

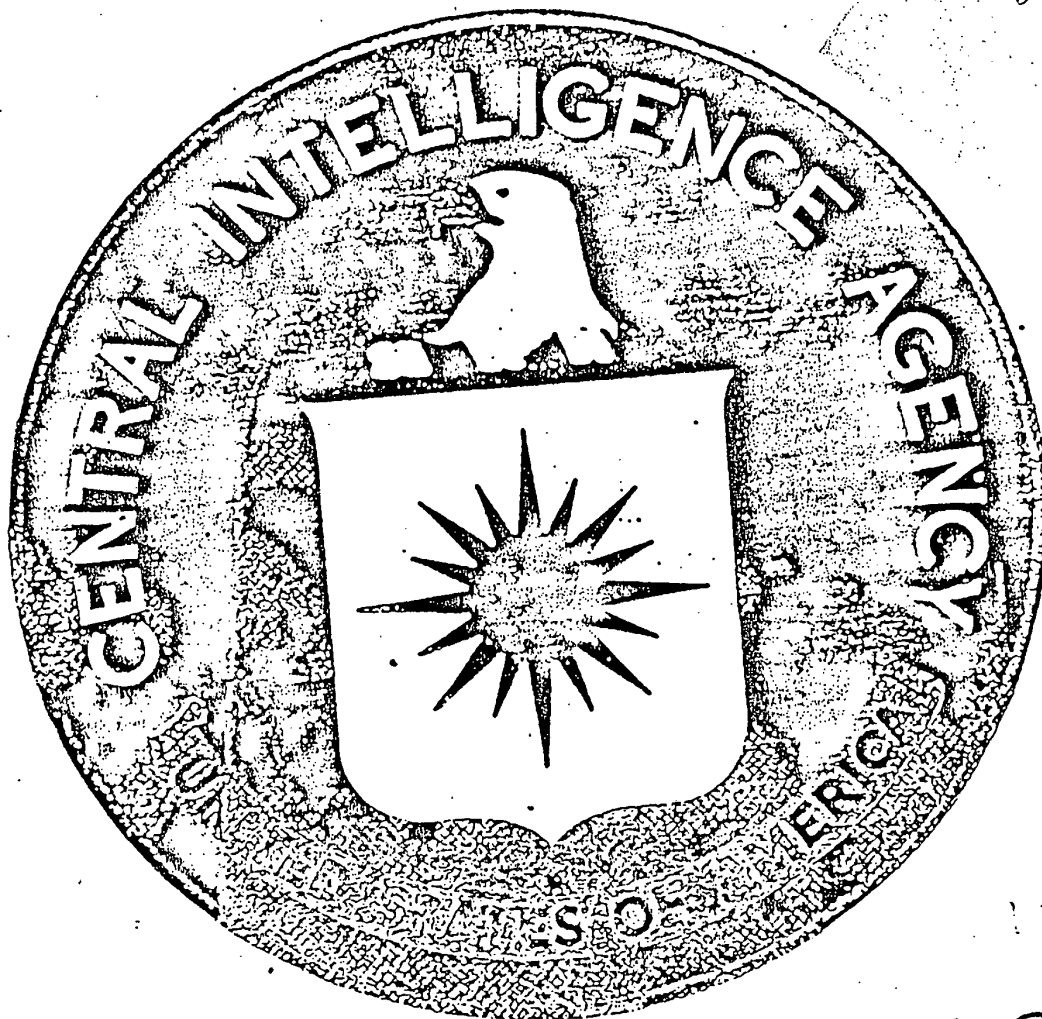
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ORGANIZING MANUAL

MADISON PSN

1986

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INTRODUCTION

This manual is the culmination of a two-year anti-CIA campaign on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus. The CIA has been a target of student protests since the 60s. The level and intensity of anti-CIA protests has fluctuated in close connection with disclosures and leaks concerning covert CIA activities. The latest round of protests was spurred for the most part by reports of the mining of Nicaraguan harbors by CIA operatives and by the publishing of the CIA Contra Manual and comic book. Large demonstrations confronting CIA recruiters occurred at Tufts University, Brown, Penn State, Ann Arbor, UC-Boulder, Madison and others in the spring and fall of 1985.

