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24 May 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
FROM: William M. Baker
SUBJECT: Trip to Austin, Texas to Address the Austin Council on Foreign Affairs and Friends of the LBJ Library

1. This is background information for your trip to Austin on 26-27 May to address the Austin Council on Foreign Affairs (ACFA) and Friends of the Lyndon Baines Johnson (LBJ) Library, and to attend a reception and dinner. The event will take place at the LBJ Library, 2313 Red River Street, on the campus of the University of Texas. Bill Devine will accompany you on the trip. Contact phone number: (512) 482-5986 or (512) 471-4441 x256.

2. Arrangements for your Address: You are asked to be at the LBJ Library at 5:45 p.m.-- or the time that your arrival allows-- on the 8th floor in the offices of the Director of the LBJ Library, Harry J. Middleton. Mr. Middleton and Admiral Bobby Inman will meet and escort you to the Frank C. Erwin Atrium for your address. Mr. Middleton will give opening remarks and you are scheduled to speak at 6:05 p.m. Admiral Inman will introduce you. The suggested format is 25 minutes of remarks followed by 30 minutes of questions and answers. Adjournment is at 7:00 p.m. and Admiral Inman will give closing remarks. A microphone and podium will be available on the dais. Mr. Middleton and Admiral Inman will be seated in the front row. DCI security is taping your remarks for the Agency's historical files. The LBJ Library is videotaping the program for its records and with your consent will release it to Austin Cable TV and to the Ford Forum in Boston. Prior to release you will be sent a copy of the tape for approval. As long as we have the right of refusal, I recommend that we agree to this broader coverage. A still photographer will be available to take photographs. Any quotes published from your speech in the Friends's Newsletter are to be reviewed by this office.

Approximately 500 members of the Austin Council on Foreign Affairs and friends of the LBJ Library will be in the audience. The attendees represent leaders of the business and university communities interested in foreign affairs. Although the media has not been invited to cover the event, a reporter could be in the audience. The organization does not know whether foreign nationals will be present. Mr. James T. McInnis who is the Agency's Officer-in-Residence at the University of Texas will attend. (See tab for his biography.)

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3. Reception and Dinner: After your speech, you are asked to proceed to the wine and cheese reception in the Great Hall on the 2nd floor of the Library. There will not be a receiving line. At 7:30 p.m. Admiral Inman will escort you to the private dinner in the Presidential Suite on the 8th floor. The following will be attending the dinner:

Admiral and Mrs. Bobby Inman (Nancy)

*4 Mrs
Dr. William*

Dr. William Livingston (Lana) Vice President, University of Texas and
Dean of Graduate Studies

*Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Middleton (Miriam) Director, LBJ Library

*Mr. and Mrs. Walt Rostow (Elspeth)

Mr. Bill Devine

*(See tab for biographies of dinner attendees as well as other University officials that you may meet during the event.)

4. Background: The Austin Council of Foreign Affairs has a membership of approximately 400 business, community, and academic leaders. (See background tab for list of the Council's Board of Directors.) Friends of the LBJ Library have a local and national membership of 1600. In many cases, members belong to both organizations. The Council and the LBJ Library have joint meetings when the lecturer for the program speaks on foreign affairs. Since 1971, the Friends have had a distinguished lecturer program. Michael Dukakis, John Kenneth Galbraith and General William C. Westmoreland have addressed the organization recently. (See tab for list of speakers.)

A half million people visit the LBJ Library museum exhibits and displays each year. The building and grounds of the LBJ Library, the first to be located on a university campus, were donated by the University of Texas and are operated by the National Archives of the General Services Administration. (See front pocket for brochures.)

The climate toward the Agency at the University of Texas has not been all positive. Recently, our Agency's Officer-in-Residence James McInnis was challenged on his role as a lecturer at the University and accused of helping "recruit college students to work for CIA." On March 22 Art Hunlrick was the keynote speaker of a three-day program on campus about the CIA which included a speech by John Stockwell. About a week later when our recruiters were on campus there was an anti-CIA demonstration involving about 150 students who "pounded on office windows and doors where CIA recruiters were interviewing." Since the University is on break, no demonstrations are expected. (See tab for news articles.)

Office of Personnel reports that alumni from the University of Texas work for the Agency.

WMB

William M. Baker

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DDCI SCHEDULE/CONTACTS
AUSTIN, TEXAS
26-27 May 1988

Thursday, 26 May

- 1:00 p.m. EDT Depart, National Airport
Agency aircraft
- 5:30 p.m. CDT Arrive, Austin Airport
- 5:45 p.m. Arrive, University of Texas
Lyndon Baines Johnson (LBJ) Library
Office of the Director, 8th floor
2313 Red River Street
Phone: (512) 482-5986 or (512) 471-4441 X256
Met by Admiral Bobby Inman
President of Austin Council of Foreign Affairs (ACFA)
Mr. Harry J. Middleton
Director, LBJ Library
- 6:00 p.m. Frank C. Erwin Atrium, 8th floor
Opening remarks, Harry Middleton
Introduction, keynote speaker
Admiral Bobby Inman
- 6:05 p.m. Address
The Honorable Robert M. Gates
25 minutes of remarks and 30 minutes of Q&A
- 7:00 p.m. Closing remarks
Admiral Bobby Inman
- 7:05 p.m. Reception, Great Hall, 2nd floor
- 7:30 p.m. Private dinner, Presidential Suite, 8th floor
- 9:30 p.m. Adjournment

