premise is excellent, i.e., that you should take advantage of the opportunity before this group to educate them about the changes in intelligence. However, I think it runs a little long as now written. I would suggest the following: that you do cover the five changes, comparing them to the similar changes that have taken place in the newspaper business, hitting lightly on the first three and heavily on the oversight and openness.

2. Specifically:

a. Product: Like the newspaper world, our horizons have broadened over the last 30 years as have the interests of our readers/consumers.

b. Production Line: With the advent of new technologies, our methods have advanced accordingly. Medium sized daily newspapers are now erecting satellite antennas on the roofs of their buildings to speed receipt of news; computers now run the presses. We have a similar change in our production line. A common problem--both a newspaper editor and the intelligence analyst receive so much information so rapidly from so many sources, it is a difficult job to sort and present an objective appraisal.

c. People: With the change in product and production line our mix of people, like the newspaper, must be changed to accommodate advanced in technology. However, nothing will ever take the place of the reporter on the scene describing inflections in the voice, expressions on the face, in attempting to learn intentions of the person being interviewed. So, too, with the human intelligence collector--the spy is here to stay.

-2-

d. Oversight and Openness: These two areas are the ones in which our two worlds come closest together and should provide the major thrust of your remarks. The newspaper world is part of the oversight process and our openness policy is an effort from our side to permit greater oversight and understanding. It is in these areas that we can cooperate more fully with a mutual sense of respect and responsibility.

3. The ASNE has had an inordinate interest in the CIA's use of the media, particularly our use of foreign media. You may recall that Senator Inouye addressed this subject during the ASNE convention last year in Hawaii. Attached is an exchange of correspondence between you and the President of ASNE last December addressing this subject. I think it is something you must be prepared to speak to, since it could very well be part of your introduction.

4. Background on tomorrow night: About 500 people are expected for the dinner in the Regency Ballroom of the Hyatt Regency Hotel. Cocktails will begin at 7:00 p.m. in the Regency Foyer which is adjacent to the Ballroom. There are no VIP or private receptions. You will be met on arrival by Mr. Jim Southerland of UPI, co-chairman of the dinner--Jim will be your escort. He regularly covers intelligence for UPI and is generally friendly and objective in his reporting. The head table guests will move from the cocktail area to the Valley Forge Room which is nearby at 7:50 p.m., to assemble for the head table march-on.

5. I would suggest you plan to arrive between 7:15 and 7:30 p.m. to have opportunity to meet some of the editors prior to the dinner. REMEMBER: Nothing is off-the-record at a meeting of newspaper editors. You will speak first at about 9:00 p.m., and be followed by FBI Director Webster, with Barbara Walters batting third.

Herbert E. Hetu

Attachments: a/s

A/DCI/PA/HEH/kgf/10 April 1978

Distribution:

Orig - Addressee w/att

1 - ER wo/att

1 - A/DCI/PA wo/att

5 April 1978

SHORT-2

WASHINGTON PRESS CLUB

EDITOR'S DINNER

1900, Tuesday, 11 April 78

Hyatt Regency
Washington, D.C.

Pleasure to be here tonight

- rather extraordinary, when you stop to think about it, that the heads of both domestic and foreign intelligence organizations--MI-5 and 6 if you will-- joining representatives of the press from across the country to spend an evening exchanging views.
- I would feel as exposed as Daniel if I didn't have a G-man covering my flanks.
- certainly it is encouraging to me that you are interested in hearing what Bill Webster and I might have to say--and, I think it is no less significant that we can, in turn, come here and talk about our activities.

- this greater openness, and now I am speaking for the foreign intelligence community, is symbolic of several fundamental changes which have taken place - and which I would like to touch on briefly tonight.

First, our product has changed.

- US interest expanded over past 30 years - 150+ countries - interested in most.
- not just military intelligence as in past, but now must keep abreast economically and politically.
 - so, intelligence product
 - 1) broader geographically
 - 2) broader topically.

- other change today, political or covert action

- attitude - less inclined to want to interfere in inner workings of other countries
- recognize its marginal utility
- but, can't eschew.

Second, our production line has changed

- ° traditionally - human agent - prime collector
- ° last decade and half - revolution in how we collect information - best typified by U-2 - made world aware that technology had expanded the ways we can collect information.
- ° ironically, rather than making the human agent obsolete, technology has made him more important.
 - technically we can learn what happened yesterday or what is happening today, but only a human being can uncover motives, influences, plans - all of which affect tomorrow.

-
- ° technical and human collection must compliment.

Third area of major changes - mentioned at beginning - openness.

- traditionally, intelligence agencies operated in maximum secrecy.
- ° can't do that any longer - nor should we.

information as we can share with you -

- improves public debate
- gives you some measure to evaluate our work
- benefits us through more vigorous exchange of ideas
- have been publishing 2 unclassified studies a week for the past year.

2) permits us also to protect better truly sensitive information

- everything secret, nothing secret
- declassify as much as possible - improve protection of real secrets

There is a real lack of respect today for classified information:

° two aspects -

- 1) the willingness of a few people with access to secrets to leak them, and
- 2) the seeming willingness of the press to print anything that falls into its hands

just a brief word on each.

° Government will never rid itself of the Agees and Snepps.

- must police ourselves
- grant less access to secrets
- but, not so much a question of whether or not they divulged secrets - although certainly important - more a question of whether any individual should be allowed to take it upon himself to decide what should or should not be released to the public (including, I might add, the KGB, who read every line printed publicly in this country).
- the Agees and Snepps are not in a position to judge the harm the wrong information can do in the KGB's hands because although they may think they are aware of all the equities in the situation, they usually are not.
- if we concede that individuals have a right to make personal decisions about what secrets should be revealed, how do you distinguish in law between today's Agee and Snepp, and yesterday's Rosenberg and Greenglass?
- we should not forget that Klaus Fuchs, who let the Soviets have extremely valuable information, did it for what he thought was the good of humanity.

- logical extension would be for all 215 million Americans to decide what should or should not be kept secret - chaos.

° the other side of this coin relates to you, the press, and what you should or should not print.

- I do not presume to make that judgment for you.
- I support your First Amendment right and, like Jefferson, given the choice between a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I too would choose that latter.

(I must also admit that since taking this job I have sometimes also agreed with Jefferson that, quote, ...even the least informed of the people have learned that nothing in a newspaper is to be believed, unquote.)

- my only hope is that the press would first,
 - 1) not prejudge guilt or assume that everyone in government can be expected to lie just because they are in government.

° it is popular wisdom that public officials release what makes them look good and suppress what makes them look bad. I remind you that many believe the media does the reverse: printing the bad; ignoring the good. Is one better than the other?

° for example, in the past few weeks there have been persistent accusations in the press that a Russian defector named Nosenko, who turned himself over to the U.S. Government several years ago, was in fact a double agent who has hood-winked the CIA. We have affirmed to the press that we are convinced of his bona fides, but there is no way we can lay the evidence out on the table for you because it involves so many secret matters. It is a dilemma for me because although I am trying to open up to the press, there are some things I cannot discuss in detail. I do not know how to convince you that Nosenko is a legitimate, one-way defector, but I have told you before and I am telling you again, that is the fact of the matter.

° I believe it is time to put Watergate and the extreme skepticism it bred behind us. Government cannot function unless the public is willing to place

a modicum of trust in its elected and appointed officials. Overall, I think the public has been well served over the past 200 years. I do not think it unreasonable to assume that today, just as yesterday, the large majority of public servants are honest and trying hard to do a good job. I don't ask you to trust us blindly - and I'll speak of oversight in just a moment - but I think it is the responsibility of an unbiased press to begin with a presumption of innocence.

2) that brings me to my second point. While I hear a great deal about the rights of the press - from the press - I hear very much less about the responsibility of the press - from the press.

- now I do believe the majority of serious, professional journalists and editors understand their responsibilities and try to live up to them; however, in my opinion, too often, pragmatic concerns

seem to override loftier goals especially in the area of a balanced presentation of the news.

- you must judge what is of lasting significance - and print it - and reject what is merely sensationalism or what will act contrary to the public good. Your power to select or ignore issues in this way is a greater power than that which you exercise on your editorial page.
- having this power to elevate the importance of issues, to draw the public's attention to them, your greatest obligation - after the obligation to seek and report the truth - is to maintain a balanced perspective.

e.g., Pentagon Papers

- whatever your view of whether their printing was right or wrong, how much effort was expended to balance that naked view of the internal - but legitimate - working of our government by exposing what was happening in Hanoi?

Their real motives? Their inner disputes?
Do you really think that picture was much different? Do you think the American public in general perceived that? Might it have tempered their opinions? I think so.

- hopefully, our greater openness will permit you in the press to keep better informed on what the IC is doing, and be in a better position to judge real from fabricated issues.

- however, because we cannot open up completely and continue to function, in the past two years a system of surrogate oversight has been instituted which I think is working extremely well.

- President

- VP

- NSC

- IOB

- Congressional Committees

° strengths

- others share decisions

- closer contact with public will

° risks

- danger of leaks - as increase number in the know

- danger of timidity

Finding balance

In January, President recognized these changes I've been discussing and incorporated them in an E.O. -

- three characteristics of E.O.