The purpose of this manual is to share the information we have gathered and to relate some of our experiences on campus. It is aimed specifically at education and action against the CIA on college campuses. The CIA manifests itself in a variety of ways on our campuses: recruitment of future CIA employees as operatives and researchers, experimental research projects within university departments, monitoring foreign students through undercover professors, and spying on student activities.

This manual can serve only as a starting point or addition to your current campaign. The different climates and circumstances on your campus and the current political climate specifically regarding the CIA should temper and influence your tactics.

The CIA will continue to be controversial, and disgruntled and disillusioned employees will continue to speak, but only through diligent work can we expose the CIA for what it is. With college campuses as a starting point, continued education and agitation against CIA presence can lead to greater public awareness of the role of this U.S. tool of intervention.

In Struggle,

Madison PSN

ORIGINS

The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) was established in June 1942 as the major intelligence organization of the United States. Its mission was to collect and analyze strategic information for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, although it also engaged in propaganda and paramilitary operations. In October 1945, president Truman formally dissolved the OSS, but the need for a postwar, centralized intelligence system was perceived by governmental officials. Debates ensued concerning which governmental department bureaus should control centralized intelligence operations and whether intelligence authorities should be civilian or military. In response to this policy debate, the Central Intelligence Group (CIG) was established in early 1946 and was directed to coordinate but not supplant existing departmental intelligence services.

The CIG operated under the authority of the National Intelligence Authority (NIA) which was composed of a presidential representative and the secretaries of War, State and Navy. The first director of the CIA was Navy Rear Admiral Sidney W. Sowers. Postwar intelligence and military operations remained closely linked.

The National Security Act of 1947, however, dismantled the NIA and its operating component, the CIG and established instead the National Security Council and the present Central Intelligence Agency. The 1947 act legislating the creation of an independent intelligence operation underscored the perceived importance of the range of ongoing intelligence activities. The CIA was charged with coordinating the nation's intelligence activities and correlating, evaluating and disseminating intelligence which affects national security. The National Security Act also made the CIA director responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods.

Supplemental legislation, the Central Intelligence Act of 1949, expanded the shroud of secrecy over the CIA. Now the agency was permitted to use confidential fiscal and administrative procedures and was exempted from many of the usual limitations on the expenditure of federal funds. Provisions of the act allowed CIA funds to be included in the budgets of other departments before being transferred to agency accounts, thus authorizing budgetary secrecy. The 1949 act also served to further protect intelligence sources and methods from disclosure and public scrutiny by exempting the CIA from having to make public knowledge its functions, officials, organizations, salaries or numbers of personnel employed. These dramatic increases in CIA budget allocations in the early 1950s quickly

prompted intense covert and overt activities, some of which are documented elsewhere in the pamphlet.

The CIA is not yet forty years old, yet its long list of activities testifies to the important role it plays in U.S. foreign policy initiatives throughout the world. Further, the link between U.S. intelligence gathering and the nation's military activities is one that cannot be ignored.

History of CIA Covert Activity at Home

The CIA commits crimes and hinders self-determination not only abroad but at home as well. Its invasion of privacy and its unabashed disregard for basic legal rights of freedom has manifested itself in a number of categories:

Student and Intellectual Groups

- * CIA use of "spotters" on hundreds of university campuses to aid in compiling informational files on scores of students so that a few, primarily foreign, can be selected for possible recruitment into the CIA (Church Committee Report, Center for National Security Studies Report).

- * CIA enlistment of university professors and use of university facilities on hundreds of campuses, such as the MKULTRA drug testing program and behavior modification program which alone involved 80 campuses. Often professors and students work on CIA contracts without being told they are CIA-sponsored (Church Committee Report, Center for National Security Studies Report).