Remain overnight

Friday, 27 May

Depart midmorning, Austin Airport
Agency Aircraft

Arrive, Wichita, Kansas

(Contact for arrangements: Assistant Director LBJ Library Charles Cockran
Phone: (512) 482-5137)

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HARRY J. MIDDLETON

ADDRESS:

STAT

POSITION: DIRECTOR
LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON LIBRARY
2313 RED RIVER STREET
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78705

HISTORY: REPORTER, ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

NEWS EDITOR, ARCHITECTURAL FORUM MAGAZINE
(TIME, INC.) NEW YORK, NEW YORK

WRITER AND DIRECTOR, THE MARCH OF TIME

FREE-LANCE WRITER AND CONSULTANT. ASSIGNMENTS INCLUDED:

- ARTICLES AND STORIES FOR VARIOUS MAGAZINES (READER'S DIGEST; SPORTS ILLUSTRATED; COLLIER'S; COSMOPOLITAN; LIFE).
- PUBLICATION OF THE COMPACT HISTORY OF THE KOREAN WAR, BY HAWTHORN BOOKS, INC., 1965
- PUBLICATIONS AND MOTION PICTURES FOR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND COMMERCIAL CLIENTS
- PUBLICATION OF A NOVEL, (PAX), RANDOM HOUSE, 1958
- PREPARATION OF REPORT OF PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON SELECTIVE SERVICE (1966-67)

JANUARY 1967 TO JANUARY 20, 1969:

STAFF ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON
IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

- WROTE SPEECHES FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND MESSAGES TO THE CONGRESS DELINEATING NEED FOR NEW LEGISLATION.

JANUARY 20, 1969 TO MAY 18, 1970:

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE FORMER PRESIDENT.

- WORKED WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN THE PREPARATION OF HIS MEMOIRS OF HIS PRESIDENCY, THE VANTAGE POINT.
- WROTE DRAFT OF THE CHOICES WE FACE, BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON
- WROTE SPEECHES FOR THE FORMER PRESIDENT.

WALT WHITMAN ROSTOW

Mr. Rostow was born October 7, 1916, in New York City. He received a B. A. degree from Yale University in 1936; Ph. D. from Yale in 1940; attended Balliol College, Oxford, England, 1936-38, as a Rhodes Scholar.

His career as an educator began in 1940 when he became an instructor of economics at Columbia University. During the Second World War (1942-45) he served as a Major in the OSS. After the war Mr. Rostow joined the State Department as Assistant Chief of the German-Austrian Economic Division. He later returned to teaching, as the Harmsworth Professor of American history, Oxford University, England, 1946-47.

In 1947 he became the Assistant to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe. He returned to England in 1949 to spend a year at Cambridge University as the Pitt Professor of American history.

From 1950-1961 Mr. Rostow was Professor of Economic history at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and from 1951-1961 he was also a staff member of the Center for International Studies, M. I. T.

In January 1961 President Kennedy appointed Mr. Rostow as Deputy Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. He served in that capacity until December 1961 when he was appointed Counselor of the Department of State and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council, Department of State; in May 1964 the President appointed him to the additional duty of United States Member of the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) (with the rank of Ambassador). He served in these latter two capacities until early 1966, when President Johnson called him back to the White House as his Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, where he remained until January 20, 1969. In February 1969 Mr. Rostow returned to teaching, at The University of Texas at Austin, as Professor of Economics and History. Mr. Rostow is the Rex G. Baker Jr. Professor of Political Economy.

Mr. Rostow received the Order of the British Empire (honorary, military division)(1945), the Legion of Merit (1945), and the Presidential Medal of Freedom (with distinction)(1969).

He was a member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships, January 1969 to December 1971.

Member of the Elizabethan Club, New Haven; Massachusetts Historical Society; Cosmos Club; American Academy of Arts and Sciences; American Philosophical Society; Austin Council on Foreign Affairs .

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Mr. Rostow is the author of:

The American Diplomatic Revolution, 1947
 Essays on the British Economy of the Nineteenth Century, 1948
 The Growth and Fluctuation of the British Economy, 1790-1850,
 with A. D. Gayer and A. J. Schwartz, 1953, 1975
 The Process of Economic Growth, 1953, second edition, 1960
 The Dynamics of Soviet Society, with A. Levin and others, 1952, 1967
 The Prospects for Communist China, with others, 1954
 An American Policy in Asia, with R. W. Hatch, 1955
 A Proposal: Key to an Effective Foreign Policy, with M. F. Millikan,
 1957
 The Stages of Economic Growth, a Non-Communist Manifesto, 1960,
 second edition, 1971
 The United States in the World Arena, 1960
 (edited) The Economics of Take-off Into Sustained Growth, 1963
 View From the Seventh Floor, 1964
 A Design for Asian Development, 1965
 East-West Relations: Is Détente Possible?, with William E.
 Griffith, 1969
 Politics and the Stages of Growth, 1971
 The Diffusion of Power, 1972
 How It All Began, 1975
 The World Economy: History and Prospect, 1978
 Getting From Here to There, 1978
 Why the Poor Get Richer and the Rich Slow Down: Essays in
 the Marshallian Long Period, 1980
 British Trade Fluctuations, 1868-1896: A Chronicle and A
 Commentary, 1981 (Dissertation, 1940)
 Pre-Invasion Bombing Strategy: General Eisenhower's Decision
 of March 25, 1944, 1981
 The Division of Europe after World War II: 1946, 1981
 Europe after Stalin: Eisenhower's Three Decisions of March 11, 1953,
 1982
 Open Skies: Eisenhower's Proposal of July 21, 1955, 1982
 The Barbaric Counter-Revolution: Cause and Cure, 1983
 Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Foreign Aid, 1985
 The United States and the Regional Organization of Asia and
 the Pacific: 1965-1985 (1986)
 Rich Countries and Poor Countries: Reflections from
 the Past, Lessons for the Future (1987)
 Essays on a Half Century: Ideas, Policies, and Action
 (forthcoming)

Mr. Rostow is married to the former Elspeth Vaughan Davies.
 They have two children: Peter and Ann.

UT FACULTY - STAFF INFORMATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS Information Service Box Z, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712

Elspeth Davies Rostow, former dean of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at The University of Texas, holds the Stiles Professorship in American Studies and also is a professor in the LBJ School and in the Department of Government.

Her principal scholarly interest is the institutional analysis of American government.

Mrs. Rostow has held a number of administrative appointments since coming to UT Austin in 1969. She was acting director of the American Studies Program, 1970-71; chairman of Comparative Studies, 1972-74; acting dean, 1974-75, and then dean, 1975-77, of the Division of General and Comparative Studies, and dean of the LBJ School, 1977-1983.

Between July 1983 and July 1984, she and her husband, Dr. Walt W. Rostow, who holds the Rex G. Baker Jr. Professorship of Political Economy, were on leave from the University, lecturing in 34 countries around the world under auspices of the U.S. Information Service. During Oct. 1983, they also were Distinguished Fulbright Lecturers in India.

For the academic year of 1984-85, Mrs. Rostow was one of 13 scholars in the U.S. serving as a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar, an appointment that entailed presenting guest lectures at several out-of-state colleges and universities.

For more than a dozen years, she was chairman of a planning committee which brought to the campus national and international authorities from many fields to participate in symposia sponsored jointly by the LBJ School of Public Affairs and the LBJ Library and Museum.

Mrs. Rostow previously has been a director of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation, trustee of the College Entrance Examination Board,

2--UT--Elspeth Davies Rostow

Commission for a National Agenda for the Eighties.

Currently, she is a member of the American Enterprise Institute's Advisory Committee on Competing in a Changing World Economy, the Texas Philosophical Society and the board of directors of the Salzburg Seminar.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Barnard College, Mrs. Rostow earned an M.A. degree from Radcliffe College and a second M.A. from Cambridge University. She completed requirements for the Ph.D. degree, short of thesis, at Radcliffe.

She has a wide background in the social sciences and has taught at major universities in this country and abroad.

Her teaching career has included appointments at Barnard College, Sarah Lawrence College, the Salzburg Seminar in Austria, University of Zurich, Cambridge University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, American University and Georgetown University.

She has been a lecturer for the Department of State in Europe and formerly organized and conducted a "Seminar for Diplomats" for the State Department. She is a former lecturer for the Foreign Service Institute.

In addition, she has been a lecturer for the Air War College (1963-76), Army War College (1965, 1968 and 1969), National War College (1962, 1968, 1974, 1975), Industrial College of the Armed Forces (1961-65) and Naval War College (1971).

During World War II, Mrs. Rostow was a research associate with the Office of Strategic Services, 1943-45. She was the Geneva correspondent for the London Economist, 1947-49.

Her publications include "Europe's Economy After the War" (1948), "The Political Economy of Partnership" (in "America Now," 1968), "Realignment for Whom?" (in "The Coattailers Landslide," 1974), and articles, reviews and poems.

Mrs. Rostow is a native of New York City. She and her husband are the parents of two children, Peter Vaughan Rostow and Ann Larner Rostow.

###--ht

1985



Lyndon Baines Johnson Library

2313 Red River Street Austin, Texas 78705

CHARLES W. CORKRAN

Currently Assistant Director, Mr. Corkran has been with the Library since November, 1968. This followed a year's service as Director of the Archives Division, Texas State Library. Before that he was an archivist with the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library in West Branch, Iowa. Mr. Corkran holds an MA degree in history and a BA degree in government from The University of Texas at Austin. He is married and has a son and a daughter.

