



PERISCOPE

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Intelligence and Deception Successful For D-Day Assault, Kirkpatrick Tells AFIO

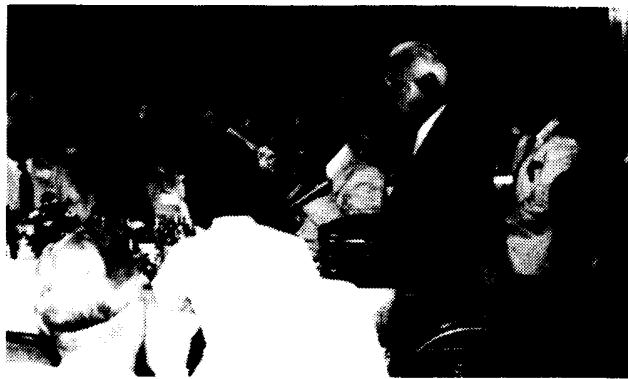
Allied intelligence estimates of the German order-of-battle expected to confront the landings on Normandy Beach on June 6, 1944, were ninety percent accurate, according to Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, an intelligence officer for the D-Day landings. Speaking at the AFIO Flag Day luncheon at Bolling AFB, the former CIA official noted that "There were not many surprises as to what was to be faced... Only one German brigade was present that had not been anticipated, and it was pretty quickly ground up."

In recounting the role of intelligence in the planning of the assault, Kirkpatrick evaluated the product as "Quite good; I won't say perfect." One surprise was the total acceptance by the Germans of the allied deception plan known as FORTITUDE. The plan, designed to mislead the Germans as to Allied intentions, led them to wait for "the real thing," the phantom army created by deception planners. "They were watching for a man called George Patton," the presumed commander of the invading force the Germans anticipated elsewhere on the French coast. "They were watching constantly for signs of Patton, of signs of a great armored buildup." As a result, German reserves remained uncommitted during the first stages of the invasion in which Allied casualties were "ghastly," according to Kirkpatrick.

Fifty percent of the men landing on Omaha Beach died, he said, and it was only through "intense heroism" of the men on the beaches and supporting naval gunfire that the beachhead was held. "It was far from a sure thing, it wasn't assumed to be a sure thing either by the planners or the leaders."

Intelligence collection prior to the landings, the speaker explained, ranged from determining the operational status of new, undeployed German weaponry to the weather. Noting that the initial landings had been delayed a day due to bad weather, Kirkpatrick gave particular credit to the British Air Marshal who served as Eisenhower's weatherman. The officer had predicted a June 6th break in the bad weather for 24-36 hours only. "He was absolutely right. It was an incredible weather prediction; That's exactly what happened."

"Everything had been done," Kirkpatrick explained, "to discover everything about the Germans that could be known in advance." He paid tribute to members of the French resistance, over 25,000 of whom were executed by the Nazis, and to low-flying aerial reconnaissance



Lyman B. Kirkpatrick

pilots. "We had practically taken pictures of everyone of them."

One little known factor was the possibility the Germans would use gas. In anticipation of this, Kirkpatrick said, "Every soldier landing on the beaches was wearing impregnated clothing—clothing which had been impregnated against gas, was carrying a gas mask and had been trained to immediately put on that gas mask in case of attack."

In introducing Mr. Kirkpatrick, former AFIO president John F. Blake, paid tribute to the speaker's contributions to intelligence. In addition to his service with CIA from 1946 to 1965, and his appointment there as the first Executive Director, Kirkpatrick chaired the Eisenhower administration's Departmental Procedures Study Group which endorsed the centralization of military intelligence analysis. "He is one of the fathers of DIA," Blake noted.

**SPECIAL
CONVENTION ISSUE
10th Annual Convention
and Election Supplement
Included With This Issue**

Election Procedures and Proposed Changes to the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws

(Last of a three-part series)

**by Richard W. Bates,
Member of AFIO's Board of Directors**

Printed separately in this issue of *Periscope* is a Resolution adopted unanimously by the full Board of Directors at their June 14 meeting which proposes changes to the AFIO Articles of Incorporation. The reasoning for each change is discussed in the resolution. That Resolution must now be accepted by two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by members present or represented by proxy at an annual or special meeting.

Proposed changes to the By-Laws of the Association are also printed in this issue of *Periscope*. These changes have been adopted unanimously by the full Board for implementation after the next convention, providing the changes to the Articles are accepted by the membership. The changes must be ratified by a majority of the members eligible to vote and present or represented by proxy at an annual or special meeting.

Also included in this *Periscope*, in the convention package, is a combination ballot and proxy form. (Only Full members are eligible to vote.) You are asked to vote for, or against the Resolution. If you vote for the Resolution you are then asked to vote for, or against, the changes to the By-Laws. This ballot is also a proxy because our Articles of Incorporation require it. Also, because the By-Laws call for nominations to the Board from the floor of a convention, we must make provision for any such nominations. You may authorize someone at the Convention to change your votes in favor of floor nominations if you wish.

The general philosophy of the changes is that rules for our organization should be general in nature. To unnecessarily restrict the Board of Directors and the Officers in carrying out their responsibilities is not in the best interest of the Association. For instance, detailed policy instructions for Nominating and Resolution Committees can, and should be made by the appointing authority and made known to the members in the pages of *Periscope*.

Most members who commented on our present rules either stated, or implied that nominations of Board members should not be made from the floor of the Convention. The Board accepted the idea that nominations should be made prior to the Convention, then a ballot offered to all Full members to be returned to Headquarters prior to the Convention. Only the results of the balloting would be announced at the Convention. The changes establish this procedure.

A strictly secret ballot was considered. The Board felt that because of a need for a proxy, an absolutely secret ballot would be impractical. On the other hand, how individuals cast their votes need not be public knowledge. The Board therefore opted for a ballot which would be authenticated by the Headquarters staff, then turned over to an Election Committee at the Convention for a tally, charging all concerned to assure the integrity of individual ballots.

Most everyone involved suggested doing away with proxies. But the fact is, we need them. There is a provision in the revised rules to allow for urgent business to be raised at the Convention and voted on. Consider the possibility of a move in Congress, just as the Convention opens, to do away with the Intelligence Community. We would not want to wait a year to pass a Resolution voicing our concern. Without a proxy for such urgent business, active members who cannot attend the Convention will have no voice.

The Board opted to fill all eleven vacancies on the Board at this Convention, then, using the authority of the revised rules, designate newly-elected members terms as one, two or three years, based on the number of votes received. The Board felt that restricting the number of vacancies to be filled would unduly restrict the influx of new names to the Board.

Minimum qualifications for Board members and Officers, like three years in the organization, and restrictions on the number of terms they may serve, were discussed. In the words of our Founder, Dave Phillips, "...Don't impose restrictions on who can be an officer or Board member. It's hard enough now to get people to volunteer to take an active part." John Davis commented that it would be foolish not to be allowed to put someone like Bob Inman on the Board just because he had not been a member two or three years. To make it mandatory that the Secretary or Treasurer not be allowed to serve consecutive terms would make continuity in these vital functions difficult.

Establishing a specific number of nominees like two for every vacancy, dictating geographic distribution, and establishing Board positions to be filled according to previous organizational affiliation were all rejected because the Board is convinced that this kind of restriction would make filling the Board next to impossible. Nominating committees can be directed to address the balance of the Board with regard to former affiliation, and indeed they have been in every year that I have been involved. Geographic distribution of the Board members could create a Board which cannot properly function. Our Board is a very active one in quarterly meetings. It could not be so unless a large number attend each meeting. Travel costs to our members could prohibit adequate participation in these meetings and we are not yet rich enough to pay their way.

There are a number of minor changes to the Articles and By-Laws which should cause little or no discussion. These include the change in the name of the registered agent, making the By-Laws consistent with the Articles of Incorporation, and syntax corrections.

There are some changes which are minor in nature and inserted at this time to bring the rules in line with actuality or to ease administration of the organization. These include requiring the Board to act on all new

Proposed Changes to the Association By-Laws

The following changes to the By-Laws of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers have been adopted unanimously by the Board of Directors and is submitted to the Membership for ratification.

Change paragraph A.3., of Article I to read as follows:

3. Provide speakers and writers from the membership of the Corporation for lectures and discussion groups, panels, and other forums conducted by the electronic media which involve the conduct of intelligence as a function of the United States Government.

Rationale: Remove the phrase about public media as this specific emphasis is not needed.

members and requests for renewals, legitimizing the use of the By-Laws to determine the size of the Board, making sure that the new Board elects officers for the coming year, and removing words and phrases which were necessary when the Association was founded.

Then there are the major changes which alter the way we do business in elections and meetings. They are complex and interlocking. They must be accepted or rejected as a whole.

The Board decided, again unanimously, that it would be proper to offer the changes as a single package requiring a vote for or against rather than voting article by article, paragraph by paragraph. Also, because so many of the major changes in the By-Laws depend upon acceptance of the new Articles of Incorporation, you are asked to vote for or against them only if you voted for the changes to the Articles. Indeed, the major changes to the By-Laws cannot be made unless the Articles are changed.

It will not be easy to follow the changes recommended unless you compare them carefully with the existing Articles and By-Laws printed in your 1984 Membership Directory. I suggest you mix yourself a drink, then take an hour for a paragraph by paragraph comparison to assure yourself that the Board has indeed made changes which will give every Full member a vote on Association issues.