1) establishes PRC

- guidance
- priorities
- SecSta/Def/NSC Adv/Treas.

2) strengthened DCI

- to pull together diverse agencies and coordinate
- collection expensive - must coordinate
- analysis - remains independent

3) checks & balances through Attorney General

- protects rights of U.S. citizens.

- new procedures, orders will do 2 things:

- 1) strengthen our ability to produce superior intelligence for decision makers
- 2) protects both your rights and the values of this nation.

- I can assure you, I am dedicated to those goals.

- Thank you.



THE WASHINGTON PRESS CLUB

505 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20045

202-393-3417

March 9, 1978

The Honorable
Stansfield Turner
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Admiral Turner:

We are delighted that you will be our guest at the Washington Press Club's Editors' Dinner honoring the American Society of Newspaper Editors Tuesday, April 11, 1978, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, 400 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., and that you will be able to participate in our program. We do hope Mrs. Turner will accompany you. As a speaker, you will be seated at the head table, and Mrs. Turner will be seated at one of the Club's guest tables. The Club requests that your remarks should run from fifteen to twenty minutes.

Here are the details:

Reception:	7:00 p.m. in the Regency Foyer
Dinner:	8:00 p.m. in the Regency Ballroom
Dress:	Informal

The head table will assemble in a section of the Regency Foyer at 7:50 pm. A host or hostess will meet and greet you and Mrs. Turner and see that you both get to the proper place.

If further information is desired, please contact executive secretary June Kelley at the above number.

We look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

William J. Eaton
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

President - WPC

cc: Mr. Herbert E. Hetu
Public Affairs Office



1100 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20045 TELEPHONE: 202.737.6960

February 8, 1978

Mr. Herb Hetu
Assistant to the Director
for Public Affairs
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Hetu:

Enclosed please find a copy of the letter which I have written to Admiral Turner requesting that he be the featured speaker at the Washington Press Club's Editors' Dinner. All the details are in the letter. I spoke yesterday to also, about the event.

For further information or to respond, you can reach me at work: 737-6960 or at home: 965-3309. Or you can contact the other co-chairman of the dinner, Jim Southerland, picture editor at UPI: work: 347-1124 or home: 229-7438. You also can reach June Kelley, executive secretary of the Washington Press Club at the club offices: 393-3417.

We look forward to hearing from you soon. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Marguerite H. Sullivan

Marguerite H. Sullivan
Washington Correspondent

THE WASHINGTON PRESS CLUB

505 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20046

202-393-3417

February 8, 1978

Admiral Stansfield Turner
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Adm. Turner:

We would like to invite you to be a featured speaker at the Washington Press Club's semi-annual Editors' Dinner, Tuesday, April 11, 1978. The dinner, which will be at the Hyatt Regency, is being held in conjunction with the American Society of Newspaper Editors, holding its annual meeting in Washington April 9 through April 12. (Washington is its site every-other-year.)

Our theme would be the intelligence community and the media. We also are asking the new FBI designate, William Webster, to share the honors with you. We would limit each speaker to 15 minutes--something serious delivered in a lighter vein.

Cocktails would begin at 7 p.m. with the dinner at 8 p.m. Speeches would begin between 9 and 9:30 p.m. There would be no questions and answers. The attire would be business suits.

All the top editors in the country are members of ASNE. Usually 500 editors attend the annual meeting, and a large percentage of them, with spouses, attend the dinner. The tradition has been that the Washington Press Club gives the dinner in honor of editors attending the annual meeting. Thus, it becomes part of their official functions during the week. The editors specifically have indicated an interest in hearing a presentation from you.

The ASNE agenda so far includes meetings with President Carter, the Attorney General and other Cabinet Secretaries.

The Washington Press Club is a club of about 700 working journalists in the capital.

We look forward to hearing from you in the near future. You can contact me through my work at the Copley News Service, where I am a Washington Correspondent, or can get in touch with June Kelley, Executive Secretary of the Washington Press Club.

Sincerely,

Marguerite H. Sullivan
Marguerite H. Sullivan
First Vice President
and Dinner Co-Chairperson

[Handwritten signature]

DCI SCHEDULING ITEM

DATE RECEIVED: 10 February 1978

DATE OF EVENT: Tuesday, 11 April 1978

1. INFORMATION REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT:

- a. Source: Tel: 393-3417 Ltr Fm: Marguerite H. Sullivan
- b. Type of event: Featured Dinner Speaker
- c. Special occasion: Washington Press Club's semi-annual Editors' Dinner
1900 - Cocktails; 2000 - Dinner
- d. Date/Time: Tuesday, 11 April 1978
- e. Location: Hyatt Regency, Washington, D.C.
- f. Significant info: William Webster, FBI designate, will be other speaker.
ATTIRE: Business suits

2. SCHEDULE:

NOTE

			<i>Weds.</i> <i>12 April</i>	<i>Thurs.</i> <i>13 April</i>		
			<i>~0900</i> <i>Depart</i> <i>WNA</i>	<i>~ 2300</i> <i>arrive</i> <i>WNA</i>		

3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

STAT	Schedule	Regret	Remarks
AIDE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Night before Kentucky Dist. Philo trip - you might be able to use the name address.</i>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 50px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">XXX</div>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>GOOD FORUM - NO TRAVEL - BUT DON'T LIKE IDEA OF SHARING PLATFORM</i>
EA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

4. DCI DECISION:

Accepted by phone
27 February 1978

- a. SCHEDULE NO SEE ME _____
- b. ADDITIONAL ATTENDEES _____
- c. PASS TO: DDCI _____ D/DCI/IC _____ D/DCI/NI _____ OTHER _____

5. AIDE FINAL ACTION: _____

Executive Registry
18-385



THE WASHINGTON PRESS CLUB

505 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20045

202-393-3417

February 8, 1978

Admiral Stansfield Turner
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

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We look forward to hearing from you in the near future. You can contact me through my work at the Copley News Service, where I am a Washington Correspondent, or can get in touch with June Kelley, Executive Secretary of the Washington Press Club.

Sincerely,

Marguerite H. Sullivan
Marguerite H. Sullivan
First Vice President
and Dinner Co-Chairperson

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100300001-3

The Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

27 DEC 1977

Mr. Eugene Patterson
President, American Society of Newspaper Editors
c/o The St. Petersburg Times
Post Office Box 1121
St. Petersburg, Florida 33731

Dear Mr. Patterson:

This is in response to your letter of 5 December 1977 enclosing an October 1976 resolution by the Board of Directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and asking for our views concerning CIA policy regarding relationships with foreign journalists working for non-U.S. news media organizations.

As you know, we have recently announced a detailed, expanded policy statement dealing with CIA relationships with journalists and staff of U.S. news media organizations. In relevant part, this statement (which has been incorporated into our internal regulations) bars any CIA relationships with full-time or part-time journalists (including so-called "stringers") accredited by a U.S. news media organization. The term "accredited" is specifically defined to cover a foreign journalist who: 1) has been issued the requisite credentials to represent himself or herself as a correspondent for a U.S. news media organization, or 2) is officially recognized by a foreign government to represent a U.S. news media organization.

Let me attempt to address the issues raised in your letter by sharing with you the major reasons why our announced policies are carefully and specifically delineated to cover journalists and staff of U.S. news media organizations. The underlying rationale for this position, of course, is CIA's abiding recognition and appreciation of the special status afforded the nation's press under the Constitution. Accordingly, in order to do our part to allay the understandable concern expressed in some quarters that unregulated and widespread CIA relationships in this area tend to undermine the integrity and independence of the U.S. press, we have taken special pains

to impose stringent limitations on ourselves in our dealings with U.S. news media organizations themselves and any employees thereof throughout the world, regardless of the nationality of the employees. Although upon occasion the severity of these restrictions and prohibitions will unquestionably present obstacles to our ability to expeditiously and effectively perform our statutory responsibilities in the area of foreign intelligence collection, CIA has chosen to formulate and operate under these limitations in the interests of and out of respect for the separate responsibilities and status of the U.S. press as a free and independent institution in our society. At the same time, it is our considered opinion that any further extension of the scope of the restrictions beyond U.S. media organizations is neither legally required nor otherwise appropriate in light of the potential barriers which such action may pose to this Agency's ability to carry out its critical duties in furtherance of the nation's foreign policy of objectives.

Because of the above considerations, and with all due respect to your organization's concerns in this area, I hope that you will understand the reasons why this Agency cannot support the position taken in the October 1976 resolution of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Stansfield Turner

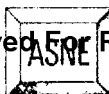
STANSFIELD TURNER

STAT

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100300001-3

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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS



Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100300001-3

EUGENE PATTERSON
ST. PETERSBURG TIMES
President

17-165881A
Rec'd 8 Dec

JOHN HUGHES
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Vice President

WILLIAM H. HORNBY
THE DENVER POST
Secretary

THOMAS WINSHIP
THE BOSTON GLOBE
Treasurer

c/o The St. Petersburg Times
Post Office Box 1121
St. Petersburg, FL 33731

December 5, 1977

Admiral Stansfield Turner
Director of Central Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Admiral Turner:

I am enclosing a resolution adopted unanimously in October, 1976 by the board of directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

ASNE remains committed to the belief that CIA employment of foreign journalists working for foreign media damages America's credibility as a nation that stands for a free press everywhere.