HOBBY, WILLIAM PETTUS, state official, broadcast executive; b. Houston, Jan. 19, 1932; s. William Pettus and Oveta (Culp) H.; m. Diana Poteat Stallings, Sept. 11, 1954; children: Laura Poteat (Mrs. John Beckworth), Paul William, Andrew Purefoy, Katherine Pettus. B.A., Rice U., 1953. With Houston Post Co., 1957-83; vice chmn. Channel Two TV Co., KPRC Radio Co., Houston, 1970-83, chmn., chief exec. officer, 1983—; chmn. bd., chief exec. officer Channel Five TV, Nashville, 1975—, Channel Four TV, Tucson, 1982—, KCCI-TV, Des Moines, 1985—, WESH-TV, Daytona Beach, Fla., 1985—; pres. H & C Communications, Inc., 1979-83, chmn. bd., chief exec. officer, 1983—; lt. gov., Tex., 1973—; Chmn. Nat. Conf. Lt. Govs., 1976-77; Parliamentarian Tex. Senate, 1959. Served to lt. (j.g.) USNR, 1953-57. Mem. Tex. Hunter and Jumper Assn. (dir. 1953—, pres. 1959-60). Houston Symphony Soc., Jefferson Davis Assn., Hobby Found., Catto Found., Houston C. of C. Office: State Capitol Austin TX 78711 Office: H & C Communications Houston TX 77056

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Austin Council on Foreign Affairs (ACFA) Board Members

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MR. BOB ARMSTRONG
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DEAN BILLYE BROWN
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5/17/88

LBJ LIBRARY
DISTINGUISHED LECTURERS

Prime Minister Harold Wilson	Spring 1971
Averell Harriman	December 7, 1972
Elliot Richardson	January 31, 1974
Sam Ervin	March 3, 1975
Henry Kissinger	November 7, 1977
Dean Rusk	March 10, 1978
Martin Blumenson	May 5, 1978
Clark Clifford	March 30, 1979
Wilbur Cohen	May 9, 1979
John Wickman	May 11, 1979
Matthew J. Bruccoli	November 1, 1979
Richard Fenno	April, 1980
Douglass Cater	October 29, 1980
H. Wayne Morgan	April, 1981
William Leuchtenberg	November 4, 1981
James Rowe	March 1, 1982
H. Wayne Morgan (USA 1880s exhibit speaker)	April 16, 1981
Allen Schick	April 28, 1982
Martin Blumenson	April 29, 1983
Virginia Durr (Evening With)	February 13, 1984
James L. Sundquist	February 17, 1984
George Reedy (Evening With)	March 7, 1984
Dean Rusk (Evening With)	April 16, 1984
David F. Powers	May 16, 1984
Horace Busby (Evening With)	September 17, 1984

Distinguished Lecturers

Page 2

John Gable Lewis Gould Kathleen Dalton	(speaking on Theodore Roosevelt)	October 15, 1984
John B. Connally (First Frank Erwin Lecturer)		October 29, 1984
Bess Abell (Evening With)		December 13, 1984
Madame Jehan el-Sadat		February 1, 1985
U. Alexis Johnson (Evening With)		March 6, 1985
Ramsey Clark (Evening With)		March 19, 1985
Charles B. MacDonald		May 9, 1985
John Kenneth Galbraith (Evening With)		December 6, 1985
Robert S. Strauss (Second Frank Erwin Lecturer)		December 12, 1985
Benjamin Netanyahu (Evening With)		February 14, 1986
General William C. Westmoreland (Evening With)		March 10, 1986
William P. Bundy (Evening With)		March 19, 1986
Liz Smith (Evening With)		April 17, 1986
Joseph A. Califano, Jr. (Evening With)		April 22, 1986
Eliot Wigginton (Evening With)		April 24, 1986
Barbara Jordan		May 7, 1986
Virginia Durr (Evening With) (Replaced by John Henry Faulk & Cactus Pryor presenting a sampling from "Dobie")		May 27, 1986

Distinguished Lecturers

Page 3

David M. Oshinsky (D.B. Hardeman Prize winner)	September 19, 1986
Ann Landers (Eppie Lederer) (Evening With)	September 29, 1986
David McCullough (Evening With)	October 22, 1986
Larry Temple (Third Frank Erwin Lecturer)	November 18, 1986
J. Patrick Moynihan (Evening With)	December 8, 1986
David & Julie Eisenhower (Evening With)	December 10, 1986
Chuck Robb (Evening With)	December 29, 1986
Brian Urquhart (Evening With)	February 16, 1987
Art Buchwald (Constitution symposium dinner speaker)	February 19, 1987
Robert Flynn (Evening With)	February 25, 1987
Barry Goldwater (Evening With)	March 5, 1987
Jack Anderson (Pearson exhibit opening guest speaker)	April 3, 1987
Joseph Biden (Evening With)	April 6, 1987
William Seale (Evening With)	April 21, 1987
Betty Ford (Evening With)	May 20, 1987
Robert Divine, Lewis Gould & Clarence Lasby (Evening With)	July 28, 1987