The rules we work by were originally written for "...a small group of close friends..." as Dave Phillips put it. Since then the Organization has changed. While I think we are all still friends, we are no longer a small group of personal friends. As you read the rules and make your comparison you will find places where words are redundant, or which really no longer apply. The Board realizes this, but opted against further changes at this time. We have addressed the major issue—one Member one vote—and a few minor issues which need quick attention. I will propose to the new Board, at the Convention, that we appoint a committee to take a long look at the rules—two years or more—to come up with a major re-write for some future convention. All members who wish may participate in that effort.

I trust that this series of articles has been helpful to you in following the thoughts and actions of your Board of Directors over the past year with regard to changes in the way we will do business. After the initial show of interest, little has come through the mails. I would appreciate any comments you might have. I will also be pleased to answer any questions you may have about these articles, or the changes the Board proposes to our Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws.

Change paragraph A.6., of Article I to read as follows:

6. Provide assistance to Congressional Committees and individual Members of Congress on their request on intelligence matters.

Rationale: Add the phrase, "... on their request ..." to emphasize that AFIO is not a lobbying organization."

Change paragraph A., of Article II to read as follows:

A. Any adverse actions by the Board of Directors under paragraph G or H of Article VI of the Articles of Incorporation shall be taken only after receipt of recommendations from the President.

Rationale: To change paragraph identification to coincide with changes made in the Articles of Incorporation.

Change paragraph A.1., of Article IV to read as follows:

A. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than fifteen (15) nor more than twenty-one (21) members. Directors will be elected by Full members of the Association. The number of nominees receiving a plurality of votes cast for the number of vacancies will be elected. Tie-breaker procedures will be determined by the sitting Board of Directors.

Rationale: New paragraph A. replaces old paragraph A.1. It changes the upper limit of Board membership from twenty to twenty-one. It removes the requirement for Board members to be elected by Full members "... voting in person or by proxy at the National Convention, ..." saying now that, "... Directors will be elected by Full members of the Association." The election procedures are addressed in Article VII. Tie-breaker procedures are moved from paragraph A.2. to this, more appropriate, location.

Remove paragraph A.2., of Article IV.

Rationale: Old paragraph A.2. is removed and its contents moved to new paragraph A., and new paragraph B. The statement about Board responsibilities is removed because it appears in the Articles of Incorporation, Article IX, paragraph A.

Change paragraph B., of Article IV to read as follows:

B. The Board of Directors shall elect its own Chairman. Subject to the approval of the whole Board, the Chairman shall appoint an Executive Committee composed of Directors to provide interim advice and assistance to the President. The Board will supervise and furnish guidance to the Executive Committee.

Rationale: New paragraph B. consolidates Board organization into one paragraph from old paragraphs A.2. and B., removes the restriction of five members to the Executive Committee, and allows the Chairman to appoint the Executive Committee with the approval of the whole Board.

Change paragraph C., of Article IV to read as follows:

C. All actions and decisions of the Board shall be by a majority vote of Directors present, or represented by proxy, at a duly scheduled meeting of the Board, except that any amendment to these By-Laws shall be by two-thirds vote of the Directors present at a duly scheduled meeting of the Board, and subject to ratification by a majority of the votes cast by members eligible to vote.

Rationale: New paragraph C. contains most of what appeared in old paragraph B., concerning voting procedures and By-Law amendments. It changes the requirement for changes to the By-Laws to be ratified by members present or represented by proxy at a membership meeting to simply require a majority of votes cast by Full members.

Add a new paragraph D., to Article IV, as follows:

D. The Board of Directors shall designate the term of office of each of the Directors pursuant to paragraph B of Article IX of the Articles of Incorporation.

Rationale: New paragraph D. contains most of the words from old paragraph C. but changes the reference to the Articles to make it correct with the changes to that document. It also removes the words about predecessor organizations which seem to have no current meaning.

Change paragraph A., of Article V to read as follows:

A. The officers shall act for the Corporation between meetings of the Board of Directors within their respective functions. Such officers shall hold office for a period of one (1) year and, thereafter, until their successor may be elected. In the event of a death, removal, or resignation of any officer, the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall designate an interim replacement until the next meeting of the Board.

Rationale: Changed to remove words which appear in Article X of the Articles of Incorporation.

Change the next to last sentence of paragraph E., of Article V to read as follows:

All instruments drawing on Corporation accounts will be signed by two authorized signatories, as designated by the President.

Rationale: Removes the requirement for the Treasurer and the President or Vice President to countersign all instruments but requires that they be countersigned by two authorized to do so.

Change paragraph A., of Article VI to read as follows:

A. In addition to any meeting of the Board of Directors called by the Chairman, a majority of the Directors may call a meeting. A quorum for any meeting of the Board shall be at least one half of the total membership present or represented by proxy at such a meeting.

Rationale: Change to establish a quorum as a percentage of total membership rather than a specific number. This will minimize changes required as the size of the Board is changed.

Change paragraph B., of Article VI to read as follows:

B. For any meeting of the members of the Corporation, the Secretary shall be responsible for providing not less than ten (10) nor more than fifty (50) days notice of such meetings. A quorum shall be one hundred (100) full members of the Corporation present or represented by proxy and eligible to vote in order to transact any business. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside at any such meeting.

Rationale: A change in syntax. No change in substance.

Change paragraph B., Article VII to read as follows:

B. A Resolution Committee, and a Nominating Committee for the candidacy of members for the Board of Directors, shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Board. They shall be appointed in sufficient time to allow for the receipt and consideration of resolutions and nominations from the membership, adequate publicity, and the distribution and collection of ballots from all Full members prior to the National Convention.

Rationale: Changes establish certain minimum requirements for the Nominating and Resolution Committees: i.e.; appointment by the Chairman of the Board, adequate publicity for committee procedures, sufficient time for submissions from the membership, adequate publicity for the slate of nominees and proposed resolutions, and for the distribution and collection of ballots from all Full members prior to the National Convention at which results are to be announced. Removed is the provision for nominations for Board members from the floor of the Convention.

Change paragraph C., of Article VII to read as follows:

C. Candidates for election to the Board of Directors will be submitted to the Nominating Committee. Any Full member may nominate any other Full member, or his or her self, for candidacy for election to the Board of Directors. Nominees must signify, in writing to the chairman of the Nominating Committee, willingness to serve if elected.

Rationale: New paragraph C. establishes procedures for nominating candidates for membership on the Board of Directors.

Change paragraph D., of Article VII to read as follows:

D. Any member may propose a resolution to be considered for adoption. The Resolution Committee will forward resolutions with their recommendations to the Board of Directors. The Board may accept, or reject proposed resolutions based upon the purpose and activities of the Association as stated in the Articles of Incorporation and the By-Laws.

Rationale: Change to paragraph D. establishes procedures for submitting resolutions to be considered at a National convention.

Add a new paragraph E., to Article VII to read as follows:

E. Votes for election to the Board of Directors, Resolutions, and proposed changes to the By-Laws will be tallied at the appropriate membership meeting by a three-member Election Committee and the results announced by its chairman. Ballots will be authenticated by the member's signature and membership number. The Election Committee will retain all ballots after the election until the end of the Convention and shall not divulge the contents of any ballot unless required to answer a challenge from the Convention floor.

Rationale: New paragraph E. establishes procedures for all voting at a National convention or other membership meeting. It incorporates the provisions of old paragraph C.

Resolution

Whereas, The Articles of Incorporation of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, to be amended, require that a resolution to that effect be adopted by the Board of Directors; and

Whereas, To be adopted, that resolution must be accepted by two thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by members present or represented by proxy at an annual or special meeting; and

Whereas, The Board has determined, unanimously, that certain changes to the Articles of Incorporation are in the best interest of the Corporation; and

Whereas, Election and voting procedures for the Association need to be improved and certain minor adjustments made to the Articles of Incorporation to bring them in line with the realities of today; therefore,

Resolved, That the changes to the Articles of Incorporation set forth below be made to become effective after the adjournment of the 1984 Annual Convention.

Rewrite the second paragraph of Article II as follows:

The principal office of the Corporation may be changed upon the approval of a majority of the Directors. The name of the Corporation's registered agent is Mr. Robert J. Novak, who is a resident of the State of Virginia and whose business office is the same as the registered Office of the Corporation.

Rationale: As Mr. Warner now lives in Arizona, this change of registered agent is required.

Change paragraph B of Article VI to as read as follows:

B. Any United States Citizen who has had his or her principal duty in the intelligence field for the U.S. Government is eligible to apply for Full membership in the Corporation.

Rationale: The phrase, "... subject to the approval of the Directors ..." is removed. The "... eligibility to apply ..." is not subject to the approval of the Board. Rather it is the acceptability as a member that is subject to approval. That is now in new paragraph H., below.

Add a new paragraph, H, to Article VI as follows:

H. Applications for all classes of membership, Full, Associate, Life, or Corporate, and all applications for renewal, will be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

Rationale: This new paragraph clearly charges the Board of Directors to consider and approve, or deny, all requests for membership in the Corporation, and all requests for renewal of membership. While this responsibility was implied before, it was not explicit.

Change paragraph A., of Article IX, as follows:

A. The number of Directors for the Corporation shall be fixed by the By-Laws but in any case will not be less than three. The Board of Directors shall have the basic responsibility for the conduct of Corporation affairs; will determine the basic policies; and will review the activities of the Corporation.

Rationale: To remove the restriction on the number of members of the Board of Directors to three members and to legitimize the use of the By-Laws to establish the number of members the Board may have. The minimum of three members is required by Virginia State law. Also to move the statement about elections to an all-new Article XIII which addresses all voting procedures.