- * CIA infiltration of student organizations such as the National Student Association, a federation of student governments at approximately 300 colleges and universities. Despite the NSA's liberal image, for more than a decade, the NSA worked in close connection with the CIA providing information on foreign student leaders, channeling financial support to pro-U.S. elements in Latin American student organizations, defending basic points of U.S. foreign policy at international student conferences and insuring that successors of retiring NSA officers would be willing to work with the CIA. In return, the CIA funded large amounts of the NSA's annual budget needs, the NSA received a 15-year lease on its office in Washington, D.C. rent free, and NSA officers were assured of draft exemptions (Students for a Democratic Society Report).

* CIA use of universities to train and provide cover for covert actions, such as the University of Miami which was used as a base for terrorist raids on Cuba in the 1960s and Michigan State University which furnished a CIA front for a technical assistance project through which CIA agents later trained Diem's Vietnamese security police (Church Committee Report, Center for National Security Studies Report).

* CIA infiltration of intellectual organizations such as the Congress of Cultural Freedom which was a large-scale recipient of CIA contributions and which played the same role among western intellectuals as the NSA played in international student politics (Students for a Democratic Society Report).

Labor

* CIA infiltration of labor groups such as Petroleum and Chemical Workers, Communications Workers, Newspaper Guild, and allegedly, the United Auto Workers. CIA agents find cover jobs to work from within unions. An "office employee" of a labor group made three trips to Belize in 1963 to aid in the overthrow of the Cheddi Jagan government (Students for a Democratic Society Report). Again, all of these operations are carried out without the knowledge or consent of people within the organizations except for a few leaders at the top.

60s Activists

* CIA infiltration of activist groups such as "Operation Chaos" which was established in 1967 by President Johnson and which ran for six years. Under the order of the president, the CIA spied on the anti-war movement and infiltrated domestic peace groups. The CIA compiled at least 7,200 files on U.S. citizens and entered at least 300,000 persons and organizations in a computer file. At least 32 wire taps, 32 buggings and 12 break-ins were implemented or carried out, none under judicial warrant (Center for National Security Studies Report).

Foreign Nationals in the U.S.

* CIA assistance or approval of harassment of foreign nationals in the U.S. by foreign agents and foreign secret police that the U.S. has trained and armed abroad. Iranian students in the U.S. were major targets of SAVAK, the Shah's secret police, and according to former State Department official Donald Ranard, at

least 85% of the KCIA's (Korean CIA) activities in the U.S. are "directed towards the intimidation of Korean residents in the U.S." In addition to Iran and Korea, other countries with repressive regimes such as Taiwan and South Africa also harass and spy on their citizens in the U.S. Midnight phone calls, threats against families, beatings, kidnappings, burglaries, attempts to close anti-government newspapers and radio stations, arson -- all to keep foreign nationals from becoming politicized in the U.S. and from speaking out against the repression in their homelands. Expulsion of foreign agents in the U.S. would mean similar treatment for CIA agents overseas (Center for National Security Studies Report).



STUDENTS GATHERING / NEW YORK

Students curiously gaze at one of the 20 coffins hanging around campus Wednesday as a protest to CIA recruitment of University students this week. The coffins represent the victims of CIA actions throughout the world.

Approximately 80 students protesting CIA recruitment gathered Wednesday on Eastcom Mall, some carrying banners and chanting "CIA off campus" and "Sl. Sl. Sandinista. No. No. CIA."

The demonstrators gathered in an attempt to show University students being recruited by the CIA the agency's "illegal activities" in Third World countries.

According to one protester, "Many engineers aren't even aware of the many activities the CIA is involved in."