Distinguished Lecturers

Page 4

Liz Carpenter (Evening With)	August 27, 1987
Patricia Schroeder (Evening With)	September 15, 1987
Dan Fenn (Evening With)	September 30, 1987
Horace Busby (Fourth Frank Erwin Lecturer)	November 18, 1987
Horace Busby (Evening With)	November 19, 1987
Raymond Daum (Evening With)	December 9, 1987
Rosalynn Carter (Evening With)	February 16, 1988
Lawrence Wright (Evening With)	February 23, 1988
Michael Dukakis	February 26, 1988
Horace Busby (Evening With) (in Washington, DC)	March 7, 1988
Forrest McDonald (Evening With)	March 9, 1988
Lewis Gould	March 27, 1988
Lawrence O'Brien (Evening With)	March 30, 1988
Philip Bobbitt (Evening With)	April 4, 1988
John Kenneth Galbraith (Economics symposium keynote speaker)	April 14, 1988
Paul Light (DB Hardeman award winner)	April 20, 1988
Donald C. Bacon (Evening With)	April 21, 1988

Distinguished Lecturers

Page 5

William C. Westmoreland
(Korean War conference
keynote speaker)

May 11, 1988

FUTURE LECTURERS:

Evening with Robert Gates
May 26, 1988

The Washington Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Washington Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The Christian Science Monitor _____
New York Daily News _____
USA Today _____
The Chicago Tribune _____

THE DAILY TEXAN (AUSTIN)
Date 23 MAR 1988

CIA speaker encouraged by student turnout at talk

By **SUSAN BOREN**
Daily Texan Staff

More than 800 students packed into the Texas Union Building Ballroom to listen to and, in some cases, challenge the opinions of the Central Intelligence Agency's chief college recruiter Tuesday night.

Arthur Hulnick, CIA academic coordinator, spoke for more than two hours about college recruiting and CIA policy, devoting the last part of the lecture to a question-and-answer session.

"I am encouraged by the turnout and the interest this University obviously has in the CIA," Hulnick said.



Hulnick he said. "Some of our operations

Hulnick said the CIA does not break the law, does not assassinate people and does not conduct domestic surveillance.

"We are not an illegally run organization,"

require clandestine action, but nothing illegal."

Hulnick said the CIA is often a visible symbol that students protest against without understanding the agency's actual activities.

"Our visits have stirred protests among students that are opposed to the policies of the administration," he said. "But we're not the ones they should be protesting."

Hulnick said "in order to get things done," protesters should contact their congressmen.

"They'll really listen, they really will," he said.

Bill Fason — CIA subcommittee chairman for the Texas Union Student Issues Committee, which is presenting the symposium — said he expected Hulnick to "give the party line," but thought the speech would generate debate.

"That's why we brought him here," Fason said.

Fason said he encouraged all students to attend the other two days of the three-day symposium to hear alternate viewpoints about the CIA.

Visiting UT lecturer denies CIA recruiting

The Washington Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Washington Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Christian Science Monitor _____
 New York Daily News _____
 USA Today _____
 The Chicago Tribune _____
THE DAILY TEXAN (AUSTIN)
 Date ***23 MAR 1988***

By **SUSAN BOREN**
 © The Daily Texan, 1988

A Central Intelligence Agency officer working at the University as a visiting lecturer denied Tuesday he was directed to help recruit college students to work for the CIA, although an official document states otherwise.

James McInnis, who lectures at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, said he refers all students who request recruitment information to an authorized recruiter.

"I have the phone number [of the recruiter] and I'll give it to them," McInnis said. "I don't want to be in the recruitment loop at all."

McInnis is a participant in the Officers-in-Residence program, which drafts senior-level CIA officers to lecture and conduct research at universities, he said.

But a CIA document dated July 21, 1987, from Stanley Moskowitz, chairman of the CIA Training Selection Board, stated "the [Officers-in-Residence] program serves ... to enhance CIA's recruiting efforts" and "to counsel interested students on career opportunities with CIA."

Moskowitz could not be reached for comment.

McInnis said he had not received any directive from the CIA ordering him to recruit students and said that recruiting was not a part of his duties as a visiting lecturer.

"Nothing like that has passed by me. That's not what I'm here for," he said.

Arthur Hulnick, CIA academic coordinator, said McInnis has not received any orders from the CIA to recruit college students.

"I haven't talked with him, but I suspect he would say the same thing I would," Hulnick said. "It's OK to pass people on to recruiters, but not to try and indoctrinate them on the spot."

Hulnick, who oversees all CIA college recruiting, said UT student

interested in applying for jobs with the CIA should contact Kent Cargile in the Dallas branch and not pressure McInnis for information about career opportunities.

"Recruiting is a specific job. Any agency officer can tell you a little bit about his job, but recruiting is another matter," he said.

Jamie Otis, national coordinator of the Association for Responsible Dissent, said the conflict between the document and the "official line" does not surprise him.

"He's not just here to educate, to research, to inform," Otis said. "He was sent here to help the recruiting efforts."

Otis said the CIA should be expelled from the campus because "of this unabashed deceit."