Delete old Paragraph B., of Article IX.

Rationale: This change moves the amendment procedures to the all-new Article XIII which addresses all voting and amendment procedures.

Insert an all-new Paragraph B., to Article IX, as follows:

B. The Board will take action to maintain a proper rotation of its members each year. As each term is completed replacements will normally serve for three years. When unexpected vacancies occur, members will be elected to fill the unexpired term in the next regularly scheduled election. In the event an unexpected vacancy occurs which will reduce the Board to a total number less than the minimum required by the By-Laws, the Chairman of the Board shall appoint an interim member to fill the vacancy until the next regularly scheduled election.

Rationale: This new paragraph B. consolidates and up-dates the procedures for filling the Board membership. It removes the mandatory three-year term for every elected Board member; allows Board members to be elected to fill unexpired terms; requires the Board to take action to maintain a proper rotational balance; and it requires the Chairman to appoint an interim member if necessary to keep the Board at or above the minimum number stated in the By-Laws. This new paragraph B. covers all that is still valid in old paragraph C, except who may vote for Directors. That issue is covered in paragraph F., of Article VI, above.

Delete old paragraph C. of Article IX for the reasons stated in the above rationale for new paragraph B., of Article IX.

Rewrite Article X as follows:

The Officers of the Corporation shall be: a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and such others as may be established by the Board of Directors. Officers shall be elected annually by the newly elected Board of Directors at the National Convention and are subject to removal by the Board of Directors. The duties and responsibilities of the officers shall be prescribed by the Corporation's By-Laws.

Rationale: Add the words, "... newly elected. ..." to establish that the new Board will elect the officers for the coming year.

Rewrite paragraph B. of Article XI to read as follows:

B. There shall be an annual meeting of the members of the Corporation at a National Convention at a time and place approved by the Board of Directors to transact appropriate business. There may be other special meetings of the members, as approved by the Board of Directors.

Rationale: To remove the phrase "... to conduct election of a Board of Directors ..." to allow for the voting procedures established in the all-new Article XIII.

Remove old Article XIII as it no longer applies.

Enter an all-new Article XIII of three paragraphs as follows:

ARTICLE XIII - ELECTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Rationale: To consolidate amendment and voting procedures.

A. To amend the Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors shall adopt a resolution setting forth the proposed amendment, finding that it is in the best interests of the Corporation and directing that it be submitted to a vote of Full members. The proposed amendment shall be adopted upon receiving more than two-thirds of the votes cast. The results will be announced at either an annual or a special meeting.

Rationale: Amendment procedures moved from Article IX are changed only to remove the requirement that the changes be submitted to a vote of members present at an annual or special meeting and adopted by two-thirds of the members present. Instead, a resolution for amendment will be voted on by all Full members and carried if accepted by two-thirds of those votes cast. Changes also remove the provision in the original Articles for voting by proxy.

B. Voting for all issues will be by ballot disseminated to all Full members, except that with the approval of a majority of the Directors present at an annual or special meeting, urgent issues raised at such a meeting may be voted and approved by a majority of Full members present.

Rationale: Requires that all Full members be given the opportunity to vote on all issues, except urgent business brought up on the floor at a special or annual meeting, whether they are present at the meeting or not.

C. Notice of elections and other balloting, and of special and annual meetings, shall be given to each member entitled to vote or attend such a meeting within the time and in the manner provided by Virginia law for the giving of notice of meetings of members.

Rationale: This paragraph consolidates and expands notification requirements for all meetings and voting of the Corporation.



From the Executive Director . . .

John K. Greaney

We are pleased to report that we have received 100 new members since the membership drive was launched in the May issue of *Periscope*. However, we do need more help if AFIO is to attain a membership of 4,000 by the Tenth National Convention on October 19 and 20, 1984.

There is a great deal of interest from AFIO members around the country in forming new chapters, (certainly our New England members had a great time with Mike Speers and friends at Langrove, Vermont, on June 23 where approximately fifty members showed up for the inaugural meeting of the rebirth of the New England Chapter). An idea which they intend to use because their Chapter covers a seven-state area, is to ride a circuit and plan for Chapter meetings in different locations each quarter. It is hoped that the second meeting of the New England Chapter will take place in the Boston area in November after the National Convention. I think one aspect that helped the New England group get such a large response was the number of stories which appeared in the press before the meeting. This was clearly responsible for the new members coming to the meeting. There were also ten reporters in attendance and this resulted in nine different articles describing the meeting after it took place. The press can be helpful if properly approached. It is suggested that AFIO's role as an Education Foundation be emphasized since many outsiders feel that AFIO is merely a social club.

There appear to be major changes scheduled for the next session of Congress, which begins in January 1985, with regard to the membership of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. It would be helpful for AFIO members to write letters to their individual Congressmen and Senators expressing personal concern over the importance of selecting qualified candidates for these two very important Committees.

Classified Section

Seeking Assistant Vice President-Manager of Investigations and Loss Recovery. Successful applicant will be responsible for investigating and recovering losses resulting from all criminal activities having a negative impact on the assets of the client bank, and will manage 18 staff members.

Applicant should have several years of experience skewed to state-of-the-art investigative and loss recovery activities, with extensive background in all categories of investigation and management. Strong communications skills, knowledge of the budget process, and understanding of the criminal justice system are required.

For further information contact: Judith Kirchhoff, Paul Stafford Associates, Ltd., 222 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606; (312) 454-0942.

Nominees for the AFIO Board of Directors, 10th Annual Convention

John Joseph Davis



John Joseph Davis, a retired Lieutenant General in the U.S. Army, was born at Leavenworth, Kansas. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1931 and was commissioned a 2nd Lt. of Artillery. Prior to WWII he served in artillery commands ranging from battery commander to battalion commander. During WWII he commanded a 155mm gun battalion in Gen. Patton's Third Army. After the war he served as military attache to the Union of South Africa and as a division artillery commander in Korea. Among his intelligence assignments were: Chief, Plans and Policy Division, NSA, 1953-55; Director, Foreign Intelligence, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, U.S. Army, 1957-1961; Assistant Director for Production, NSA, 1961-66; and Assistant Director for Weapons Evaluation and Verification, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 1966-70. He joined AFIO in January 1978 and has been nominated for a second term on the Board of Directors.

Lee E. Echols



Lee Echols is AFIO's California State Chairman. He served as a U.S. Customs agent for twenty-three years, and for three years was Chief investigator for an OSS unit commanded by Col. Carl F. Eifler (AUS-Ret) with whom Echols worked later to establish the California and western AFIO chapters. Subsequently he served for twelve years with the CIA in Latin America.

He lectures frequently for AFIO and has written scores of magazine articles. He is also the author of *Dead Aim*, a humorous book about his years as a pistol shooting champion.

Samuel Halpern



Samuel Halpern, one of the original founders of AFIO in 1975, served with the OSS, in the U.S. and abroad, 1943-45. He was with the Department of State, 1945-46, before joining the Strategic Services Unit in 1946. He served thereafter with CIG and CIA in a number of responsible positions. From 1968 until his retirement in 1973, he was Executive Assistant to the Deputy Director for Plans (Operations). He attended the National War College, 1965-66. Halpern was chairman of the first AFIO National Convention, 1975, and served as a consultant to AFIO on congressional hearings and legislation, 1975-1981. He has also served on the AFIO Advisory Council, 1979-84, participating in studies of several topics affecting AFIO, resulting in numerous recommendations to AFIO's President, Board of Directors and Executive Committee. Recently he served as a member of AFIO's Ad Hoc Task Force on Election Procedures and By-Laws.

Lawrence R. Houston



Lawrence R. Houston received his BA from Harvard in 1935 and his LL.B. from Virginia Law School in 1939. He was associated with the law firm of White and Case, New York City, 1939-43. Inducted in February 1943, he was commissioned in the Judge Advocate General's Department in 1944. He was assigned as Theater Counsel, Mediterranean Theater, OSS, in September 1944 and served as Deputy Director of OSS, Middle East, from January 1945 to September 1945. In 1946, Houston was named General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Group, and from 1947 until his retirement in 1973 he served as General Counsel of CIA. He holds the Intelligence Medal of Merit, the Distinguished Intelligence Medal, the National Security Medal and the Civil Service League Award.

He joined AFIO in 1976 and serves currently as Legal Advisor to the Board of Directors.

Richard Xavier Larkin



Richard X. Larkin, a retired Major General, U.S. Army, was born at Omaha, Nebraska. He attended Creighton Prep High School and Creighton University before entering the U.S. Military Academy. Commissioned a 2nd Lt. of infantry in 1952, he saw combat as a platoon leader with the 25th Infantry Division in Korea. Following several years as a company commander in Korea, the U.S. and in Germany, he was assigned to the U.S. Military Academy as Associate Professor of the Russian Language. During that period he received his MA from Columbia University.

After service on the Army staff, he commanded an infantry battalion of the 4th Infantry Division in Vietnam. Later, after graduation from the Army War College and service with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he returned to the 4th Division in Colorado where he served as Brigade commander; Chief of Staff; and, finally, as Assistant Division Commander.

In July 1977, he was posted to Moscow for two years as Defense Attache. On return to Washington he was appointed Chief of Staff and Director of Collection, DIA. Thereafter he became Deputy Director, DIA. He holds the National Intelligence Distinguished Service Medal, two awards of the DoD's Distinguished Service Medal, Army Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross and the Soldier's Medal.