However, your predecessor specifically reserved the option to employ newsmen of other nations, so long as they didn't work for U.S. media.

I note that your own November 30 regulation does not address the question of CIA's relationship with foreign journalists who work for non-American media. For ASNE's guidance I would appreciate your giving us a statement of your policy with respect to this subject.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Patterson

- cc: Clayton Kirkpatrick
- Anthony Day
- John Hughes
- William Hornby
- Thomas Winship
- Gene Giancarlo
- Pete McKnight

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONSISTS OF THE OFFICERS AND THE FOLLOWING:

CHARLES W. BAILEY
THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE

CHARLES L. BENNETT
OKLAHOMAN & TIMES

CREED C. BLACK
LEXINGTON (KY) HERALD & LEADER

ROBERT CHANDLER
BEND (ORE.) BULLETIN

GEORGE CHAPLIN
HONOLULU ADVERTISER

ROBERT P. CLARK
COURIER-JOURNAL & LOUISVILLE TIMES

JOHN O. EMMERICH JR.
GREENWOOD (MISS.) COMMONWEALTH

CLAYTON KIRKPATRICK
CHICAGO TRIBUNE

MICHAEL J. O'NEILL
NEW YORK NEWS

JOHN C. QUINN
GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

CLAUDE F. SITTON
RALEIGH NEWS & OBSERVER AND TIMES

RICHARD D. SMYSER
OAK RIDGE (TENN.) OAK RIDGER

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done, and get ASNE into another Washington hotel for 1978, which has been done with a commitment from the Washington Hilton.

The more frequent rotation out of Washington was cluttered by the consensus that ASNE should meet in Washington in the years of presidential election campaigns and the year immediately following. Hence this schedule: 1977—Honolulu; 1978—Washington, at the Washington Hilton; 1979—probably New York City; 1980—probably at the Washington Hilton, if it survives 1978; 1981—probably at the Washington Hilton; 1982—outside of Washington, probably Chicago.

The directors' views on the four leading cities in the membership poll were: New York City, nine votes; Chicago, six votes; San Francisco—too soon after Honolulu for another trip west; New Orleans—too soon after Atlanta (1974) for another trip south. Hence, New York's possibilities are being pursued.

The CIA resolution, circulated in advance, was adopted quickly with minor

FUTURE ASNE CONVENTION SITES

- 1977—Honolulu
(Sheraton Waikiki)
- 1978—Washington
(Wash. Hilton)
- 1979—New York City
probably N.Y. Hilton*
- 1980—Washington*
- 1981—Washington*
- 1982—Chicago, probably*

*hotels not yet confirmed

editing, as might be expected of a roomful of editors. Warren Phillips made the point that "we cannot send Clayton Kirkpatrick to Nairobi to take the position we have (see page 6) without doing this because it is part and parcel of the same situation."

ASNE Bulletin, January 1977

One was suggested that the CIA statement might be called the Honolulu resolution in the fashion of last year's Bermuda resolution to clarify ASNE eligibility. Hopefully, the CIA resolution will achieve more decisive results.

While Membership Committee recommendations were adopted, handily, the discussion raised almost as many questions as it answered about how ASNE determines fairly whether a newspaper executive who does not hold the title of editor does or does not meet the adequate journalist standards of the Society—the Bermuda resolution notwithstanding. On one hand this view: Publishers are not going to take over ASNE and nothing but good can come from bringing them in; on the other: on a small newspaper the publisher might displace the legitimate operating editor as an ASNE member.

The point was left unclear. But quite clearly resolved was the fact that all ASNE conventioners can leave their tuxedos at home. The look in host/president Chaplin's eyes said he was going to win that one, even if he had to open the drapes. ■

ASNE to CIA: Hands off.

The board of directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors calls on the Central Intelligence Agency to give assurance that it has completed the termination of CIA employment of all correspondents of United States news media. In addition, the ASNE board calls on the President and Congress to require the CIA to extend this hands-off rule worldwide so as to prohibit CIA employment of journalists working for foreign news media as well as for American media.

The power of America's commitment to freedom resides in its example. The CIA should exhibit the American commitment to free press abroad and at home alike. The agency has refused to give assurance that it will not employ foreign newsmen. We urge a reversal of that policy, by law if necessary, because it subverts America's advocacy of a free flow of news for all people and damages the ideals that Americans profess.

Director George Bush on February 11, 1976, directed the CIA not to enter any future contractual relationship with any full-time or part-time correspondents of American news media.

We note Mr. Bush and CIA representatives gave subsequent assurance to the National News Council on June 24, 1976, that this directive prohibits CIA employment of American news executives, stringers for American news organizations, foreign nationals working as newsmen for American news organizations and freelance writers who could be interpreted in any manner as being journalists.

However, CIA spokesmen said it would take time to phase out all past arrangements with such people in an orderly manner. The ASNE is now told they were talking in terms of completing the terminations by the end of this year. This suggests the agency has not completed the severances nine months after they were ordered. We ask that the CIA Director report compliance with his directive of last February promptly and publicly.

We further ask that the President by executive order, or Congress and the President by joint resolution, prohibit the CIA from employing newsmen of any nation.

At the UNESCO conference in Nairobi, American delegates urged all nations to respect humanity's right to news uncontrolled by governments for their own ends. Those words lack force so long as an agency of the American government refuses to give assurance that it will forgo employment of foreign newsmen for its own ends.

The CIA has refused to give the world's people that assurance. We believe the American people through their elected representatives should require it to do so. The interests of the United States are not served if a U.S. agency reserves the right to interfere with other peoples' sources of information. To extend America's own respect for a free and independent press to the efforts of news media abroad would serve the higher purposes of the United States, and stand in telling contrast to the practices of totalitarian systems which Americans expect their government to reject, not emulate.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 6

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100300001-3
EDITOR: G. P. PUBLISHER
21 MAY 1977

The fight never stops

Members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting in Honolulu learned that the criminal code reform act of 1977, the longest piece of legislation in American history, is being re-introduced in Congress without the restrictive provisions of the Official Secrets Act which threatened jail sentences to editors and reporters:

Editors and their legal representatives fought long and hard to have those provisions deleted. Only a close analysis by editors and their lawyers will reveal whether all the traps have been eliminated. The editors were told the bill sounds okay, as far as the press is concerned, but there are dangers that in the traditional "trading off" process in congressional committees the final bill may differ from the original draft. The advice—watch it closely.

But just when victory was in sight on this battlefield, Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, threw the same curve at editors from another angle. He said:

"The experience of the Watergate committee, the Pentagon Papers case, the Marks-Marchetti case, and recent press disclosures of intelligence activities create a compelling record for congressional study of the present security classifications, executive orders, and criminal statutes.

"The present state of the law is inadequate, and serves neither the national security nor the people's right to know." He talked about the "ambiguities of the law" that "require remedy."

So, the congressional committee which has amended the Criminal Code Reform Act (formerly called S-1) has deleted restrictive provisions on the press, and Senator Inouye's committee is talking about inserting the same provisions in other legislation concerning intelligence activities which would create the same restraints on the press.

It is going to be a busy year for editors. The criminal code revision will have to be watched closely to see that it is not altered to constitute a threat to the press. Senator Inouye and his committee will have to be followed step by step.

(The first half of this editorial appeared May 7 and is reprinted here for clarification because the second half was lost in transmission from Honolulu.)

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 8

EDITOR & PUBLISHER
7 May 1977

* * *

Inouye: No American newsmen work for CIA

Assurance that no American intelligence agency any longer has any employe of American media on its payroll was given the editors (May 2) by Hawaii Senator Daniel K. Inouye, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Inouye said further: "I can report to you that the CIA will not enter into any paid or contractual relationship with any U.S. news service, newspaper, periodical, radio-tv network or station. That includes stringers. The existing restriction, now in the form of a CIA directive, will be included in the proposed statutory charters which will be introduced in the coming weeks."

The Senator also said he hopes someday to be able to say no member of the media, foreign or domestic, is so involved. He told the editors he appreciated their doubts about this matter and that he is "well aware that many in your organization are concerned with the flow-back problem of placements made by intelligence agencies abroad."

He invited suggestions to help with his committee's review of the question. "This is the kind of issue," he said,

"That goes to the heart of the balancing question between the needs of secret intelligence activities and the need to protect and nurture institutions of freedom such as a vigorous free press."

Inouye's remarks came in an address entitled "The American Intelligence Community and It's Future," a speech largely given over to a review of the work of the committee that was created "because the people and Congress had lost confidence in the integrity of U.S. intelligence agencies."

Inouye said that such experiences as Watergate and the Pentagon Papers call for congressional study of the present security classification, executive orders, and criminal statutes.

"The present state of the law is inadequate," he said, "and serves neither the national security nor the people's right to know. The ambiguities of the law require congressional committees and executive branch officials with foreign policy and national security responsibilities, and news reporters with foreign policy and national security reporting responsibilities, often to act in doubt and sometimes at their peril. In the past, both Congress and the press have been denied information and accused of irresponsible 'leaks' if they disclose what they learn, and accused of 'cover-ups' if they fail to do so."