"If they lie about this, what else do they lie about? How can we trust that they are just here on some kind of educational mission?," he asked.

Otis said that active CIA officers were bound by rules of conduct that prevents them from expressing points of view that vary from established CIA policy.

In an earlier interview, Hulnick said McInnis was "unqualified and unauthorized" to recruit college students.

Rally against CIA ends in violence

By SUSAN BOREN
Daily Texan Staff

A demonstrator protesting against the Central Intelligence Agency was handcuffed and dragged into a room in Beauford H. Jester Center after an anti-CIA rally turned violent Wednesday.

UT police Lt. Rollin Donelson said Robert Ovetz, government junior, was subdued after he attacked a student who was interviewing with the Central Intelligence Agency. The name of the interviewee could not be released, he said.

A "pushing match" had ensued between Ovetz and the interviewee on the second floor of Jester Dormitory, Donelson said, and when police attempted to separate them, Ovetz tackled the interviewee.

"That's when police stepped in. It had gone far enough," he said.

"Ovetz was much more volatile than the other guy. So the police restrained him," Donelson said.

After Ovetz was restrained, officers dragged him into a nearby room. Protesters jammed into the doorway but were forced back by police.

UT police blocked the closed door after Ovetz was taken inside and refused to admit reporters or other protesters.

Police then attempted to locate the interviewee to ask him if he wanted to press charges, Donelson said.

Ovetz said during the time he was held, he remained handcuffed and was told to stay quiet.

"They told me essentially to shut up or I'd be sorry," Ovetz said.

Donelson said the interviewee told officers he would not press charges, and police released Ovetz, who was arrested by UT police March 23 during another anti-CIA protest and charged with disruptive activity.

The charges are being handled administratively by the Office of the Dean of Students.

Ovetz, whose nose was bloodied in the struggle, said he bit an officer's finger after the officer put a hand in his face.

"They cuffed me and bent my arms behind my back almost to the point of breaking," said Ovetz, who added he will file charges against the UT officers involved.

"They can't get away with this," he said. "They can't drag me away, threaten me and then get off scot free. No way. I'm nailing these bastards."

Donelson said Ovetz did not require medical treatment after he was subdued, but one police officer, Jerry Jordan, was treated for minor cuts and bruises at Seton Medical Center and discharged.

"It's funny. It was supposed to be a peaceful rally, but when it turns violent, the only guys that are hurt are the police," Donelson said.

Ovetz said he thought the CIA interviewers escaped the throng by crawling through the ceiling to another room.

"They ran. They're out of here. I didn't see how they got out. Did you?" Ovetz asked.

UT police Capt. Leonard Young said CIA interviews were canceled for the remainder of Wednesday because of the confrontation.

"I guess they decided to let things settle down," Young said.

The anti-CIA rally began with a march up the West Mall to the Main Mall. While the protesters marched, they chanted "CIA off campus" and "No war, no CIA, no fascist U.S.A." and displayed posters reading "CIA is DOA" and "The CIA and UT — Partners in Crime."

The group of about 30 conduct-

ed a "teach-in" from the steps of the Main Mall featuring guest speakers and more chanting.

From there, the protesters and their audience, numbering about 150, marched to Jester Center and pounded on office windows and doors where CIA recruiters were interviewing.

Robert Church, a graduate of the University of Maryland, said the "anti-American" demonstration was damaging to freedom and democracy.

"I think they have every right to demonstrate. It's fine for them to protest policy, but this kind of rally degenerates quickly into violence," Church said. "Nobody wants that."

Church, who is the Students for America chairman in Maryland, said he has experienced "disruptive, unpositive" rallies on the University of Maryland campus.

"I came down here to look for members [for Students for America] and to tell these people that they are wrong. We need the CIA," he said.

The Washington Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Washington Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The Christian Science Monitor _____
New York Daily News _____
USA Today _____
The Chicago Tribune _____
The DAILY TEXAN (AUSTIN)
Date 31 MAR 1988

The Washington Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Washington Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Christian Science Monitor _____
 New York Daily News _____
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 The Chicago Tribune _____
THE DAILY TEXAN (AUSTIN)
 Date **23 MAR 1988**

Police arrest 2 students at speech

By **DANNY CALDERON**
Daily Texan Staff

A CIA official's speech at the Texas Union stirred up more than just heated argument when UT police arrested two UT students Tuesday night.

Miles Andrew McCauley, 19, and Robert Frank Ovetz were charged with disruptive activity after they refused to leave the Texas Union Ballroom during a speech given by Arthur Hulnick, academic coordinator for the CIA. McCauley, an engineering freshman, was released Tuesday night.

After the initial arrests, Ovetz, a government junior, also was charged with failure to identify himself after he refused to tell officers his name, said UT police Lt. Ronald Thomas. Ovetz was taken to Travis County Jail, Thomas said.

Witnesses said both men had fliers protesting possible CIA recruitment on campus.

Police said Union officials called police after McCauley was asked to stop handing out pamphlets at the speech and he refused to leave.

Ovetz walked up to officers in the ballroom while they were asking McCauley to leave.