He has served as President of AFIO since October 1982.

Special Notice

Members are reminded that all proposals or petitions for resolutions must be submitted to the Resolutions Committee at least 30 days prior to the annual convention to permit the committee to give them full consideration. Members of this year's committee are: Larry Houston, chairman; Dr. Louis W. Tordella; Dr. Walter L. Pforzheimer; and John W. Warner.

Walter L. Pforzheimer

Walter L. Pforzheimer was born at Port Chester, N.Y. and graduated from Yale College in 1935. He received his J.D. from Yale School of Law in 1938, and practiced law, specializing in copyright law, 1938-42. He enlisted in the Army in April 1942 and graduated from Air Corps OCS in December of that year. He was assigned immediately to the Air

Intelligence School, and has been associated with intelligence duties continually since that date. He served on the Intelligence Staff of the U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe, 1944-45. From 1946 to 1974 he was a member of the reserves.

In February 1946 he joined the Central Intelligence Group and served as CIG/CIA's first Legislative Counsel, 1946-56. Concurrently, he was Assistant General Counsel. In 1956, he was named Curator of CIA's newly-established *Historical Intelligence Collection*, in addition to other special assignments. He retired in 1974, and for the next three years remained a consultant with the Agency's Office of General Counsel. Since 1974 he has been an Adjunct Professor at the Defense Intelligence College, where he lectures and directs a seminar on the "literature of intelligence."

He served as a member of President-elect Reagan's CIA transition team, 1980-81, and is a member of the Board of Directors, National Intelligence Study Center. Dr. Pforzheimer served as a Trustee of the Yale Library 1937-76, and has been an Honorary Trustee since that time. Known widely as a rare book collector, his holdings include what is deemed the best private collection in America of books and manuscripts dealing with intelligence services. He holds the Bronze Star, the Intelligence Medal of Merit and the Career Intelligence Medal.

He serves presently as legislative advisor to the Board of Directors and is nominated for his third term on that Board.

Fred Rodell

Fred Rodell was born in Germany and attended schools there and college in Italy. He emigrated to the United States during the late 1930's. During WWII he served in the U.S. Army, first in the infantry and later in the OSS. At the end of the War, when the President appointed OSS Director William J. Donovan as Assistant Chief Prosecutor, Inter-

national Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Rodell accompanied him. Rodell served as a member of the U.S. Prosecution Staff until Donovan left the assignment, at which time Rodell returned to the U.S. and was honorably discharged. He subsequently returned in a civilian capacity to the Prosecution Staff, and served there until the end of the War Crimes Trials. Since then he has been engaged in business, both on the domestic and international level, and for a time was Honorary Consul of the Republic of Panama in Texas.

He is a member of the National Military Intelligence Association and is a life member of the Veterans of OSS and AFIO. Since 1980, he has served as president of the Gulf Coast Chapter.

Eileen Harvey Scott

Eileen Harvey Scott, past president of the San Diego Chapter, has been an officer since the chapter's inception. She received the Navy "E" (for excellence) for her role in building mine-sweepers prior to Pearl Harbor. During WWII, she spent a year in the ultra-secret coderoom of the British Ministry of War Transport, and in 1943 went to Washington to join the OSS. After completion of the Evaluation School, she was assigned to OSS' New York office, and was a nominee for the Manhattan Project. After the war she spent three years in Cuba and eighteen years in Southern France where she organized and ran tours for the U.S. Sixth Fleet when it was in port.

She moved to California in 1976 and has been active in AFIO ever since.

Lawrence B. Sulc

Lawrence B. Sulc was born in New Jersey and reared in the Panama Canal Zone. He is a graduate of Stanford University, and during WWII saw service in the U.S. Navy. He is a veteran of over twenty-three years service with the CIA, and spent six years with the Minority Staff of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

He also served as Executive Director of the Republican Study Committee of the House of Representatives. Sulc presently serves as President of the Nathan Hale Foundation and the Nathan Hale Institute.

Jack E. Thomas

Jack E. Thomas, a retired Major General, USAF, is a native of Utah and is an ROTC graduate from the University of Utah. He holds a PhD in political science from the University of California (Berkeley) and is a graduate of the National War College. He has served over forty-two years in intelligence assignments in the Army Air Corps/U.S. Air Force, the Office of the Director of Central Intelligence and presently is a fulltime consultant with the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. For the past six years he also has been an Adjunct Professor at the Defense Intelligence College.

From 1963 to 1969 he was Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Headquarters, USAF—the longest tour of duty in that position ever served by any incumbent. Earlier he had been J-2, U.S. European Command, and Commander of the Air Force Intelligence Center. During WWII he served two years with a bomber wing in southern Italy and after V-E day was with the Allied Control Commission in Berlin. He served four years at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe, in the early 1950's. His decorations include the USAF Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit and several medals from foreign governments.

Eugene F. Tighe, Jr.

Eugene F. Tighe, Jr., a retired Lieutenant General, USAF, was born in New Raymer, Colorado. He graduated from Loyola University, Los Angeles, in 1949 as a distinguished graduate in history. He completed the Air War College, Maxwell AFB, and was awarded an honorary doctor of military science degree by Norwich University. He en-

listed in the U.S. Army in September 1942, and served in the U.S. and Australia. In 1944, he graduated from the Artillery Officer OCS at Camp Columbia, Australia, and was assigned as an anti-aircraft advisor with the 43rd Bombardment Group, 5th Air Force, serving in New Guinea, Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines and the Ryukyus. In January 1946 he was released from active duty and accepted a reserve commission in the USAF.

He entered on active duty with the U.S. Air Force in August 1950, serving initially as an intelligence officer with the 78th Fighter-Interceptor Group. Successively, from 1951-55, he served as an intelligence officer with the 8th Fighter-Bomber Group in Korea, the 436th Bombardment Squadron and the 7th Bombardment Group. He was Operations Officer for the 497th Reconnaissance Technical Squadron in Germany, 1955-58, and both organized and served as chief of the Research center of the 544th Aerospace Reconnaissance Technical Wing at Offutt AFB. Following graduation from the Air War College in 1966, he was named Director of Targets, 7th Air Force, Vietnam. In 1967, was transferred to Hq., USAF, and served as special assistant in the Reconnaissance Division of the Directorate of Operations until 1969. In that year he was named Deputy Director of Estimates, and in 1970 became Director of Estimates. He served later as Director of Intelligence Applications in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence. From 1971-72, he was Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Pacific Forces, and in April 1972 was named Director of Intelligence for the command. From 1974-76 he was Deputy Director, DIA, and for a period was Acting Director. Next, he served as Deputy Chief of Staff, Strategic Air Command, and as Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, at Air Force Headquarters. He served an interim assignment as special assistant to the Director, DIA, and in September 1977 assumed the post of Director, DIA, from which he retired in September 1981.

Among his decorations are the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Legion of Merit with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal and the Order of National Security Merit awarded by the Republic of Korea. He was elected to the AFIO Board of Directors in 1981 and serves as a member of the Executive Committee. He has been nominated for his second term on the Board.

Louis W. Tordella

Louis W. Tordella, a retired Captain, U.S. Navy, was educated at Loyola University, Chicago, and the University of Illinois. He saw active duty in the United States Navy from 1942 to 1946.

He served in cryptologic assignments since 1942, culminating as Deputy Director, NSA, 1958-74. His awards include the National Security Medal, presented in 1974.

He has been a member of the AFIO Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since 1978. He has been nominated for a third term on the Board.

W. Raymond Wannall

W. Raymond Wannall was admitted to the District of Columbia Bar in 1942 and entered the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent. During his career he represented the FBI on the United States Intelligence Board and was its spokesman before various congressional committees and other groups.

A former Assistant Director of the FBI, he headed the Intelligence Division which had responsibility for FBI coverage of foreign counterintelligence, espionage, terrorism and domestic intelligence, fields in which he has specialized for over thirty years.

He is the recipient of the CIA Certificate of Distinction and awards from three "friendly" intelligence services. He has served as Chairman of the AFIO Board of Directors since 1982 and has been nominated for a second term on the Board.

John S. Warner

John S. Warner, a retired Major General in the USAFR, was born in Washington, D.C. After receiving his law degree, he enlisted in the Air Force and was commissioned in 1944. He served in the ETO as a B-17 pilot, was detailed to OSS in 1945, and joined CIA in 1947. During his CIA career he served as Legislative Counsel, Deputy General Counsel and General Counsel. He joined AFIO upon retirement in 1976 and has served as a member of the Board and Executive Committee, and was AFIO's legal advisor until he left the Washington area to reside in Tucson, Arizona. He is the author of "National Security and the First Amendment," in AFIO's Intelligence Profession Series.

He holds an MA in International Affairs (George Washington University) and attended the National War College. He has been nominated for a third term on the Board of Directors.

Lloyd George Wiggins

Lloyd George Wiggins, is a veteran of long service with the CIA. He has been an AFIO member since 1978, and was instrumental in organizing the Arizona Chapter in 1981. Currently he serves as the chapter's President.

An apology: Mr. Wiggins could not be reached to provide a biographic sketch. The above was prepared by AFIO headquarters based on our records.

President Officiates Ground-Breaking For New CIA Headquarters Addition

President Reagan and Vice President Bush led the May 24th groundbreaking ceremonies for an addition to CIA's headquarters at Langley, Virginia. The construction, which is expected to add about 1.1 million square feet to the facility, is scheduled for completion about July 1987.