CIA: Secret Police of our Own

During the second World War, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) was the major intelligence organization in the United States. Its mission was to collect and analyze strategic information for the Joint Chiefs of Staff although it also engaged in propaganda and paramilitary operations. On October 1, 1945, President Truman formally dissolved the OSS but there remained a strong sentiment that a postwar intelligence capability was needed. This sentiment evolved into the National Security Act of 1947 giving birth to the Central Intelligence Agency. The congressional hearings and debate prior to passage of the act reflected a concern expressed succinctly by Rep. Clarence Brown (R-Ohio):

I am very much interested in seeing the United States have as fine a foreign military and naval intelligence as they can possibly have, but I am not interested in setting up here in the United States any particular central policy (sic) agency under any president, and I do not care what his name is, and just allow him to have a gestapo of his own if he wants to have it.

Accordingly, the act included a clause which stated the CIA "shall have no police, subpoena, law enforcement powers, or internal security functions."

However, it did not take long for the CIA to violate its congressional charter. As early as 1953, the CIA engaged in domestic spying. This was confirmed in 1975 by then-CIA director William Colby in his response to an article published in the New York Times (12/21/74) charging the CIA with orchestrating "a massive, illegal domestic intelligence operation against the anti-war movement and other dissident groups." Colby's report to President Ford on December 26, 1974 confirmed that the CIA had compiled files on at least 9,000 U.S. citizens, and that a mail intercept program "was initiated in 1953" by the CIA. President Ford responded with Executive Order #11828 which established a commission on CIA activities within the United States. Known as the Rockefeller Commission, its task was to determine the extent of CIA spying within the U.S.

The commission included such notables as Nelson Rockefeller, Lane Kirkland and Ronald Reagan. The commission's report, issued in June 1975 revealed information regarding "Operation Chaos, a program established in 1967 by President Johnson. During the operation, 7,200 files were compiled on U.S. citizens, 300,000

persons and organizations were entered on computer files, 3,500 memorandums were prepared for internal CIA use, another 3,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and 37 such memorandums for the White House. Moreover, the commission's report concluded that its investigation on CIA activities within the U.S. "disclosed the use of 32 wire taps...32 instances of bugging...and 12 break-ins...None of these activities was conducted under judicial warrant."

CIA domestic surveillance has also been revealed through court cases. The American Civil Liberties Union filed against the CIA in 1972; the case revealed that from 1953 to 1973, the CIA photographed the addresses of more than two million letters, and opened more than 215,000 of them in New York City alone.

These activities by the CIA, which only comprise the tip of the iceberg, were conducted during a period when it was clearly a violation to do so. Unfortunately, that is no longer the case.

On December 4, 1981 President Reagan issued Executive Order #12333: United States Intelligence Activities. This order authorized the entire intelligence community, including the CIA, to infiltrate, manipulate and disrupt domestic organizations, even in the absence of illegal activity. In addition, the use of electronic and other means of surveillance are authorized, without warrants, whenever deemed necessary. The effects of this new policy have already been felt by people who have the nerve to speak out against U.S. foreign policy in Latin America, or are brash enough to provide sanctuary for refugees.

As the CIA continues to practice its bag of dirty tricks against the American people, we begin to get an inkling of what so many others in this world have lived with and struggle against. We must ask ourselves the question:

Has the CIA become Reagan's gestapo?

COMMON ARGUMENTS

In your campaign to educate people about CIA activities or when soliciting the university administration to ban the CIA from recruiting on campus, you will face a variety of arguments supportive of the CIA or critical of the tactics you are using. It is necessary that you be prepared to counter these arguments with hard facts and sound reasoning. By anticipating the opposition's argument you present a stronger case and are better able to set the terms of the debate. Through a process of systematically refuting counter-arguments, you gain ground while educating the public about the true role and function of the CIA.

The following is a short summary of some of the arguments for and against CIA activities, function and recruitment.

1. The activities of intelligence gathering are necessary for the security of our nation. Our country has engaged in intelligence activity since the earliest days of its founding. The bulk of the activities of the CIA are benign. The covert activities represent a small fraction of its total work.
2. The CIA is necessary to defend our country against the influence of the KGB. The Soviets engage in espionage and for the U.S. to limit this option would cripple seriously our global influence and national security.
3. No branch of the federal government has even questioned the legality of the CIA, despite what may have been legal or moral infractions. The CIA is subject to congressional committee review as well as that of the judiciary and executive branches of government. The proper route for CIA reform is through this system of "checks and balances" and through representatives in the House and Senate.
4. Covert action is used as an alternative to more destructive or costly options. Limiting covert actions will only force the U.S. to use more overt actions, namely military intervention leading to greater conflict and less success.