The Senator said that one goal of his committee is to frame statutes and executive branch regulations that will permit a precise definition of what is and what is not a legitimate national secret. "The committee is mindful," he declared, "that no set of statutes should permit the use of ambiguous criminal laws to stifle freedom of speech."

The Honolulu Advertiser

Established July 2, 1856

THURSTON TWIGG-SMITH *President & Publisher*
 GEORGE CHAPLIN *Editor-in-Chief*
 BUCK RUCHWACH *Executive Editor*
 JOHN GRIFFIN *Editorial Page Editor*
 MIKE MIDDLESWORTH *Managing Editor*

Wednesday, May 4, 1977

CIA & the media

Central Intelligence Agency use of journalists as agents and paid informants remains an unresolved issue with implications not just for the media but for the nation as a whole.

The American Society of Newspaper Editors convention here this week heard some mixed news on the subject from a key figure, U.S. Senator Dan Inouye, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

The CIA has stopped using American journalists in any way, and its directive on that will be put into a proposed statutory charter, Inouye said. But the Hawaii senator added that the agency still has some foreign media personnel on its payroll.

The better news is that Inouye said, in answer to a question, that he personally favors a ban on the CIA hiring foreign journalists, and feels a majority of his committee does also.

THERE IS NO DOUBT the CIA still profits by using foreign journalists, just as it did by using American news personnel abroad.

But the U.S. media paid a price for being so used, and so indirectly did our country in the eyes of the world. In the same way, there are both practical and moral reasons for stopping the CIA from hiring foreign

journalists, and they should override other considerations.

The free flow of information is valuable to our nation and the world. Yet we subvert our policy favoring that by using those who handle the news as intelligence agents. Moreover, we cast a shadow over honest media friends of the U.S. in foreign countries.

And on the higher moral plain there are the words of President Carter in his inaugural address: "We will not behave in foreign places so as to violate our rules and standards here at home, for we know that the trust which our nation earns is essential to our strength."

IF THERE IS clearly a case for Inouye's committee getting the CIA to stop employing any journalists, one can still be impressed at the difficult task the committee faces in balancing real intelligence needs and basic rights while reforming and controlling the intelligence community.

Inouye outlined a picture of progress being made, although between the lines there are plenty of problems.

To be sure, there are dangers of going too far in specific revelations. But if we are to judge by the journalist issue, reform and better oversight continue as the more active needs.

World News Briefs

Carter Sees No Evidence Of Soviet Laser Beam

HONOLULU, May 3 (UPI)—President Carter, speaking by telephone to a group of newspaper editors, said today that the Soviet Union was "many years away" from developing a weapon that could neutralize United States missiles.

Speaking from the White House to a convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Mr. Carter said, "We have no evidence that the Soviets have achieved any major breakthrough."

Aviation Week and Space Technology said in its current edition that there was hard proof that the Russians had "leapfrogged a generation of high-energy physics technology and developed a workable experimental model of a directed-energy beam weapon that could destroy missile warheads.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE C-3

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THE WASHINGTON POST
3 May 1977

Hill Drafting Ban On CIA Payments

HONOLULU, May 2 (UPI) — The chairman of the Senate Committee on Intelligence said today new legislation is being prepared to prohibit the Central Intelligence Agency from paying members of the U.S. news media to gather information.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), in prepared comments, told the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors that in a few weeks the first parts of a charter will be introduced to define what the intelligence agencies can do, give their legitimate functions a firm statutory basis and place the entire community under more effective central direction.

"I can report to you that the CIA will not enter into any paid or contractual relationship with any full-time or part-time news correspondent accredited with any U.S. news service, newspaper, periodical, radio-television network or station," Inouye said.

"That includes stringers. The existing restriction, now in the form of a CIA directive, will be included in the proposed statutory charters."

He said the situation that led to numerous intelligence abuses reported by the select committee chaired by Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) one year ago has been corrected. "It is not an understatement to say that not only had the intelligence agencies lost credibility with the American people, but that the ability of Congress to direct and oversee the activities of our intelligence agencies was also found to be almost nonexistent."

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ADDRESS BY

SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE (D., HAWAII)
CHAIRMAN,
SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

BEFORE THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS

May 2, 1977

BUFFALO, NEW YORK
NEWS

E - 281,982

FEB 4 1977

CIA Hands Off News Media

While President Carter is looking for another nominee to head the Central Intelligence Agency, following the withdrawal of Theodore Sorensen, there is one very muddy area of needed reform in CIA practices abroad that needs clarifying. We hope that the proper assurances will be demanded and obtained when the Senate Intelligence Committee examines Mr. Carter's next choice for the job.

The area of concern — of particular concern, we might add, to professional journalists — is the CIA's past employment of some newsmen working abroad, either for American or foreign news media, as intelligence agents.

This practice, when brought to light during congressional investigations of CIA abuses, was roundly denounced by press spokesmen, and the protests resulted in a flat order by CIA Director George Bush last February banning any and all future CIA employment of full-time or part-time correspondents of American news media. The CIA did say it would take time to phase out all past contracts with such people, and it flatly refused to divulge the names of any newsmen who had ever been on its payroll. In subsequent meetings with news media spokesmen, the CIA has indicated that the phasing out of all past contract relationships would be completed by the end of this year.

On a related point, however — the possible recruiting and use of foreign

journalists or American journalists working for foreign news agencies for U. S. intelligence work — the CIA adamantly refuses to make any commitment. This has triggered vehement protests from such groups as the American Society of Newspaper Editors and National Conference of Editorial Writers.

An ASNE statement puts the objection well. Noting that America's delegates at the recent UNESCO conference in Nairobi had "urged all nations to respect humanity's right to news uncontrolled by governments for their own ends," it declared: "Those words lack force so long as an agency of the American government refuses to give assurance that it will forego employment of foreign newsmen for its own ends."

Because the CIA itself has refused to give that assurance, the editors' group asks Congress and the administration to insist that it do so. "The interests of the United States are not served," its statement says, "if a U. S. agency reserves the right to interfere with other people's sources of information."

Let America, it urges, extend our own "respect for a free and independent press to the efforts of news media abroad." President Carter made in his inaugural exactly the pledge that he should now insist that the CIA make in respect to foreign journalists: "We will not behave in foreign places so as to violate our rules and standards here at home."

Shop Talk at Thirty

By Robert U. Brown

Pressure on CIA

Pressure by American news organizations has forced a commitment from the Central Intelligence Administration that it will no longer employ American and foreign journalists working for American news media although it is dragging its feet in doing so. Perhaps further pressure can bring the same assurance CIA will not employ journalists working for foreign news media, which so far it has declined to do.

The board of directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors at its meeting in Honolulu the week before Thanksgiving adopted a resolution calling on CIA "to give assurance that it has completed the termination of CIA employment of all correspondents of U.S. news media. In addition, the ASNE board calls on the President and Congress to require the CIA to extend this hands-off rule world-wide so as to prohibit CIA employment of journalists working for foreign news media as well as for American media."

The resolution noted the order by CIA Director George Bush, February 11, 1976, directing CIA not to enter any future contractual relationship with any full-time or part-time correspondents of American news media. It also noted assurance by Bush on June 24 to the National News Council that the directive included stringers, foreign nationals and freelancers working for American news media.

"However," the resolution continued, "CIA spokesmen said it would take time to phase out all past arrangements with such people in an orderly manner. The ASNE is now told they were talking in terms of completing terminations by the end of this year. This suggests the agency has not completed the severances nine months after they were ordered. We ask that the CIA Director report compliance with his directive of last February promptly and publicly."

"We further ask that the President by executive order, or Congress and the President by joint resolution, prohibit the CIA from employing newsmen of any nation."

About the time the ASNE resolution was adopted, on November 19 four representatives of the National Conference of Editorial Writers were meeting with two CIA executives at the Langley, Va., headquarters to discuss the same matter.

NCEW was represented by its president, John J. Zakarian of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, president-elect Clarke

Loory of the *Chicago Sun-Times*. Representing CIA were Andrew Falkiewicz, assistant to the director, and "a senior CIA official who asked not to be identified."

The NCEW memorandum to members on this meeting reports:

"1. The CIA has terminated relationships with American and foreign journalists working for American news media, although some past relationships still may be the process of being phased out. The latter would not be performing intelligence tasks, even if they still were being paid.

"2. Journalists in this classification—American or foreign journalists working for American news media—had only been involved in intelligence-gathering, not in planting information.

"3. A CIA-financed news service abroad is not considered an American news organization.

"4. The CIA rejects the NCEW contention that the CIA should not have relationships with foreign or American journalists in foreign news organizations. The officials said the CIA is in the foreign intelligence business to gather intelligence under the law, and that 'any foreigner is of interest to us, anyone, businessman, whatever, so we don't want to be cut off from anyone including journalists.'"

NCEW elicited the comment from CIA that the February directive "was highly unusual—one of only two or three such publicly announced directives in the agency's history—and that while it could be rescinded secretly, the agency's credibility would be damaged were it to do so and that fact came to light later. Therefore, they said, there would have to be a public statement if a decision to rescind were made."