"They were asked to cease handing out pamphlets. They didn't do that. Then they were asked to leave. They didn't do that either, so we arrested them," said one officer at the Union.

Thomas said an official of the Office of the Students told UT police before the arrests that students could not hand out pamphlets inside the Union because it might disrupt the speech. Students were free to hand out pamphlets outside the building, he said.

"I am filing a complaint against every officer here," Ovetz said as he was handcuffed and carried away by three officers. "I'm not violating any University rules. You're violating University rules."

The charge of failure to identify against Ovetz is a Class C misdemeanor punishable by a maximum fine of \$200.

"The disruptive activity charges will be handled administratively," probably by the Office of the Dean of Students. Thomas said.

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

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Page Page Page

SEP 30 1987

AUSTIN, TEXAS
AMERICAN-STATESMAN
M - 160,526
S - 191,206

Belief grows: Casey knew

There is a lot of controversy over Bob Woodward's new book, particularly the brief deathbed interview with CIA director William J. Casey in which Woodward says Casey admitted knowledge of the diversion of Iran arms sale money to the Contra rebels.

It couldn't have happened, for medical reasons, says one doctor. Casey's family also says the interview couldn't have happened. Actually, it hardly matters. The circumstantial evidence developed by official investigators leads almost inescapably to the conclusion that Casey knew.

The chairman of the House panel investigating the Iran-Contra affair says he believes Casey was "a primary actor" in the funds diversion. Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind., says he came to the conclusion gradually, since former White House aide Lt. Col. Ol-

iver North testified that the diversion was largely Casey's idea.

"Yes, I believe he was aware of the diversion," Hamilton said, adding that Casey had deceived him about the scheme in numerous conversations while Hamilton was chairman of the House Intelligence Committee.

He pointed to North's words in describing a "self-sustaining, off-the-shelf" covert action capability, "words that were not characteristic of a combat infantryman, and seemed to me more the vocabulary of a New York corporate lawyer," as Casey was.

Hamilton's Senate counterpart, Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, said he wouldn't be surprised if Casey were in on the diversion, but said that question will not be of primary importance in the committee's final report.

AUSTIN AMERICAN-STATESMAN (TX)
16 December 1986

FILE ONLY

U.S. aiding both Iran, Iraq?

Awire service story reports that the Central Intelligence Agency has been secretly supplying Iraq with intelligence to assist its bombing raids on Iran while the administration has been secretly selling arms to Iran to free U.S. hostages. This development, if true, could either demonstrate the incompetence of current U.S. foreign policy or reveal a Machiavellian cynicism at considerable variance with the administration's public posture.

The *Washington Post* account, written by Watergate-era reporter Bob Woodward, quoted an administration official as saying on Sunday that any intelligence assistance to Iraq was for "defensive" purposes, designed to keep either side from winning the war. This is in stark contrast to the content of a Nov. 13 speech by President Reagan, in which he spoke of how the administration opposed "the slaughter" of

the Iran-Iraq conflict. "We sought to establish communications with both sides . . . so that we could assist in bringing about a cease-fire and eventually a settlement," Mr. Reagan said.

Supplying arms to Iran, for whatever reason, could only enable it to kill more Iraqis. Supplying intelligence to Iraq at the same time could only enable that nation to kill more Iranians. That does not lead to an end to "the slaughter," or, once revealed, help establish communications with both sides or help bring about a settlement.

If true, it is either an example of the administration's inability to speak or act with a coherent voice or of the most despicable sort of cynicism, not to mention duplicity. In either event, it is not a development that will help U.S. foreign relations, either among its allies or among its current set of Middle-East enemies.

FILE ONLY

21 December 1985

Polygraph test order poses nettling problem for officials

The presidential order requiring government employees who have high-level security clearances to undergo lie-detector tests already is causing trouble. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, no less, says he would resign before agreeing to have his loyalty checked by submitting to a polygraph test.

Shultz' public denunciation of the program resulted in a veritable flood of words from the White House clarification machine, all of which made it more unclear how the presidential directive is to be carried out.

The problem as Shultz sees it is that the polygraph is not reliable. "From what I've seen," he told reporters, "it's hardly a scientific instrument. It tends to identify people who are innocent as guilty and misses some fraction of people who are guilty of lying. It is, I think, pretty well demonstrated that a professional spy or professional leaker can probably train himself or herself not to be caught by the test." He added that use of such tests as a "broad-gauged condition of employment seems to be to be questionable. That is my viewpoint."

The immediate problem for the White House is how to keep both Shultz and its lie-detector test, designed to weed out spies and news leakers. The first thing that happened was the disappearance of the news-leak segment of the program. White House spokesman Ed Djerejian claimed the program is aimed at catching spies, not chasing down leaks to reporters. That's not what the

White House was saying a week ago. Then, the program was to be aimed at both spies and news leakers.