The CIA on Campus

1. Placement services are valuable to students and enjoy student-wide support. Our universities should not provide access to some employers and then provide it to others on an arbitrary basis. It is not possible to draw lines between acceptable and unacceptable users.
2. We are bound by the principles of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to allow the CIA to use our placement services. If we open recruitment options to one employer, we must be open to all.
3. It is a student's First Amendment right to freely engage in discussion with a CIA recruiter. This right should not be abridged to suit the ideology of a minority.
4. The university or college campus is a source of the most accurate and thoughtful information coming out on issues relating to national security. It is only natural that the CIA should use this resource.
5. College campuses produce the best and the brightest. The CIA should have access to the best possible applicants so that the organization does not become second-rate. Rather than opposing the CIA, we should fight for qualified and responsible personnel.
6. The CIA's presence on campus gives those who oppose its actions a forum to educate the public. Removing the CIA from campus would limit and stifle discussion and debate.
7. To be critical of the CIA is to be a Soviet dupe. Go back to Russia. America -- love it or leave it.

This is a partial list of the arguments you will face. It points to the preparation necessary in conducting an anti-CIA campaign. It proves that one needs a sophisticated analysis of the role of the CIA and the U.S. in the world. Without an overview of the role of the U.S. throughout the world, it is impossible to argue against CIA presence on our campuses.

TACTICS

After even a short perusal of the historical record, it becomes all too obvious that the CIA is involved in many objectionable and despicable activities throughout the world. But what can you do against an international ring of high-tech secret agents? The most important, and seemingly obvious, thing any person can do is to educate oneself and learn the truth behind the CIA. Simple (and cliched) as it may seem, this may be the most effective tool against an institution that thrives on secrecy, disinformation, and deceit. By educating oneself and others, it will be possible to drag the CIA (and the mystic surrounding it) out into the light where it can wither and die like the vampire that it is.

There are many different tactics that can be used to increase people's awareness of the reality behind the CIA and to handle situations where you are confronted with one of the CIA's many manifestations, such as on-campus recruitment. Through the struggles of thousands of students and responsible citizens world-wide against the CIA, and other perpetrators of injustice, a variety of tactics have been developed. The following list, which is by no means exhaustive, describes some of the myriad of methods of action available to you to use against the CIA. Not all of these will be appropriate for you, depending on the specifics of your own community, and this list is meant more to get your imagination flowing than to give you direction or instructions.

- * Again, educate yourself to be able to explain things to friends, family, other students, etc.
- * Publicly condemn CIA activities and abuses in contemporary international affairs via individual vocal dissensions, "letters to the editor", newspaper articles, speeches, and demonstrations.
- * Confront and question administrators, recruiters, recruitees, and the cops protecting them, about the CIA's validity, value, and purpose.
- * Check ROTC and other departments for classes related to intelligence, the history of the CIA, and other aspects of this issue. Attend these classes and LET YOUR VOICE BE HEARD!