The addition will feature two seven-story towers connected by a four-story podium containing technical support facilities [read "computers"] and an employee services concourse. It will be joined to the west side of the existing headquarters building. In addition, a three story parking deck in what is called "West lot" and a security reception center near the main gate are included among improvements.

In his prepared remarks the President said:

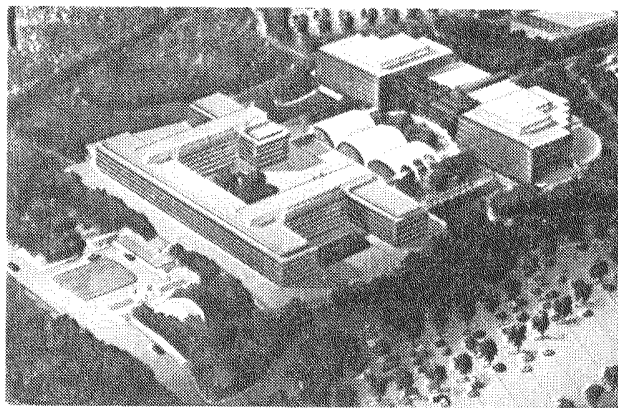
"When President Eisenhower came to this place a quarter of a century ago to dedicate the cornerstone of this building, he spoke of 'undecorated' and 'unsung' heroes. When I was with you here two years ago, I mentioned those words, and noted the heroes President Eisenhower spoke about were you, the men and women of the Central Intelligence Agency. I return to the CIA today with exactly the same thought in mind...

"In three and a half years, spectacular changes have occurred at this Agency. New and vitally important missions are being performed that a few years ago many would have said were impractical and unachievable: Funding and personnel have grown substantially; the operations and analysis sections have seen enormous increases in productivity and product; morale had steadily improved; recruiting is highly successful with a continuing growth in the number of talented young Americans who want to work at CIA; individual employees are gaining greater recognition for their work; and throughout this Agency—as well as in the Congress and our Nation itself—there is a new recognition of the urgent importance of the mission of the CIA...

"The changes you have underway at the CIA are a reflection of a larger renewal among the forces of freedom throughout the world. I think many of you realize that the days of defeatism and weakness are over for America, and that in contrast to previous times, the objectives of our foreign policy are being met..."

"When historians look back at all of this I am sure they will conclude that no one has played a more important role in this exciting new era than all of you here at CIA. Your work, the work of your Director and other top officials have been an inspiration to your fellow Americans and to free people everywhere. I wanted to come here today not only to dedicate this new building, which will assist greatly in better coordinating and consolidating CIA activities, but to pledge to you my continued support and bring to each and every one of you the heartfelt thanks of the American people.

"God bless you all."



Among legislative and intelligence community officials participating in the ceremonies were Sen. John Chafee; Rep. Frank Wolf; LTG James A. Williams, Director of DIA; MG James C. Pfautz, ACSI/USAF; RADM John Butts, Director of Naval Intelligence; BG Lloyd W. Smith, Jr., Director of Intelligence, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps; Amb. Vernon A. Walters, former DDCI; and John F. Blake, former ADDCI. Honored also were former DCI's John A. MCone, VADM William F. Raborn, Jr., Amb. Richard McG. Helms, James R. Schlesinger, William E. Colby and, of course, Vice President George Bush.

[See elsewhere in this issue for photographs and a Presidential tribute to the men and women of intelligence.]

Reagan Notes WWII Intelligence Tie

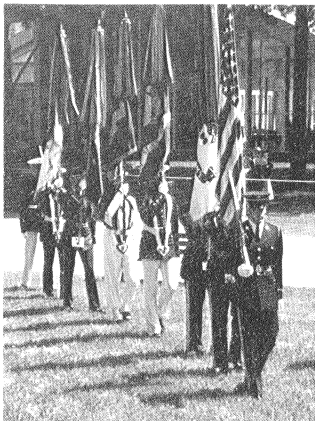
President Ronald Reagan, the principal consumer for U.S. intelligence agencies, has indicated that he was also one over forty years ago. He made the acknowledgement during a D-Day interview with Walter Cronkite, broadcast by CBS.

The President was asked by Cronkite about recent Soviet charges that the Western allies deliberately delayed D-Day until the Russians had effectively won the war and, even then, the landings were virtually unopposed because of connivance with the Germans. Reagan was obviously amazed at the question, and included the early intelligence connection in his response to the newsman:

"I wonder sometimes when they talk about heated rhetoric coming from me, doesn't anyone listen to what they're saying?

"How anyone could say that this was an almost unopposed landing, we know better. And the evidence is right here, and the survivors, many of them, are right here..

"They [the Soviets] had not won the war, and we had not delayed for any reason of that kind. I have some reason for saying that because my own war service was spent in a unit that was directly under Air Corps intelligence, and we had access to all the intelligence information about things, even this. And there was an awful lot of war to be fought."



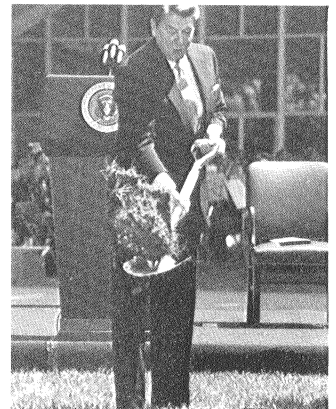
A Presidential Tribute to the Men and Women of Intelligence

"...Without you, our Nation's safety would be more vulnerable and our security fragile and endangered. The work you do each day is essential to the survival and to the spread of human freedom. You remain the eyes and ears of the Free World, you are the tripwire over which the forces of totalitarian rule must stumble in their quest for global domination.

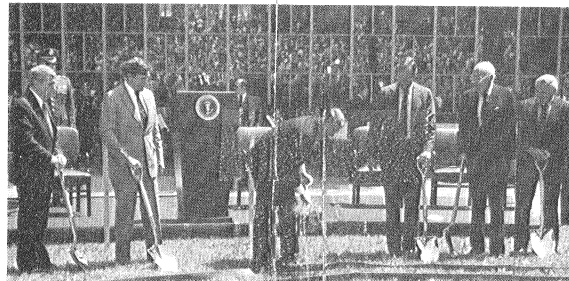
"Though it sometimes has been forgotten here in Washington, the American people know full well the importance of vital and energetic intelligence operations. From Nathan Hale's covert operation in the Revolutionary War to the breaking of the Japanese code at Midway in World War II, America's security and safety have relied directly on the courage and collective intellect of her intelligence personnel. Today, I want to stress to you again that the American people are thankful for your professionalism, for your dedication—and for the personal sacrifice each of you makes in carrying on your work.

"You are carrying on a great and noble tradition, and I believe you are adding a brilliant new chapter to the annals of America's intelligence services."

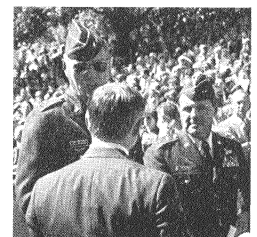
Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
May 23, 1984



Charles A. Briggs, EXDIR
VADM E.A. Burkhalter, Jr., D/IC



Rep. Wolf Sen. Chafee President Reagan Vice President Bush DCI Casey DDCI McMahon



Lt. Gen. James A. Williams, D/DIA
Maj. Gen. James C. Pfautz, ACS/USAF



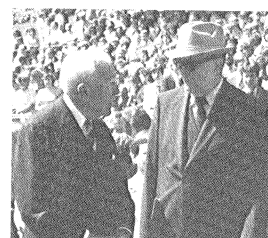
Vice President George Bush
DCI William J. Casey



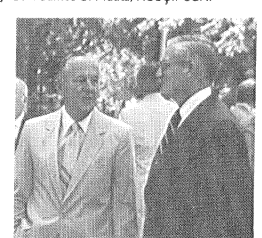
Former DCI James A. Schlesinger
Former DCI William E. Colby



Former DDCI Amb. Vernon A. Walters
Former DCI Amb. Richard Helms



Former DCI John A. McCone
Former DCI VADM William F. Raborn, Jr.



Former DD/A - ADDCI John F. Blake
Dr. Albert D. Wheelon, Jr., PFIAB

On the Intelligence Bookshelf . . .

Current books of interest to intelligence buffs and watchers of the world scene. All reviews are by AFIO members except when otherwise noted.

Intelligence Requirements for the 1980's: Elements of Intelligence. (Revised Edition). Washington, D.C.: National Strategy Information Center, 1983. \$6.95

Intelligence professionals welcomed with relief the beginnings of the multi-volume *Intelligence Requirements for the 1980's*, edited by Roy Godson of the Consortium for the Study of Intelligence. After a decade-long flood of materials dealing with intelligence—an uneven lot ranging from the writings of former intelligence officers and congressional oversight documents to FOIA releases—the Consortium series gained immediate recognition as “must” reading for the American intelligence community and the nation’s decision makers.

Relatively recent changes affecting intelligence on the legal and political scene, an increasingly hostile world and the continued increase in congressional activism in all aspects of foreign policy, make this revised edition particularly welcome. One hopes the Consortium will amend and update the other volumes of the series to coincide with the reshaping of the U.S. intelligence system to meet the needs of the nation in a difficult world.