Thursday, spokesman Larry Speakes said the program would be administered on a department-by-department basis under guidelines being worked out by a task force. One administration official suggested Shultz will have some say over how the program is carried out at the State Department. Another said that it would be highly unlikely that Shultz would be asked to take a lie-detector test unless he were suspected of espionage. It sounds as though Shultz won't be asked. But what of other officials who might react as Shultz did? Will whether they are made take the test or be fired depend on how valuable they are seen to be to the administration? Or what?

The CIA issued a statement defending the use of polygraphs, calling them the best deterrent to the misuse of sensitive information, and pointing out that thousands of intelligence community officials routinely take polygraphs in recognition of the need to protect secrets. And the polygraph does have its uses.

But if nothing else, Shultz' public threat to resign has at least focused White House attention on the very real problems with the presidential directive. It is too vague, too broad-based, too susceptible to misuse. The test ought to be limited, both in scope and in use, to the highest level, for security purposes only — and as only one of many anti-spying devices.

FILE ONLY

AUSTIN AMERICAN-STATESMAN
14 November 1984

CIA manual 'whitewash' should not be permitted

President Reagan believes that a slap on the wrists of some CIA employees involved in the production of the manual that advocated the assassination of Nicaraguan officials should end the matter. But it should not, and Congress should pursue its own investigation.

Before the election, Mr. Reagan said any government official involved in the preparation or approval of the manual would be dismissed. But now, after the election and after a sympathetic "investigation" by the Central Intelligence Agency's inspector general and the oversight board, that no longer holds.

Presidential orders dating back to 1975 have forbidden assassinations. The manual advocates "neutralizing" Sandinista officials, and almost no one does not understand what that really means. Yet the President now says, "neutralizing" means only removal

from office, much as "dismissal" of any CIA employee involved in the manual now means "disciplinary action."

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, is not buying the new line. "The inspector general repeatedly asserts that the manual did not intend what it clearly did intend," he said. "The report keeps saying, 'No, we didn't mean assassinate and, no, we didn't mean creating martyrs,' when, of course, that is exactly what they meant."

Both the investigators and the administration seem to think that playing word games will alter the facts and that, in Moynihan's words, removing the weekend privileges from some sergeants for a month will satisfy the President's earlier pledge and stop further investigations.

The Congress should not allow the administration to get away with a whitewash, almost an offhand dismissal, of an apparently serious violation of presidential policy and the orders of Congress. No one seems to know for sure just what the President wants the U.S. to do concerning the Sandinista regime. Still, if he wants any bipartisan support at all in his efforts in that region, Mr. Reagan will have to do better than emulate Vice President Bush's perusal of the dictionary in search of semantic loopholes. But as the chief executive plainly intends his latest statement to be his last word on the subject, the Congress should put on the pressure by conducting its own thorough probe of the manual.



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HEADLINE: Mr. Kosygin Shook Hands Too

BODY:

How many times these past few weeks have I read or heard that General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's plunge into the crowd on Connecticut Avenue to "press the flesh" was, for a Soviet leader, "unprecedented." Not quite.

The LBJ Library in Austin, Texas, contains a White House secretary's vivid notes on the 1967 "summit" meeting in Glassboro, N.J., between President Johnson and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin. The following is from the account for June 23:

"4:40 p.m. The president to front porch of the house -- facing barrage of cameras and press and large, large crowd with Chairman Kosygin beside him. Remarks -- giving report on what the two men had discussed. Chairman Kosygin then replied. The president then escorted him to his car and stood by the front steps of the house at the chairman's motorcade, and the chairman smiled and waved at the president. As the chairman's car reached almost the rear of the house, he responded to the screams of the crowd and got out of his car and, almost like the president does, went to the fences touching hands." BENJAMIN S. LOEB Bethesda

TYPE: LETTER

LEVEL 2 - 4 OF 4 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1987

December 1, 1987, Tuesday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 120 words

HEADLINE: PAPER DEBTS

BYLINE: By WILLIAM C. TROTT, United Press International

KEYWORD: People

BODY:

John Connally, the former Texas governor and Nixon Cabinet member, has given his historical papers to the LBJ Library at the University of Texas but there may be complications. Connally, who was wounded in the assassination of John Kennedy, donated the papers shortly before he filed for bankruptcy brought on by \$93 million in debts. There could be a legal controversy over whether Connally, 70, had a right to give the collection to the school or if he should have sold it to help pay the debts. His lawyer, Myron Sheinfeld, says the law prohibits individuals from donating paintings or other property to a museum within 90 days of filing for bankruptcy but that historical documents may fall into another category.



Lyndon Baines Johnson Library

2313 Red River Street Austin, Texas 78705

March 18, 1988

accept.

Mr. Robert M. Gates
Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Gates:

On behalf of the Austin Foreign Affairs Council and at the suggestion of its president, Bob Inman, it is my pleasure to extend this invitation to you to speak at the LBJ Library on May 26.

The format we propose is a presentation at 6:00 P.M., followed by a reception. If you are willing, we would then like to cap the evening with a small dinner party in the Library.

We will, of course, cover your expenses and try to make your time here interesting.

If you are receptive to this invitation, I will be delighted to work out the details with any member of your staff.

Sincerely yours,

Harry J. Middleton
Director

HJM:lam