- * Distribute leaflets telling passers-by that killer spies are recruiting in a nearby building (whether they are or not!) Make 'em think a little.
- * Distribute lots of leaflets explaining the CIA's activities in other peoples' countries, its history and structure, the purpose of recruitment, and the vital role of the University in the CIA's operations.
- * Research and expose the history of the CIA in the student movement, on your campus, and in your city. (i.e. the Red Squad, the University police, etc.)
- * Expose known or past informants or accomplices within the administration, Regents, faculty, and community.
- * Expose research projects, their sponsors, and the researchers involved that contribute to the CIA's efforts. (Intelligence gathering technology, psychology+brain-washing, drugs like truth serums or LSD, high-tech communications, weapons, and tools, etc.)
- * Make appointments with recruiters in order to debate, harass, and/or take up their time. This is also an effective means for carrying out a citizens arrest of the recruiter for violations of international law. If you can get in to see the recruiter, try dumping blood or a cream pie on him/her, or maybe handcuff the agent to a table or yourself. Be Creative!
- * Do a petition drive to obtain favorable resolutions against current and future recruiting or research from student groups, the student government, faculty senate, and other groups.
- * Place "war crimes" and other dramatic posters at recruiting sites. Possible ideas include photos of victims of the Contras, assassinated foreign leaders, Castro with an exploding cigar, etc. SEE GRAPHICS SECTION FOR MORE IDEAS.
- * Set up literature tables next to recruiting tables or outside recruiting offices. This is a good idea whether the recruiters are from the CIA, Marines, DOW, or GE, and it

gives you the opportunity to attempt to discourage potential recruits in a (hopefully) non-confrontational manner.

- * Set up a mock recruitment table with glitzy literature that says what a really great job it is to be a secret agent. The travel! The adventure! The benefits! The senseless slaughter of innocents!
- * Write graffiti about the CIA on chalkboards, desks, bathroom walls, buildings, etc.
- * Picket recruiting areas. You can usually find out where they'll be and they should never be allowed on campus without some attempt at organizing a show of resistance at the recruitment site.
- * Stage guerilla theatre operations like having one of your comrades dress up and pretend to be a really right-wing pro-CIA college republican so that the onlookers will see how bad they are by example.
- * On a more serious note, another guerilla theatre idea is the mock "death-squad" abduction~~+~~assassination of a speaker or dissidents by masked "agents".
- * Simulate CIA victims by stuffing dummies and hanging them from trees, administration buildings, etc., with signs on them that say "I was a Chilean coffee farmer who just wanted some land, until the CIA..."
- * Have a silent, candlelit vigil for the victims of the CIA's activities.
- * Wear a sign on your back as you go about your business or wear a button that makes a clear statement about the CIA.
- * Stand on a corner with a sign about the CIA and answer questions.
- * Hold teach-ins (a series if possible) before and during their recruitment drives to educate people more and to

"prepare the ground", as it were, by making their presence an issue of public debate. Teach-ins are also a good place to suggest and discuss plans for action. (Discussion of tactics, non-violence training, etc.)

* Hold a war crimes trial. These can be great guerilla theater with a stage, legal paraphernalia, a wigged judge, the prosecutor (the People), and a defendant dressed as an agent. This can also serve as an educational tool since the defendant will be able to show the arguments used to defend the CIA, and then for the prosecutor to show how ridiculous they are by shooting them with well-reasoned, persuasive arguments and simple statements of fact.

* War crimes trials are also a good forum for describing the connections between the CIA and other groups both in the university and world-wide -- for example, have a trial of the CIA, Reagan, CBS, the Moral Majority, and Bob "Blowtorch" D'Aubuisson, in Abstentia.

* Hold speaking forums and rallies drawing sufficient numbers into the recruiting area to indirectly stop or disrupt the recruitment process.

* Hold non-obstructive sit-ins at recruiting sites, leaving a pathway cleared for recruits.

* Hold obstructive sit-ins at recruiting sites to actually prevent recruiting. These can be passive, where the recruit or others can pass if they use force, or they can be more active where recruits or others using force to pass will be met with counter-force by those sitting-in.

* Hold obstructive or non-obstructive sit-ins at administrations offices to pressure for the cancellation of recruiting.

* Hold obstructive sit-ins around automobiles and/or campus entrances to prevent recruiters and/or police from entering or to prevent police cars or paddy wagons containing arrested students from leaving.