The revised edition follows the pattern of the original by treating separately the four major disciplines of intelligence: analysis, collection, counterintelligence and covert action. It is a slim volume—approximately one-third the size of any of the earlier four volumes. Not counting the introduction and appendices on executive orders and legislation since 1950, the work totals scarcely 100 pages. Yet, a remarkable quantity of information on the issues, obstacles, legislation, reform proposals, and future prospects of each of the major elements of intelligence is packed into this highly readable volume.

For the revised edition, the Consortium selected outstanding professionals to update each of the four elements of intelligence defined in the original series, and added a chapter on reforms by Dr. Angelo Codevilla, a recognized academician with experience in both the Executive and the Congress. The essays are balanced, comprehensive and, with some exception, dispassionate; the objectivity of tone and content will have great appeal to all with a serious interest in the intelligence debate.

In his paper on counterintelligence, Newton S. Miler outlines how actions from 1975 to 1980 severely handicapped the implementation of CI activities. He focuses on the dismantling of the centralized framework of national counterintelligence within CIA. Although we are seeing a rethinking of the restrictive laws, executive orders and internal guidelines of that time, Miler is pessimistic. The decentralization of counterintelligence, in Miler’s view, resulted in the destruction of the only such component in the intelligence community where there was a true research and analysis overview of the communist world. He finds counterintelligence in complete disarray and inadequately organized to meet current needs. Miler outlines specific measures he believes must be implemented to develop an effective national CI program.

In 1981, the National Intelligence Study Center presented one of its four awards for writing excellence on intelligence matters to Hugh Tovar for his paper, “Strengths and Weaknesses in Past U.S. Covert Action.” The NISC awards board had best dust off another medal for Tovar for his essay in the present volume. He gives an excellent, detailed account of U.S. covert action since World War II, and offers an outstanding analysis of the ingredients of their success and failure. For example, he examines the elements of successful CA operations in Italy and Greece thirty-five years ago and those conducted in the Philippines, Iran and Guatemala during the Eisenhower years. In comparison, he critiques skillfully the uneven record of CA in the 1960’s: the U-2 incident, the Bay of Pigs, Laos, and Congo, and Chile.

Tovar dissects the onerous provisions of the Hughes-Ryan Amendment of 1974 and the incredible Clark Amendment a year and a half later which came close to stripping the nation of a covert action capability. He also evaluates present day procedures which require a Presidential finding on the importance to the national security of each “special” operation, and the reporting of such intentions to the oversight committees for their prior comment, yet not consent. He finds the procedure with the two committees to be far more secure and expeditious than in former times. Tovar’s analysis is particularly timely in light of the recent controversy over the extent of CIA briefings on the “firecracker” mining of Nicaraguan harbors and the just-concluded agreement between CIA and the Senate intelligence committee for full and clear advance briefing.

To his credit, Tovar pulls no punches when he treats the ingredients of failure. If there are lessons to be drawn from his research, they are 1) decision makers, planners and operatives must learn to work together closely from the earliest developmental stages of any proposed operation and, 2) they must look far enough ahead to assess the likely consequences of their actions. Tovar seems satisfied that covert action is adequately founded in the executive power and remains a viable technique for furthering our national interests.

Beginning in the mid-1970’s media attention and congressional debate focused on allegations of abuses, violations of civil liberties, misuse of executive authority and intervention in the affairs of sovereign foreign states. In this atmosphere the quality of intelligence analysis and estimates was largely ignored and, where discussed, generally dismissed as being “inadequate.”

In his challenging essay on analysis, former DIA Director General Daniel O. Graham strongly defends *competitive* analysis. His theme will not be dear to those in CIA who view the Agency as the paramount influence in American intelligence. The General admits that opinions differ widely and are strongly held, yet feels many CIA analysts tend to believe their own estimates are the only means of achieving a proper perspective in the face of what is seen as the military’s self-serving analysis. Graham contends that the CIA analysts have a remarkable record of underestimating the Soviet armed forces, and looks with some apprehension that their Agency has gained considerable support for an even greater centralization of the intelligence community.

The core responsibility of CIA, clandestine collection of foreign intelligence, is ably handled in a chapter by Samuel Halpern. He recognizes that neither human nor technical intelligence alone can answer all the nation’s needs and emphasizes that collectors and analysts of both types of information must recognize this interdependence. The result must be recognition that only coordination achieves their common goals.

Technical intelligence, with its great volume, has freed the HUMINT collector to concentrate on “intent”—the highest level intelligence not otherwise obtainable. Halpern warns there will be an even greater need for such clandestine collection in the 1980’s as an increasing number of countries in the Third World become closed societies. On another important point, his urging of protection of intelligence sources and methods extends beyond the obvious; he points to the need to retain the confidence of allied liaison services and the domestic business community.

Dr. Codevilla, in discussing proposed reforms, observes that few of the parties interesting themselves in intelligence reform—politicians, journalists and bureaucrats—have made specific, constructive, non-politically motivated suggestions. He leads us through the period of the battle over the legislative charters for the intelligence agencies beginning in 1980, the Intelligence Identities Protection Act of 1982, the response to CIA’s repeated requests for some relief from the Freedom of Information Act and the impact of the re-establishment of the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

In reading these essays one cannot escape the conclusion that the four major disciplines discussed are closely-related and non-separable, and that the success of any one of them is related to the effectiveness achieved in the others. It is a disciplined study certain to attract fresh academic attention and understanding of intelligence.

Mark Wyatt

Perilous Missions: Civil Air Transport and CIA Covert Operations in Asia by William M. Leary, University: The University of Alabama Press, 1984. \$22.50

I regard this as a remarkable piece of research and interpretive writing on a complicated and difficult subject. Since the Agency’s part in air operations in the Far East was largely declassified in the early 1970’s a great deal of information was available to the author; even more came out under the Freedom of Information Act.

To assemble and analyze all this material and to put it in readable form was difficult enough, but to do this with such a high degree of accuracy as to history and facts is most unusual in our experience with CIA histories.

The way Mr. Leary gets the atmosphere, the feelings and the spirit of the events is impressive. I spotted a few errors which are so minor as not to be worth mentioning, particularly as they do not materially affect the basic story. This book can be taken as an excellent picture of the way it was in the period covered. It augurs well for Leary’s next volume, which is to cover Air America.

Lawrence R. Houston

A Continuing Series on the Intelligence Craft

The Foreign Intelligence Book Series. University Publications of America, Frederick, Maryland, 1983.

In 1981, CIA's Center for the Study of Intelligence published Thomas F. Troy's *Donovan and the CIA* in a limited unclassified edition of 2,000 copies. Originally a classified study, it is remarkable that only about six pages were lost in the declassification procedure. The demand quickly depleted CIA's stock. A government publication not protected by copyright, it was republished commercially in 1981 by University Publications of America (UPA).

In January 1982, Troy retired from CIA and began the first of two projects he had in mind with the same publisher. The first was to edit a bimonthly newsletter with book reviews on the literature of intelligence, and in February 1982 the "Foreign Intelligence Literary Scene," with Troy as editor, made its debut. Meanwhile, Troy turned his attention to the second project—ferreting out worthwhile intelligence manuscripts to publish and republishing some good out-of-print intelligence books. The resultant Foreign Intelligence Book Series (which bears the unfortunate acronym of FIBS) now comprises eight volumes. While space does not permit commenting on all of them, this reviewer invites the reader to a few titles from the series.

One of special interest is *In and Out of Stalin's GRU: A Tatar's Escape from Red Army Intelligence* by Ismail Akhmedov (UPA, 1984, \$20). It is one of the few books published on the activities of the GRU, the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Soviet General Staff. It tells of Akhmedov's life from his birth in 1904 in Orsk, USSR, through his youth and career in the GRU (where he rose to the rank of Lt. Col.), to his defection in Turkey in 1942. A Tatar and devout Muslim, Akhmedov remained in Turkey until coming to the United States in 1953. One of the most interesting chapters in the book describes Akhmedov's lengthy debriefing in Turkey in 1948 by the British chief of station there—Kim Philby. Despite his intelligence experience, Akhmedov did not detect any possibility that Philby might be a Soviet agent, although in hindsight he now writes of things that might have put him on his guard.

Akhmedov is of particular interest to this reviewer who was serving as CIA's Legislative Counsel when Akhmedov was debriefed by CIA on his arrival in America. At that time, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee was interested in obtaining testimony about Soviet intelligence from such defectors. It was determined that Akhmedov should be the first such witness, and arrangements were made one evening in my apartment between Akhmedov and Robert Morris, counsel to the subcommittee. It was an interesting evening as they outlined the material of which Akhmedov would testify. At the last minute CIA decided its relationship should not show publicly, the testimony should be given in New York and, for this reason (I was too well known on the hill), I should not attend. Thirty years were to pass before I saw Akhmedov again, shortly before this interesting volume was published.

Another book of some importance in the FIBS series is *Enigma: How the German Machine Cipher Was Broken, and How It Was Read by the Allies in World War II* by Wladyslaw Kozaczuk (UPA, 1984, \$24). In 1967, Col. Kozaczuk wrote a book published in Warsaw, the translated title of which was *The Battle of Secrets: The Intelligence Services of Poland and the German Reich, 1922-1939*. It seems not to have made much of a splash, although Britain official historians characterize it as "the earliest [book] to reveal the fact that the Enigma had been broken." As Kozaczuk's first book ends with 1939, the detailed story of the British breakthrough into high level German ciphers was not included, and remained a secret until the publication of F. W. Winterbotham's *The Ultra Secret* in 1974. (Nor can one completely overlook General Gustave Bertrand's book *Enigma*, published in Paris in 1973 and the pretext used by Winterbotham to circumvent application of the UK "D Notice.") Which brings us to Kozaczuk's second book, also entitled *Enigma*, published in Warsaw in 1979, and now issued in English by FIBS. The major effort of this book is to describe the role of Polish cryptologists in breaking the early Enigma ciphers.