Expressing agreement with a statement Secretary Kissinger made to the annual NCEW meeting—"I disagree with the practice of putting misleading information into foreign newspapers"—CIA officials insisted they wanted to retain the option of using "disinformation" when necessary but would discuss with Director Bush that possibility of formalizing Kissinger's statement as CIA policy.

CIA officials said the level of this practice of "disinformation" has fallen to almost nothing and is no longer a problem. They also minimized the impact of "fallout"—the verbatim reprinting or reporting elsewhere of CIA-planted arti-

lem for the U.S. and the reasons why CIA, as we once said, should keep its cotton-pickin' hands off media and their representatives here and abroad:

"At the UNESCO conference in Nairobi, American delegates urged all nations to respect humanity's right to news uncontrolled by governments for their own ends. Those words lack force so long as an agency of the American government refuses to give assurance that it will forego employment of foreign newsmen for its own ends.

"The CIA has refused to give the world's people that assurance. We believe the American people through their elected representatives should require it to do so. The interests of the United States are not served if a U.S. agency reserves the right to interfere with other people's sources of information. To extend America's own respect for a free and independent press to the efforts of news media abroad would serve the higher purposes of the U.S., and stand in telling contrast to the practices of totalitarian systems which Americans expect their government to reject, not emulate."

PAGE A 20
WASHINGTON POST

10 December 1976

Charles B. Seib

The CIA and Press 'Pollution' Abroad

News about the transition now going on in Washington centers, naturally, on a new team. The selection of a Vance more interesting than the waning days of a Kissinger.

But the transition can also be a time for dealing with those troublesome ends that kept working their way to the bottom of the pile—the kind of unfinished business one discovers while cleaning out one's desk.

There is one piece of unfinished business facing George Bush, whose resignation as director of the CIA will take effect on Inauguration Day. It is the CIA's involvement with the press.

After much backing and filling, the agency appears to have severed, or almost severed, its connections with American journalists and those who regularly write for the American press from abroad. There may still be a few strands, but a CIA spokesman says they should all be cut by the first of the year.

The agency steadfastly continues to refuse to name the American journalists who have been on its payroll or the news organizations it used. Nevertheless, the renunciation of future involvement with the American press is to be applauded.

The CIA has not, however, renounced involvement with the foreign press in three general categories: the use of foreign journalists for intelligence purposes, the planting of false or misleading news in the foreign press, and the planting of news that is not false but placed for the CIA's own purposes.

American journalists have been particularly concerned about the second activity—the planting of false information in the foreign press. It is argued that there can be a fallout in this country from such press pollution abroad. A false story planted in a foreign publication or news service may find its way over here and be printed in the U.S. press.

Secretary Kissinger gave opponents of this sort of thing some encouragement a few months ago. He was asked to comment on a Senate report indicating that the CIA has foreign journalists on its payroll and plants false stories in the foreign press.

He replied that he didn't believe that putting misleading information out as news was ever justifiable, and added: "I would think that any information that is placed through any American governmental organization should be such that it could be published here without misleading the American public."

Whether that statement will influence the CIA in this administration or the next remains to be seen. So far, the agency refuses to give up the option of corrupting the foreign press if that is necessary to carry out an intelligence objective.

Just how much of it is going on now, no one outside the intelligence establishment can say. A CIA spokesman hints that it is not a common practice and points out that covert activities must be cleared with authorities outside the agency before they can be embarked upon. Nevertheless, the option is retained.

As I have indicated, American journalists who oppose CIA pollution of the foreign press usually do so on selfish grounds. They fear the planted stories will find their way in the American press and they will be unknowingly peddling false news.

But I see another, equally persuasive reason for urging that the President—the one or the next one—get the CIA

The News Business

out of the news business all around the world: It is hypocritical and damaging to our national integrity to insist that our press be kept pure but to concede the CIA's right to corrupt the press in the rest of the world.

Presumably we stand for freedom not just in this country but for all people. Presumably we believe that true freedom can exist only in informed societies, and that an informed society cannot exist without a free press.

It follows then that to countenance corruption of the foreign press by an agency of the U.S. government, whatever the purpose, is to betray the concept of freedom we profess to hold so dear.

This fall U.S. officials and representatives of the American press fought side by side against a Third World effort to sanction governmental control of the news. A Russian-sponsored resolution to that end was defeated at the recent UNESCO conference in Nairobi, at least for the time being.

We can blame ourselves in part for the Third World proposal. The press of the Western nations has been almost criminally neglectful in its coverage of the undeveloped nations. It usually takes a natural disaster or a bloody revolution or other catastrophe in a Third World country to get our attention. This should not be.

Nevertheless, the proposal for governmental press domination on the Soviet pattern is the antithesis of our concept of the role of the press in free societies.

Unfortunately, the American position is diminished in this global contest by the refusal of the CIA to give up its embarrassing option to meddle with the press of other countries. As the American Society of Newspapers Editors noted in a resolution approved last month, our pleas to other nations to observe everyone's right to news that is uncontrolled by governments lack force under present conditions.

The issue is bound to come up again. When it does, we will be more persuasive if this country has formally and unequivocally renounced interference with the press of the rest of the world.

Honolulu, Hawaii
Star Bulletin
and Advertiser-Sun
(Cir.Sun.181,452)

NOV 21 1976

Allen's P. C. B Est. 1888

CIA & the media

If the United States is to stand for the free flow of information in the world—as it must—then it should not be guilty any longer of using news reporters as agents of U.S. intelligence organizations.

To that end, the board of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, meeting here the past four days, has passed a resolution asking the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to stop employing both American and foreign journalists.

SUCH A resolution is necessary because the CIA has been dragging its feet on promises to phase out use of American newsmen and has refused to give assurances it won't hire foreign journalists.

The text of the ASNE resolution is printed on Page A-1 of today's paper. But the essential point is that the U.S. is undermining its own basic principles, as well as putting its own news media in an awkward and cynical position when they advocate the freedom of information that is essential to intelligent democratic decisions in the world.

As an example, the ASNE resolution notes:

"At the UNESCO conference in

Nairobi, American delegates urged all nations to respect humanity's right to news uncontrolled by governments for their own ends. Those words lack force so long as an agency of the American government refuses to give assurances that it will forego employment of foreign newsmen for its own ends."

IT'S OBVIOUS that reporters and editors are often placed where they can be useful in intelligence activities. Some have let themselves be used for such purposes—although many others have refused and argued against the practice.

But, not only is such employment wrong in terms of our principles, it is also clear that the disadvantages outweigh any advantages in the practical sense of our posture before the world.

The CIA can end such practices on its own right away—and it should. But there also need to be firm orders from the President and Congress that no American intelligence agency will hire journalists anywhere.

This is one issue where the U.S. must have a clearer and cleaner position before the world.

DES MOINES, IOWA
REGISTER

M - 243,471
S - 481,727

JUN 12 1976

World, media enveloped in sea of news pollution

By GILBERT CRANBERG

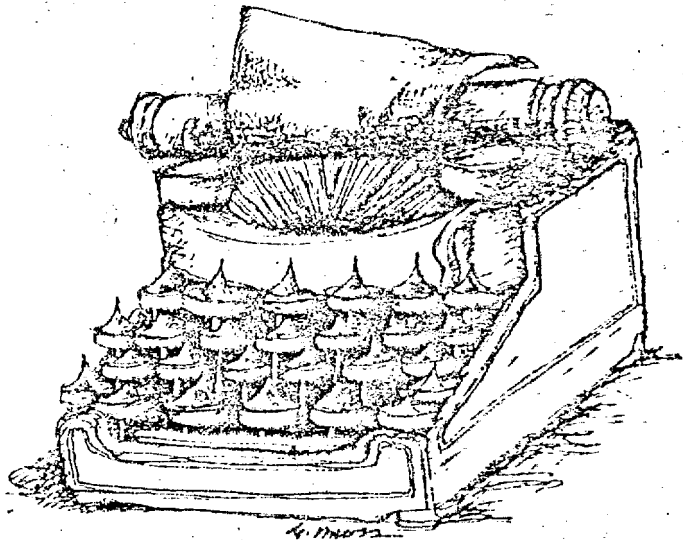
Central Intelligence Agency Director George Bush refused to answer when he was asked, during his appearance as American Society of Newspaper Editors luncheon speaker Apr. 8, whether the CIA maintains "relationships" with journalists working for foreign news media. Bush said a response would reveal intelligence "sources and methods."

The question Bush ducked was answered two weeks later by the Senate Intelligence Committee. The committee reported that the CIA maintains ties to a number of persons associated with U.S. media organizations and "a network of several hundred foreign individuals around the world who provide intelligence for the CIA and at times attempt to influence foreign opinion through the use of covert propaganda. These individuals provide the CIA with direct access to a large number of foreign newspapers and periodicals, scores of press services and news agencies, radio and television stations, commercial book publishers, and other foreign media outlets."

The statement is italicized in the committee's report. A footnote explains that italicized material "has been substantially abridged at the request of the executive agencies." Even cropped and touched up, the picture of the CIA that emerges is of an agency ready, willing and able to employ a large-scale covert propaganda apparatus to pollute the news media.

And not only the foreign media. A former CIA official told the Senate committee: "There is no way in this increasingly small world of ours of insulating information that one puts out overseas and confining it to the area to where one puts it out. . . . If you plant an article in some paper overseas . . . there is no way of guaranteeing that it is not going to be picked up and published by the Associated Press in this country."