- * Tip over recruiting tables, or spill coffee, or sieze their literature and leave.
- * Remove recruiters and/or police from campus by force or threat of force.
- * Organize a student strike until the administration stops allowing the CIA to recruit on campus.
- * Appeal to the Attorney General of your state to take action to stop the criminal activities of the CIA and arrest them.
- * Stage a Public Debate on the issue of free speech and the CIA's right to recruit on campus. Invite them to send a representative, and publicized it well, when they don't show up, say how that proves that they really aren't all that interested in democracy and are a secretive organization. When they don't show you can have one of your people dress up like an agent and debate his side which will give you the chance to show how ridiculous their arguments are.
- * Call the recruitees the night before their appointment and give them misinformation about the location, place, time, etc.
- * Throw smoke bombs, stink bombs, and burning cow manure into the ventilation ducts at the recruitment site and/or at the recruiters.
- * Create diversions that will draw police away from the recruitment site. Be creative.
- * Have a War Chest tour and march to different local businesses and institutions that help the CIA or are similar to them in some way.

Of course these are only a few of the possible types of action you might feel it is appropriate to take on your campus. Judge the situation in your own community as objectively as possible and be careful when involved in activities of questionable legality.

EXCERPTS FROM:

"GENERAL POLICY - USE OF UNIVERSITY FACILITIES - BOULDER CAMPUS 1979"
AND A C.I.A. COMMENTARY

Published by Community In Action (C.I.A.)

(October 7, 1985)

(all italics are ours, not in original)

I.D. "...the University may grant use of its facilities...to...federal agencies... whose activities are compatible with the broad educational mission of the University when such use does not conflict with University programs."

OUR COMMENTARY:

Many Central Intelligence Agency activities are and have been incompatible with the broad educational mission of the University and they conflict with University programs in many ways, including: illegal infiltration, surveillance and harassment of individual faculty and students and their organizations in the United States and abroad; violation of academic freedom, freedom of speech and freedom of thought in the U.S. and abroad; extreme violations of democratic, civil and human rights of faculty, staff and students in the U.S. and abroad; murder, torture and rape of faculty, staff, students, scholars and administrators of high schools and universities in many countries. The capacity of our faculty to research, to teach and to deepen the scholarly knowledge has been brutally interfered with every time a reputable scholar anywhere in the world and his or her work have fallen victim to CIA-directed, CIA-funded, violent operations. Many formerly flourishing universities have been physically attacked, closed down, converted to barracks or put under strict military control as a result of CIA activities, violating the mission and life of these institutions. See some cases on the reverse page.

VI. "Assuming responsibility for the use of University Boulder Campus facilities includes protecting the right of speakers to be heard, the rights of the University community to hear speakers and the reputation of the University as a center of free speech and scholarly inquiry."

OUR COMMENTARY:

We absolutely support this rule; we respect all First Amendment rights on our campus, including the right to hear speakers or be heard; however, recruitment activities by an external agency, using University facilities and services, is not a First Amendment right, it is a privilege the University extends to external agencies and persons; we do not question the right of the CIA, or any other agency or person to speak and be heard at CU. However, we challenge the CIA's use of our institutional facilities to recruit people to commit or help commit many well-documented crimes. We debate the CIA every year at the World Affairs Conference and elsewhere. We think such debates provide the proper limit for CIA presence in our campus.

IX.D. "University Boulder Campus facilities may not be used in ways which interfere with the University's own teaching, research, administrative and service activities. Illustrative but not definitive of such kinds of interference are the following:
1. Violence 2. Damage to property ... 5. Special events or scheduled programs which by their nature would interfere with academic, administrative, or operational functions of the University."

OUR COMMENTARY:

CIA covert activities are premeditated, many are illegal acts of violence. Many of its special operations have perpetrated major property and human damage on entire nations. Many of its covert and overt programs, by their nature, interfere with the academic functions, freedom of inquiry in teaching and research on this and all other universities. See reverse page.

IX.G. "After a full hearing before the Committee on the Use of University Facilities...use of facilities may be denied to individuals or organizations whose activities on this campus or elsewhere have established a pattern of causing interference with University activities, property damage or personal injuries."