When the Germans made certain technical advances about 1938, the Poles were stymied and in mid-1939, with war clouds thickening over Europe, gave both the British and French a copy of the Enigma machine they had constructed. They also provided wiring diagrams for the "Bombe," an early form of electric calculator which had been of great value in the Polish decryption efforts. These valued gifts from the Polish intelligence service have been characterized by official British sources as advancing the British effort in

breaking the Enigma ciphers by as much as six months—a tremendous contribution to the Allied war effort which will leave us ever thankful to the Poles. It must not be overlooked. Having said this, however, one cannot help noting that Kozaczuk's writing is perhaps overbalanced by his desire to give his Polish compatriots more credit than perhaps they should have, important though their early role was.

It should be recalled that much of the Polish success against the earlier Enigma was achieved by three brilliant young Polish mathematicians. Kozaczuk seems to have had lengthy conversations with one of them, Marian Rejewski, in assembling the book and some of Rejewski's own writings on Enigma are presented in the appendices, increasing the value of this volume. The reader should be warned that much of the latter material is highly technical, replete with mathematical formulas which, important as they are, are hardly bedside reading. A final criticism is that Kozaczuk has occasionally leaned on weak published sources—Winterbotham in particular. Having said this, however, I feel that Kozaczuk's *Enigma* should be placed on the shelf of important books on the Ultra secret.

An important reprint in the FIBS series is *SOE in France: The Work of the British Special Operations Executive in France 1940-1944* by Michael R. D. Foot (UPA, 1984, \$29.50). This book was originally published in London in 1966 as a volume in the official British series on the history of the World War II. Its publication in America is long overdue. SOE was the British counterpart (and, of course, preceded) that section of OSS which worked with resistance movements in the Axis occupied territories. While this volume is restricted to SOE in France, there are some useful early sections of the book which deal briefly with the origins of SOE, communications and security, all contributing to the excellence of this volume for the intelligence professional. And it is a good read.

Finally, mention should be made of another FIBS choice, *British Military Intelligence, 1870-1914* by Thomas G. Ferguson (UPA, 1984, \$25). Lt. Col. Ferguson is a West Point graduate, a PhD from Duke University where his doctoral thesis became the book before us. At the time of publication, Lt. Col. Ferguson was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the Third Infantry Division, stationed in Germany. Most of his military career has been spent in intelligence assignments. Although this reviewer has yet to read it, those who have read the book find it an excellent treatment of the subject and a good contribution to the literature and history of intelligence.

Walter Pforzheimer

Terrorism and the American Response by Alvin H. Buckelew, San Rafael, CA: Mira Academic Press, 1984. \$12.95

Dr. Buckelew's book is a valuable contribution to the public discussion of how the United States can respond to the terrorist threat. The author is not simply content to recount anecdotes or indulge in speculation. His is a serious, well-documented plan for a governmental structure that will meet the threat. It is designed, as he tells us, to be "politically feasible"; it does not sacrifice civil liberties; it involves both the highest level of executive authority as well as the combined skills and resources of many other federal agencies; and it also brings in the talents of the private sector.

This is not necessarily an endorsement of the specifics of Dr. Buckelew's model, but it is an endorsement of his approach and methods. The public discussion of terrorism and the proper means to combat it has often been sidetracked onto other issues, while concrete plans to meet the terrorist threat and provide protection for the lives and rights of Americans have been neglected. After the bombing of the U.S. Capitol Building in November, 1983, after the violence directed against American marines and diplomats in Lebanon and Kuwait last winter, it is likely that both the Congress and the American people, as well as the executive branch, will be discussing terrorism for some time to come. There is no better place to begin to understand that threat or to begin the discussion than with a thorough reading of Dr. Buckelew's book, which I hope will lead to a national debate and fruitful reforms growing out of his recommendations.

From the foreword by
Senator John P. East

[AFIO member Buckelew's text may be ordered by mail from: MIRA Academic Press, P.O. Box 4334, Civic Center Branch, San Rafael, CA 94913-4334, \$14.95 including postage; \$15.79 for California residents, including postage and sales tax.]

AFIO Chapter Activities

Arizona

Arizona Chapter. The chapter met at Casa Grande on May 19th at which they received a briefing on missile systems by a representative of Davis-Montham Air Force Base, Tucson. "National Security and the First Amendment, the second pamphlet in AFIO's Intelligence Profession Series, was reviewed briefly by its author, John S. Warner, and members were briefed on the chapter's resolution, forwarded to AFIO, on election procedures.

California

San Diego Chapter. Thirty members attended the chapter's April 27th meeting to hear John Andrews discuss scale-modeling. In his talk, "Security... Real or Imagined" he used slides to highlight the presumed "secrets" he had learned through the production of U-2 and SR-71 model kits. The nominating committee, chaired by Fred Deamont, presented a slate of officers for consideration at the next meeting.

Fifty-three attended the chapter's May 25th meeting to hear SAC Gary Penrith of the FBI, discuss his office's involvement in security and protection at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. He noted the personnel drain of this assignment, particularly with the heavy case load in narcotics, white collar crime, espionage, bank robberies and the like, carried by the FBI's San Francisco office.

The chapter's June 22nd meeting featured a talk by chapter member Wally Driver, a veteran of undercover assignments, who spoke on "What it's *REALLY* like to be a spy!" Lee Echols, chairman for California, board of directors, installed the officers elected at the May meeting. They are: Quinn Matthewson, president; Jerry Cerkowicz, first vice president; Fred Allen, second vice president; John Clapp, treasurer; and Elizabeth Allison, secretary. Fred Main and Francis Thornton were named directors-at-large. Outgoing secretary Eileen Scott was named chapter public relations officer.

San Francisco Bay Chapter. The March 15th meeting of the chapter was held at the Moffitt Field Officers' Club, chaired by its new president, Roger E. McCarthy. The chapter has agreed to return to monthly meetings and plans to invite members of the Bay Area Law Enforcement and Security Council, the Navy League and ASIS to those featuring major speakers. It was announced that Dr. Alvin Buckelew, assisted by Harold Christensen, will spearhead the chapter's speakers' bureau. At the chapter's May 16th meeting the featured speaker was Dr. Paul Seabury, a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. For its June meeting, the chapter heard Eldridge Cleaver discuss his escape to Cuba to avoid prosecution, and the disillusionment with communism and other factors which convinced him to return to the United States and surrender himself. Cleaver presently is a candidate for Congress with a strongly anti-communist platform. [See feature article elsewhere in this issue.]



San Diego chapter officers Quinn Matthewson [left] and Jerry Cerkowicz [right] present the watch officer of the aircraft carrier *Constellation* with a certificate of appreciation after the chapter's recent tour of the ship.

Colorado

Rocky Mountain Chapter. Members of the chapter participated in a highly successful conference on "Intelligence: Policy and Process" sponsored by the U.S. Air Force Academy, June 6th and 7th. Members participating in the several panel discussions were Harry Howe Ransom, Stafford Thomas, William Mott, William Johnson and Robert Molloy.

Florida

Suncoast Chapter. At its April meeting, the chapter elected the following officers for the coming year: LCDR Andrew J. Ferguson (USNR-Ret), President; LT. Raymond C.A. St. Germain (Ret); and Bradley T. Skeels, Secretary-Treasurer. The chapter has launched a highly productive membership drive; in addition, it is culling the AFIO membership directory for members in the area who might wish chapter affiliation.

Hawaii

Diamond Head Chapter. The chapter met June 21st at the Camp Smith Officers' Club to receive an update on the Pacific intelligence community's perception of Soviet Russia's and Communist China's threat to the Pacific Basin in particular and the United States in general. The briefing was given by BG Jimmy C. Pettyjohn, Director of Intelligence, PACOM. [Editor's note: The chapter's meeting notice indicates Hawaiian delicacies were served during the cocktail hour and, appropriate to the Pearl of the Pacific, Aloha attire was an acceptable uniform of the day.]

Illinois

Greater Chicago Chapter. MAJ Thomas B. Mackie (AUS-Ret) continues to issue his highly informative monthly newsletter "Periscope II," featuring chapter announcements and a varied assortment of news clippings of interest to the membership. The June issue featured 24 pages.

Vermont

New England Chapter. The inaugural meeting of the New England Chapter was held June 23rd at the Village Inn, Langrove, Vermont. Following an organizational meeting in the morning, guests joined the members for a luncheon at which the guest speaker was James Bamford, author of "The Puzzle Palace." For members staying over after the meeting, Mr. and Mrs. Michael F. Speers entertained at a late afternoon cookout and swimming party. It is anticipated that future meetings will be held on a flexible quarterly basis at different locations convenient to the membership. The next meeting is set for November 17, 1984, in the Boston area.

[Chapters are reminded that the deadline for reports for the next issue of *Periscope* is October 1st. To date, no chapter has submitted information for the "Chapter Spotlight" feature announced in the last issue.]

Notes From the Board Room

The AFIO Board of Directors met at 1400 hours at the Bolling Air Force Base Officers' Club on June 14, 1984, with Mr. Ray Wannall, Chairman, presiding. Twelve members were present and the six absent members were represented by proxy.