The CIA's propaganda activities include the use of "black propaganda" — propaganda that appears to originate from an unfriendly source. Because U.S. policy makers could be misled by these phony stories, "senior U.S. officials" are informed of their true source. But as the Senate committee noted, "no mechanism exists to protect the U.S. public and the Congress from fallout from black propaganda or any other propaganda."



Russian and other foreign intelligence agencies employ similar covert propaganda tactics. Does the KGB have American newsmen on its payroll planting stories in the U.S. news media? Conceivably it does, though a Senate committee staff member who is familiar with the CIA's covert propaganda operation said he doubted that the Russians are planting stories in this country directly through U.S. newsmen, because the number and variety of U.S. media outlets would make it difficult to have an impact. He added that the Russians unquestionably have an extensive covert propaganda apparatus abroad.

An appendix to the Senate committee report, which apparently was contributed by the CIA, describes a KGB depart-

continued

EDITOR & PUBLISHER
1 MAY 1976

CIA doubletalk

In February, CIA Director George Bush issued a statement saying: "Effective immediately, the CIA will not enter into any paid or contractual relationship with any full-time or part-time news correspondent accredited by any U.S. news service, newspaper, periodical, radio or television network or station." E&P (Feb. 21, page 6) applauded the statement as did many publications.

Mr. Bush repeated that statement last week in response to a question before the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington.

Now the report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities discloses that "of the approximately 50 U.S. journalists or personnel of U.S. media organizations who were employed by the CIA or maintained some other covert relationship with it at the time of the announcement, fewer than one-half will be terminated under the new CIA guidelines."

The committee says the key word is "accredited" and the agency interprets it as applying to those who are "formally authorized by contract or issuance of press credentials to represent themselves as correspondents" leaving all others (executives and free lancers) as not included.

This is CIA doubletalk.

The damage to the integrity of all responsible news people continues with this sham.

Mr. Bush should immediately clarify the CIA position by saying "all news people" are included in the prohibition, not just some.

MEMPHIS, TENN. OFFICE
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

M - 216,286

S - 287,068

APR 20 1976

Beating Around The Bush

GEORGE BUSH, director of the CIA, gave indications last week that close, daily contact with the intelligence agency may be like a dose of LSD. It may distort one's sense of reality, or of where one is, or of what one is doing and saying.

There he was, making an impromptu talk before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington. And, in a matter of fact way, he blurts out, "I've come from a secret mission to three countries."

An intelligence aide sitting nearby reportedly gave some sign of discomfort. Understandably so. If the mission was secret, why did Bush mention it? And, having done that, why did Bush refuse to discuss it further? His response: "I said it was secret and that's what that means."

Two possible explanations of Bush's circumscribed candor come quickly to mind. He may have wanted to assure the editors that he was firmly in charge of the CIA — that, in fact, he could carry off a surreptitious venture as surreptitiously as anyone. And, to be fair, keeping a secret may indeed be worthy of a high mark these days in the CIA. Bush might even consider a CIA version of the grand, old television standby "I've Got A Secret." Why, overnight, the image of the CIA

could change from one of unprincipled subterfuge to one of family entertainment.

On the other hand, Bush's feelings may have been hurt. He had set up a secret mission to three European countries to check on the morale of his agents. But no one found out about it. Did disappointment tinge his voice when he said he was surprised that news of the trip wasn't leaked to the press? Did the press think so little of him that it didn't bother to follow his movements, question his motives or cultivate snitches around his camp fire?

Bush, it must be said, has been a fine public servant. He has served as Republican Party national chairman, ambassador to the United Nations and envoy to the People's Republic of China. He faces a difficult job in preventing abuses of CIA power and, at the same time, maintaining the effectiveness of the agency's intelligence work.

BUT WE HOPE he spares the nation another secret that he has to leak because no one else will and that isn't a secret unless he's asked to comment about it. Henry Kissinger does enough of that for the whole government.

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OTTUMWA, IOWA
COURIER

E - 18,959

APR 6 1978

CIA getting bum rap--Bush

BY JERRY MORIARITY

Courier publisher

Contending that the Central Intelligence Agency doesn't deserve the kind of rap it is getting, Director George Bush feels that the CIA is one of the most important agencies for preserving American freedom.

He claims the public will respond by providing the necessary support once it is better informed about the agency role.

After saying he would cooperate fully in following congressional recommendations for revamping the CIA, Bush drew enthusiastic applause when he stated this move must be coupled with congressional protection of intelligence sources.

"I strongly support legislation that is being formulated...that will protect sources and methods," Bush declared.

Bush, one of the principal speakers at the recent government affairs conference sponsored by the National Newspaper Association, attracted a capacity crowd to his Mayflower Hotel speech in Washington, D.C.

The lean and handsome Texan, active in Chinese, United Nations and Republican affairs, said he has taken immediate steps to correct any reported abuses, but he feels the CIA is a victim of cynicism and is taking a generally bum rap.

"The CIA is a target of jokes by every nutty comedian and by panelists on many talk shows," Bush declared, with the result that the CIA has been found guilty without even being given a chance to prove its innocence. "This is not the

American way," according to Bush.

Bush cited the Robert Redford movie, "Three Days of the Condor." He drew a laugh when he observed, "Except for Faye Dunaway, there was no relaxation at all."

In the Redford movie, it was indicated the CIA controls the New York Times to which Bush responded, "If we're controlling it, we're not doing a very good job." And this also generated laughter.

Bush refused to be drawn into a debate over earlier comments by U.S. Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., head of the House Select Committee on Intelligence and critic of the CIA.

Mission of the CIA, Bush said, is simply to provide the best intelligence available to the President of the United States.

How the reports are interpreted is a matter for higher authorities to decide on the basis of information offered from a variety of sources, he stated. And he said information was available about the six "crises" mentioned by Pike, who believes U.S. foreign intelligence operations are "not terribly effective."

In other matters, Bush said some covert actions are necessary, confidentiality is essential to protect sources and methods, there is an over-classification of secret documents, the CIA budget should not be made public because of aid it would give the KGB (Russian secret police) and there should be a single oversight committee to monitor the role of the CIA.

His promise: "We are going to earn the support of the American people."

NEXT: Panama Canal.

Bush Reveals A Secret Trip To 3 Nations

By JOHN VOLZ

Washington, April 15 (news Bureau) — Central Intelligence Director George Bush revealed today that he had secretly toured three European countries recently on a fact-finding trip and was encouraged by what he had seen.

Bush mentioned the trip in a speech at a luncheon meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He defended the Central Intelligence Agency and stressed necessity of intelligence-gathering activities.

Talking to reporters after the speech, Bush declined to name the countries he had visited.

The tour was apparently aimed at visiting key CIA stations to boost morale of agents. Bush said that CIA morale was "generally in pretty fair shape," but added:

"We've done some bad stuff in the past."

Bush also told reporters that he had taken "sufficient action" to prevent another CIA disclosure of military secrets. Members of the local chapter of the American Institute of Astronautics were told by a CIA official at a recent briefing that Israel had between 10 and 20 nuclear weapons.

The report appeared in print a few days later, and Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho), chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, has called for an investigation.

Bush declined today to say what "sufficient action" he had taken, and he did not name the CIA official who had conducted the briefing. Other sources said the official was Deputy CIA Director Carl Duckett.

Meanwhile, former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird says in the current issue of Reader's Digest that CIA agents who had infiltrated terrorist groups helped prevent explosions in New York City in March 1973 that could have killed hundreds of people.

Laird said the CIA had tipped the New York police, who "rushed to busy midtown intersections and hauled away two cars with enough Soviet-made explosives to kill everybody within a 100-yard radius."

"The terrorist explosives were timed to detonate at noon, when streets would be most crowded," said.

Laird said the bombings would have coincided with a visit to New York by Israeli prime minister.

WASHINGTON POST
16 APRIL 1976

CIA Director Heartened by Visit Abroad

United Press International

CIA Director George Bush revealed yesterday that he has been on a recent secret mission to three foreign countries on a fact-finding tour and was encouraged by what he found.

Speaking without notes at a luncheon of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Bush mentioned the matter during an address defending the Central Intelligence Agency and underlining the necessity for intelligence to maintain American democracy.

Bush, talking to reporters after his speech, declined to identify the countries he visited or when he visited them.

"I said it was secret and that's what that means," he said.

Bush was believed to have gone to Western Europe, but CIA officials with him said they could not say where he had been or when he had gone.

Bush volunteered the information in his impromptu address to the ASNE editors, to the apparent discomfiture of at least one intelligence aide with him.

Bush was talking about the morale of the CIA community following almost two years of congressional and press disclosures of the foreign and domestic abuses with which the agency has been charged.

"It is a fantastic reservoir of discipline in the CIA," he said. "Our personnel people say that the quantity of applications is up. This is an expression of confidence in the agency. . . Morale is A-one. . ."

"I've just come back from a secret mission to three countries." He added, without explanation, that he was encouraged by what he found.