OUR COMMENTARY:

Many CIA activities demonstrate an established pattern of causing interference with this and other universities' activities, and have caused massive property damage and personal injuries. Readily available documents list some of these activities. The CIA today constitutes a clear and present danger to innumerable educational institutions around the world. See reverse page.

- IN THE UNITED STATES:
- Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/03/13 : CIA-RDP90-00530R000701680026-7
 - CIA COVERT OPERATION "WOLFGANG". Carried out in the late 60's. Used (abused) unsuspecting faculty and students in mind-bending experiments at several U.S. Universities.
 - OPERATION "CHAOS". Infiltration, surveillance and disruption of legitimate U.S. student organizations exercising their constitutional rights of dissent in relation to the war in South East Asia. Mid-60's.
 - DESTRUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION. The CIA infiltrated, bank-rolled and controlled this organization from the 1950's until exposed in 1967, causing it to become completely discredited and crippled. It was, at one time, one of the strongest and most respected student organizations in the world.
 - POISONING THE PRESS. The CIA deliberately and systematically plants false stories in the foreign press in order for them to be picked-up and published in the U.S. press unaware of its source and falsity. This has seriously poisoned scholarly inquiry and research on a very broad range of subjects.
 - CIA ILLEGAL MAIL INTERCEPT PROGRAM. For decades, the CIA has intercepted the correspondence of thousands of U.S. scientists and other scholars with their colleagues around the world, creating a chilling effect on free inquiry and the scholarly exchange of information.

IN NICARAGUA:

- THE CONTRA WAR. In direct violation of U.S. Law (Boland Amendment), the CIA has trained, equipped and directed mercenaries to engage in terrorist activities against the people of Nicaragua. Among those targeted for attack have been literacy teachers and *brigadistas* (young volunteer instructors), university faculty and students, health workers and clinics, child care centers and farm cooperatives. Of the 10,000 Nicaraguans killed since the CIA war was launched, HALF of those killed were children.

IN EL SALVADOR:

- THE CIA'S HAND IN THE DEATH SQUADS. The CIA founded *ORDEN*, the most notorious death squad in El Salvador. The CIA was actually involved in setting-up and running the entire state security system, which has been responsible for the assassination of over 50,000 persons since 1979, including thousands of students and faculty. In 1980, the National University of El Salvador was attacked by the security forces, closed down and converted into army barracks until this year, when it was re-opened. The University suffered almost total destruction of its facilities, including the library, laboratories and classrooms. The national teachers union, ANDES, has been subjected to the assassination of its leaders, the bombing of its offices, and the torture and murder of hundreds of its members.

IN CHILE:

- THE CIA SPONSORED OVERTHROW OF THE DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT OF SALVADOR ALLENDE, 1973. The result: 30,000 killed in the first month, one million exiled. All freedoms and democratic institutions abolished, including congress, the free press and political parties. All public universities were closed and then put under strict military rule. Faculties were purged. Thousands of students were imprisoned. The curriculum in Social Sciences was decimated. Books were burned and banned. The installed dictatorship continues to this day.

IN GUATEMALA:

- THE CIA SPONSORED OVERTHROW OF THE DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT OF JACOBO ARBENZ, 1954. The result: hundreds of thousands of citizens, mostly indians, killed. Guatemala has experienced a third of a century of un-interrupted military dictatorships, considered by Amnesty International to be one of the worst offenders against human rights in the world. Half of the faculty of the National University in Guatemala City have been murdered or driven into exile.

IN MEXICO:

- THE CIA-ASSISTED TLATELOLCO STUDENT MASSACRE, 1968. When a mighty student movement erupted in Mexico in 1968, with demonstrations of over one million people in downtown Mexico City, the CIA helped train the military unit, *Brigada Olimpia*, which attacked a large student rally in the Plaza of the Three Cultures in Tlatelolco, Mexico City. Over 1000 students were killed, and many more were taken away to clandestine prisons. The repercussions of this repression echoed throughout the entire country's educational system.

FOR MORE INFO. CONTACT COMMUNITY IN ACTION, UMC 186. PHONE: 492-5110