15 April 76

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CIA OPERATIONS CENTER

NEWS SERVICE

Date: _____
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DISTRIBUTION II

UP-081

(CIA)

(BY DANIEL GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- CIA DIRECTOR GEORGE BUSH TODAY REVEALED HE HAS BEEN ON A RECENT SECRET MISSION TO THREE FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON A FACT-FINDING TOUR AND WAS ENCOURAGED BY WHAT HE FOUND.

SPEAKING WITHOUT NOTES AT A LUNCHEON OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS, BUSH MENTIONED THE MATTER DURING AN ADDRESS DEFENDING THE CIA AND UNDERLINING THE NECESSITY FOR INTELLIGENCE TO MAINTAIN AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

TALKING TO REPORTERS AFTER HIS SPEECH, BUSH DECLINED TO IDENTIFY THE COUNTRIES HE VISITED OR WHEN HE VISITED THEM.

"I SAID IT WAS SECRET AND THAT'S WHAT THAT MEANS," HE SAID.

BUSH WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE GONE TO WESTERN EUROPE, BUT CIA OFFICIALS WITH HIM SAID THEY COULD NOT SAY WHERE HE HAD BEEN OR WHEN HE HAD GONE.

BUSH VOLUNTEERED THE INFORMATION IN HIS IMPROMPTU ADDRESS TO THE NEWS EDITORS, TO THE APPARENT DISCOMFORT OF AT LEAST ONE INTELLIGENCE AIDE WITH HIM.

BUSH WAS TALKING ABOUT THE MORALE OF THE CIA COMMUNITY FOLLOWING ALMOST TWO YEARS OF CONGRESSIONAL AND PRESS DISCLOSURES OF THE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ABUSES WITH WHICH THE AGENCY HAS BEEN CHARGED.

"IT IS A FANTASTIC RESERVOIR OF DISCIPLINE IN THE CIA," HE SAID. "OUR PERSONNEL PEOPLE SAY THAT THE QUANTITY OF APPLICATIONS IS UP. THIS IS AN EXPRESSION OF CONFIDENCE IN THE AGENCY... MORALE IS A-ONE..."

"I'VE JUST COME BACK FROM A SECRET MISSION TO THREE COUNTRIES."

UPI 04-15 03:18 PES

(over)

BUSH SAID HE WAS ENCOURAGED BY WHAT HE HEARD.

IN OTHER POINTS AND IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS, BUSH:

-- SAID THE CIA WILL NEVER RELEASE THE NAMES OF AMERICAN REPORTERS WHO WERE ON ITS PAYROLL OR COLLABORATED WITH THE AGENCY: "WE WILL NOT DISCLOSE THE NAMES OF PEOPLE WHO IN GOOD FAITH VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION."

ASKED SPECIFICALLY, IN THE INTEREST OF THE INTEGRITY OF THE PRESS, TO GIVE THE NAMES OF SOME 35 TO 75 AMERICAN JOURNALISTS WHO ALLEGEDLY WERE ON THE CIA PAYROLL OR CONTRIBUTED INFORMATION TO THE AGENCY, BUSH SAID: "I AM NOT GOING TO RELEASE THE NAMES. I UNDERSTAND YOUR CONCERN, BUT I'M SIMPLY NOT GOING TO DO IT."

ASKED IF THE CIA STILL HAS RELATIONS WITH U.S. REPORTERS, BUSH SAID: "I CANNOT COMMENT FOREVER ON WHAT WE ARE DOING."

-- HAD NO COMMENT ON AN ARTICLE BY FORMER DEFENSE SECRETARY MELVIN LAIRD IN THE MAY ISSUE OF READERS' DIGEST, ABOUT THE CIA'S THWARTING ASSASSINATION PLOTS AGAINST THREE AMERICAN "POLITICAL LEADERS"; FRUSTRATING MISSILE ATTACKS AT ROMA'S INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND UNERRING SOVIET-MADE EXPLOSIVES ALLEGEDLY TO BE USED AGAINST JEWISH OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK CITY.

-- SAID HE "MIGHT OR MIGHT NOT" HAVE MET WITH SINGER FRANK SINATRA; NAMED IN SENATE INTELLIGENCE REPORTS AS HAVING HAD CONTACTS WITH THE MAFIA AND TIES TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY. HE WOULD NOT COMMENT FURTHER.

THE CIA CHIEF WAS ASKED ABOUT AN OFF-THE-RECORD BRIEFING THE AGENCY GAVE RECENTLY TO SCIENCE REPORTERS, ONE OF WHOM REPORTED THAT IT WAS DIVULGED THAT ISRAEL HAS A STOCK OF SOME DOZEN ATOMIC BOMBS.

"I TOOK THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THAT," HE SAID, ADDING THOSE WHO DIVULGED THE INFORMATION HAD BEEN REPRIMANDED, BUT HE REFUSED TO SAY WHETHER THE REPRIMAND LED TO DISCIPLINARY ACTION, INCLUDING COURT ACTION AGAINST THOSE WHO GAVE SECRETS.

BUSH SAID IT WAS ABSURD TO SUGGEST HIS FORMER POST AS CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH THE CIA POST. HE SAID HIS PREVIOUS POSTS AS U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND HEAD OF THE U.S. LIAISON IN PEKING WAS GOOD BACKGROUND FOR CIA CHIEF.

HE SAID PRESIDENT FORD PROPOSED A NUMBER OF REGULATORY INTELLIGENCE BOARDS TO MAKE SURE THE CIA DID NOT STRAY FROM ITS TASK. THE ADMINISTRATION, HE SAID, ALSO ENCOURAGED FORMATION OF A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO OVERSEE THE WHOLE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100300001-3

Excerpts from Remarks by George Bush, Director of Central Intelligence, before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, April 15, 1976

In a recent policy statement, I said that it is the Central Intelligence Agency's policy not to divulge the names of cooperating Americans. In this regard, CIA will not make public, now or in the future, the names of any cooperating journalists.

Certainly you, as American newspaper editors, know better than almost any group the importance of protecting sources of information. Revealing our sources not only could deny our government the information it must have to formulate effective foreign policy, but also could result quite literally in a life or death situation for the sources.

There is much information that the intelligence community can and should share with the public. Under the new Executive Order I have been charged by the President with working on the problems of declassification and overclassification, and I take that charge seriously. Indeed, we have a high-level community-wide committee at work trying to come up with meaningful ways to reduce the absurd overclassification that exists.

But intelligence cannot be conducted entirely in the open. Some secrets are essential. Intelligence sources -- just as news sources -- must be protected, and I intend to see that they are.

The argument was made that because CIA was known in the past to have used some U.S. journalists on a paid basis that caused a cloud to hang over the entire journalistic profession. The air has now been cleared by the Agency's clearly announced policy that it will not enter into any paid or contractual relationships with journalists accredited by any U.S. news service, newspaper, periodical, radio or television network or station. I must emphasize, however, that I do not think any citizen -- be he journalist, businessman, student, or any one else -- should be told that he cannot voluntarily provide information to or cooperate with the CIA or any other Agency of the government.

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Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100300001-3

April 15, 1976

ASNE Q & A (Bolten)

Q. Have you seen Senator Church's report?

A. We have been given the opportunity to review portions of the report for classification purposes i.e., to determine if there is classified material in it.

Q. What impressions do you have from what you've seen?

A. I really don't think I should comment on the basis of a partial viewing or before the whole report is published by the Senate Select Committee.

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(For Your Info Only):

Report expected out some time after April 26, when Congress returns.

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Q. How have you gotten along with the Church Committee as compared to the Pike Committee?

A. We have done our utmost to fulfill our obligations to the Congress -- and that means with both committees. We are gratified by the manner in which we have been able to conduct our business with the Senate Select Committee.

SECRET

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100300001-3

1 APR 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant to the Director
FROM: Theodore G. Shackley
Chief, East Asia Division
SUBJECT: Suggested Answers to Questions Regarding
CIA and Lockheed, et al.

1. Regarding your 8 April 1976 request on possible questions, and proposed answers thereto, for the Director's use, the attached is submitted.

2. If you have any further questions or requests, we will be happy to assist.

25X1



Theodore G. Shackley

Attachment:
Possible Questions and Proposed
Answers to Allegations of the
CIA Involvement in Lockheed
Affair



25X1

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3291
Active Registry
1/1/76

31 March 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence
FROM : [Redacted] Director of the Assistant to the Director
SUBJECT : ASNI Speech - 15 APRIL

25X1

Attached is a draft for "excerpts" for your handout at the ASNI speaking engagement. It will condense to one page when single spaced.

We will take along enough copies to distribute at the meeting.

25X1

[Redacted]

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET
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OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	<i>A/DCI</i>		<i>AA</i>
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ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY
APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
COMMENT	FILE	RETURN
CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE

Remarks:

Per our telecon —

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
<i>S/De/</i>	<i>6/4/76</i>

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Excerpts from Remarks by George Bush, Director of Central Intelligence, before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, April 15, 1976

In a recent policy statement, I said that it is the Central Intelligence Agency's policy not to divulge the names of cooperating Americans. In this regard, CIA will not make public, now or in the future, the names of any cooperating journalists.

Certainly you, as American Newspaper Editors, know better than almost any group the importance of protecting sources of information. Revealing your sources would in very short order put your papers into running little but advertising. Revealing our sources not only could deny our government the information it must have to formulate effective foreign policy, but also could result quite literally in a life or death situation for the sources.

There is much information that the intelligence community can and should share with the public. I have been charged by the President with working on the problems of declassification and overclassification, and I take that charge seriously.

But intelligence cannot be conducted entirely in the open. Some secrets are essential. Intelligence sources -- just as news sources -- must be protected, and I intend to see that they are.

I believe that the air has been cleared by the Agency's clearly announced policy that it will not enter into any paid or contractual relationships with journalists accredited by any U.S. news service, newspaper, periodical, radio or television network or station. I must emphasize, however, that I do not think anyone should tell a person -- be he journalist, businessman, student, or any other citizen -- that he cannot voluntarily provide information to or cooperate with the CIA or any other Agency of the government.

March 24, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence
FROM : Angus MacLean Thuermer
Assistant to the Director
SUBJECT : ASNE Speaking Date

25X1 [redacted] says you are firm for a luncheon address on Thursday, April 15 at 12:30 PM in the Shoreham Ballroom before about 800 ASNE editors and their guests.

Mike said that he thought about a 20 minute talk plus a 15 minute Q & A from the floor would be the right mix.

You will be the last major speaker of the convention. The President has moved the ASNE people to the White House on Tuesday, April 13.

Mike said that either a text ahead of time for the fellows who will be covering meeting would be in order or, if you felt more comfortable speaking from notes, that would be okay, too.

This is, as you well know, one of the most significant audiences in the country for the entire year.

This would be a good chance not only to get a message out (with a prepared advance text) but strike another blow for turning the tide for us.

25X1 We should give [redacted] as much advanced notice as we can on the theme you wish to feature at this meeting.

/s/ Angus MacLean Thuermer

Angus MacLean Thuermer

APR 16 1976

M - 292,357
S - 630,427



CIA director George Bush tells newspaper editors about his recent secret fact-finding mission. (UPI)

Bush tells editors of secret mission

By Rachele Patterson
Globe Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Central Intelligence director George Bush yesterday disclosed to a meeting of editors that he has recently been on a secret mission to three foreign countries.

Speaking to a luncheon meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Bush said he was on a fact-finding tour, but he later declined to identify which countries were visited or when. However one report said Bush had been in Europe.

Bush strongly defended the need for protecting government secrets and sources but admitted there is an "overclassification" problem now.

Bush said he was "disappointed" to read a Boston Globe report of a private meeting he held with Frank Sinatra, long under surveillance by the Justice Department and other government agencies for his ties to the Mafia and his relationship with the President.

Jonathan Bush, George's brother, told The Globe that Sinatra offered the CIA his services during a meeting with the director, his brother and others at Jonathan's New York apartment in February. George Bush had no comment when asked about the offer yesterday.

Asked about the extent to which the CIA uses entertainers in its intelligence gathering, Bush said he didn't know but "if any American wants to volunteer, he would be welcome."

Jonathan Bush told The Globe that "Sinatra said he was always flying around the world, and meeting with people like the Shah of Iran and the royal family of Great Britain. He emphasized time and again that his services were available and that he wanted to do his part for his country."

(Yesterday there was no direct comment from Sinatra, but United Press International reported that his publicists in Los Angeles quoted him as saying: "I also offered to be the heir of Howard Hughes — but evidently he turned me down.")

Because of criticism of the CIA over the past two years following press disclosures and congressional investigations into CIA abuses, Bush said morale could be better.

But, he said, the number of applicants for agency positions has increased as well as the quality of the applicants.

(Although Bush would not reveal where he went on his secret mission, UPI quoted a CIA spokesman as saying later that "He said Europe," without specifying Western or Eastern Europe.)

In other matters, Bush was asked about the release of names of American reporters who in 1973 former CIA director William Colby said were on the agency's payroll. Bush said he would not reveal the names and if a "news person wants to cooperate he should be able to do so."

Bush said he is mandated to protect sources and methods used by the agency. He would not comment on any existing relationship between the CIA and foreign journalists.

Asked about an off-the-

recently gave to science reporters, one of whom reported it was divulged that Israel has a stock of some dozen atomic bombs, Bush said he "took the responsibility for that." He said those who divulged the information had been reprimanded, but refused to say whether the reprimand led to disciplinary action.

Also at the editors' meeting yesterday news executives challenged reports that three presidential candidates did not receive ample notice on Wednesday that a Federal Judge had ordered pickets removed from the Shoreham Hotel where they were due to appear for a question-and-answer session.

Boston Globe editor Thomas Winship, moderator for the candidates' panel, said, "I and three other editors were on an open line to the Federal court at 9 a.m. when we received the news of the order. We then notified the staffs of all three candidates immediately."

The panel had been scheduled for 10 a.m. The candidates, Jimmy Carter, Henry M. Jackson and Morris K. Udall, refused to attend the session after hearing it was being picketed by members of the National Assn. of Broadcast Employees and Technicians. The union is engaged in a strike against NBC. The union members, who obeyed the court order and left the hotel were protesting NBC's scheduled news coverage of the event.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
NEWS
APR 16 1976
E - 402,004

Bush won't deny Sinatra offer

By William J. Eaton
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Central Intelligence Director George Bush has prompted questions about his judgment by refusing to discuss a reported meeting with singer Frank Sinatra two months ago in New York.

Sinatra offered to be an amateur spy for the CIA and keep Bush's agency up to date on his worldwide travels and sessions with foreign royalty, the Boston Globe has reported.

The story broke as other reports linked Sinatra with crime syndicate hoodlums and not long after disclosures that Sinatra introduced the late President John F. Kennedy to Judith Exner.

Mrs. Exner has since claimed she had an affair with Kennedy while he was President and intends to write a book about it. She also was reported to be romantically involved with Sam (Momo) Giancana, Chicago hoodlum murdered last summer.



Sinatra



Bush

BUSH, questioned about the report during an appearance at the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting, refused to confirm or deny the alleged meeting with Sinatra.

"I might or might not have met" him, Bush said.

But, in a remark that tended to confirm the newspaper report, he added:

"If an entertainer wants to support the CIA, if any American wants to offer help, we'll accept it."

The only comment attributed to Sinatra came from his press agents, quoting the singer as saying: "I also offered to be Howard Hughes' heir — but

evidently he turned me down."

THE BOSTON Globe story said Sinatra volunteered to tip off the CIA about his contacts with the shah of Iran or members of the British Royal family, among others.

The Sinatra-Bush meeting occurred last February at the New York apartment of Johnathan Bush, brother of the CIA director, according to the story.

Rep. Morgan F. Murphy (D-Ill.), a member of the House intelligence Committee, said the report, if true, raised questions about Bush's qualifications to run the CIA.

"If Sinatra's going to volunteer some patriotic service, that's all well and good," Murphy said.

"But we should be operating with trained professionals and not with people outside the CIA who cannot be subject to congressional oversight. . .

"The House should set up an oversight committee right now so we don't read about this

~~The Blue-Eyed Knight.~~
~~An editorial. Page 8~~

sort of stuff second-hand in the newspapers," Murphy added.

BUSH ALSO told the editors that he had just returned from a secret trip to three countries — apparently in Europe — where some CIA agents whose names have been published "are really living in risk — and that's wrong, wrong."

He declined to say what countries he had visited but said he was encouraged by the quality of the CIA staff overseas.

He did disclose that he had attended a Bicentennial event at Gilford Courthouse National Military Park near Greensboro, N.C., last March 14 at the invitation of a Democratic congressman, later identified as Rep. Richardson Preyer (D-N.C.).

BUSH ASSURED the ASNE audience that past abuses in the CIA — such as plotting assassinations, opening of mail, spying on Americans and employment of news reporters as agents — were all in the past.

It was the first time a CIA director had addressed the newspaper editors' convention since former CIA Chief Richard M. Helms spoke before the ASNE in 1971.

At that time, Helms defended the agency, saying: "The nation must to a degree take it on faith that we too are honorable men devoted to her service."

The Blue(eyed) Knight

Frank Sinatra apparently has something new under his skin. According to the brother of George Bush, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, the crooner is itching to offer his services to the CIA.

It's not quite clear what Old Blue Eyes had in mind, but it supposedly involved the use of his contacts among high and mighty around the world.

One thing's for sure: He'd have to switch his concern from cover charges to just plain cover. His face is not exactly obscure. It wouldn't be the first time the CIA had supplied phony noses and wigs.

But even still, there's that well-known voice. It's hard to see how devious a man could be wearing a Groucho disguise and talking through a handker-

Now we know what Sinatra meant all these years when he sang something about black magic having

10 November 1975

Mr. Gene Giancarlo
American Society of
Newspaper Editors
1350 Sullivan Trail
Box 551
Easton, Pa. 18042

Dear Mr. Giancarlo,

Thanks a million for your prompt response to my query about the Canons of Journalism. I had not known about the work going on on the new "Statement of Principles".

Excuse this short note but if you happen to read your newspaper these days, we are a bit busy at this address!

Sincerely,

Angus MacLean Thuermer
Assistant to the Director

mb

P.S. I note in the new statement that "confidentiality to news sources must be honored at all costs...". This is well understood in an Agency which survives only if its sources are protected from exposure.