Col. Bruce Baumgardner, USAF(Ret.) reported on progress to date in planning for the 1984 Convention and the Board discussed possible speakers, panelists and topics. (See *Periscope* insert for further information.)

Capt. Richard Bates, USN(Ret.) further discussed changes in the election procedures, changes in the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws and presented draft of proposed Resolution to effect these changes. The Board discussed and approved the changes and the Resolution which will be presented to the membership for approval. The slate of nominees for election to the Board of Directors, proposed by the Nominating Committee, was discussed and approved by the Board. Biographic information and photos of the nominees will be included in *Periscope*.

Mr. Lawrence Houston, Legal Advisor, reported to the Board that, based on meetings with Fairfax County officials and a Virginia State legislator, AFIO cannot be exempted from Fairfax County Gross Receipts taxes and Personal Property taxes, and that it is not feasible to seek legislative relief from the State.

The meeting was adjourned at 1545 hours. Submitted by Secretary, Charlotta P. Engrav.

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Cleaver: Justice in America Better Than Red Sanctuary

Eldridge Cleaver has joined the ranks of those like Louis Budenz, Elizabeth Bentley and Witter Chambers in exposing the false promise of communism. A former radical, Cleaver told AFIO's San Francisco Bay Chapter recently of fleeing the country two days before he was to begin a prison sentence. His options at the time, he said, were to go to prison, to go "underground," or to flee to Communist Cuba. He chose the latter based on an offer of safe haven and assistance which had been extended with the approval of Fidel Castro.

On arrival there he was given a hero's reception, a penthouse, a custom-tailored Castro-style uniform and a small arsenal—an AK-47 and a sidearm. It was not long before his illusions were shattered. He recognized the total suppression of the people, came to understand why so many Cubans risked their lives to leave. He told of one Cuban friend who said that if controls on the population were any less, the only ones who would be left in Cuba would be Castro and his brother Raoul, Che Guevara having already left. From freed hijackers he learned of the severe mistreatment of those in jail, and from personal observation witnessed the extensive corruption practiced by Cuban communist officials. His disillusionment led him to seek permission to visit Algeria. From there he traveled extensively throughout the Communist Bloc.

One thing he learned from all of them, and the North Koreans impressed him particularly in this regard, was the doctrinaire approach of the communist states and their analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of non-communist countries, particularly the United States. He was struck by the plans the communists made to weaken free-world strengths and to exploit weaknesses to their own advantage. Cleaver said this was done by all the major communist countries, some more effectively than others, but all had the common theme of undermining the United States. He cited the extensive use of the cultural and press attache systems in communist diplomatic missions abroad, and their successful invasion of the media and the campuses of the United States.

Cleaver divides the communist world into three power blocks: the Soviet Union, Communist China and the Third World. He explained that although they are not in harmony and each is struggling for supremacy, all three have one fixation: that only the United States stands in the way of their individual success.

The speaker credited his children as being the climaxing influence in his decision to return to the United States and turn himself in. It was an easy choice to make, he said, knowing that the judicial and prison systems here were far more just than anything he had seen in the communist world. From the moment of that confrontation with his former ideals, said Cleaver, he wanted to be a supporter of this country rather than an opponent.

Cleaver spoke for over an hour and fielded questions for another forty minutes, covering a wide range of topics. The audience was long in applause and praise of his presentation reports one observer.

OFF-THE-WIRE: News in Brief

AFIO Member Says Intelligence Backs Wartime Relocation Decision

A former NSA officer who served as a consultant in declassifying World War II intelligence documents has disputed findings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The Commission, after two years' study, has proposed a \$1.5 million package of reparations to some 60,000 ethnic Japanese and Japanese-Americans it says were victims of wartime hysteria and racism. David D. Lowman, a member of AFIO, has referred a Senate committee to declassified MAGIC materials published by NSA and "dozens of intercepted Japanese Government messages implicating Japanese residents in the U.S., both first and second generation, in espionage activities on the West Coast."

In a letter to the Senate subcommittee on Civil Service, Post Office and General Services, Lowman notes that "Roosevelt did have cause for concern about the loyalty of large numbers of Japanese people living on the West Coast. He did not act solely on the basis of political and racial considerations as the commission states. His concern, and that of his advisers, was based on the best and most authoritative intelligence available to the U.S. government at that time." A member of the Commission, questioned by the press, acknowledged that the Commission knew of the eight volumes released by NSA, but was unaware if anyone in the group found time to examine them.

Soviet Intelligence Service Launches Contest to Polish Image

According to the May 16th issue of the weekly literary paper *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, the Soviet Union's State Security Committee, the KGB, has launched a competition offering prizes for the best books, motion pictures and TV movies that glorify its work. The prizes will be awarded in conjunction with the KGB's 70th anniversary in late 1987. Unstated is whether its employees and agents worldwide are eligible to enter.

House Committee Approves Partial FOIA Exemption

The House Select Committee on Intelligence has recommended a partial exemption from the Freedom of Information Act for CIA. The proposal, if enacted into law, would relieve the agency of searching its operational records on requests other than first-person Privacy Act inquiries. The committee found that CIA operational records systems containing intelligence sources and methods information offer little that may be exposed to FOIA requesters.

This unproductive search, it notes, has created a two to three year bottleneck in all FOIA requests, which CIA agrees to "substantially reduce, if not entirely eliminate" if the law is enacted. CIA, it says, has also agreed to report to the committee on "the feasibility of conducting systematic review for declassification and release of Central Intelligence Agency information of historical value," much as was done recently with holdings at the National Archives of the wartime OSS.

Hamilton to Head House Intelligence Committee

Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill has announced that Rep. Lee Hamilton of Indiana will be the new chairman of the House Select Committee on Intelligence when its current chairman Rep. Edward Boland, steps down in January. Rep. Hamilton told reporters he supports current efforts to intensify oversight of the CIA.

Just down the hall, the committee had other problems. Because of a mechanical malfunction, they couldn't open the vault used to store the committee's classified materials. Both commercial technicians and those from the CIA were reported to have been unsuccessful initially in dealing with the "lock-out." It took two days to "crack the box."

Historian Breaks Atom Case "Legend;" Identifies American

Dr. Mark M. Kuchment, a science historian who emigrated from the Soviet Union in 1975, has also earned a degree in "psychology." Working for the past three years to determine the identity of an American engineer who headed a highly secret Soviet military research facility, he has finally cracked the "legend." He says that he was intrigued when he learned from emigres of an American who was the chief designer at a military research laboratory in Leningrad, was the driving force behind the establishment in the Soviet Union of modern microelectronics, and won a State Prize there. The presumed American was said to have directed an institute of about 800 employees and had designed both civilian computers and highly secret military applications.

From emigres he learned the man's name was Filipp Georgievich Staros, but a 1979 obituary for Staros in *Izvestia* gave information Kuchment found impossible to confirm. For example, he told the *New York Times*, Staros was credited with graduating from the University of Toronto. Yet, the registrar's office there had no record of such a person. Kuchment accepted the Toronto education as indicating the man was, indeed, a foreigner. "And, there were other clues. The name Staros sounds Greek, so I assumed he was a Greek-American." From other emigre interviews he learned the man was married to an American woman and had arrived in the USSR from Czechoslovakia where he had spent some years. Other than these points, Kuchment's two years of interviewing emigres and researching the matter proved fruitless.

Then, he read a review of a new book about the Rosenberg case which commented that the book didn't pay much attention to friends of the Rosenbergs who had disappeared behind the Iron Curtain. He rushed to get the book for any leads it might contain. "Immediately I found my guy—Alfred Sarant, which sounded like a contraction of a Greek name; All the pieces started to fall into place," he told the *Times*. He learned from Sarant's sister that the family was, as he supposed, of Greek descent. She also provided a snapshot of her brother. Acquaintances of Sarant in the United States and emigres who had known Staros in the USSR confirmed that they were one and the same.

Kuchment's detective work unraveled much of the story. Sarant, a 32-year old electronics engineer and onetime member of the Communist Party USA, had worked at Cornell University on the cyclotron. On July 18, 1950, the day after the arrest of the Rosenbergs, he was visited by the FBI and accused of keeping an espionage safehouse at 65 Morton Street, New York City. He protested his innocence but soon thereafter, and using false identification, he disappeared with Carol Dayton, the wife of a neighbor.

Kuchment learned that the name of Sarant's father was George, explaining the Soviet patronymic. Emigres told him that Staros had claimed to have four brothers; Sarant had four brothers. Kuchment also gathered evidence to show that Staros' right-hand man in the USSR was Joel Barr, another Rosenberg associate who had left the United States in 1948.

The story had a typically Soviet ending. Staros-Sarant, despite his achievements, ultimately fell out of favor with the Soviets and was demoted to a minor post in Vladivostok. Says Kuchment: "The image I am getting is of an idealistic Communist who was terribly disappointed in the social realities of the Soviet Union. But it was too late. There was no way to back out."

Intelligence History Author Decries Media "Harping."

Professor Harry Hinsley, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the official historian of British intelligence activities during World War II has called on Britain's press to stop "perpetually harping" on activities of the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ). He expressed amazement that the D Notice system had been unsuccessful in preventing seemingly endless printed disclosure of materials on British signals intelligence.

At first he hoped that the press, after learning from the wartime histories of the secrecy essential to signals intelligence, would "clam up on grounds of national security." The media somehow missed the lesson and, according to Professor Hinsley, "It is getting dangerous. If it is not stopped voluntarily now by newspapers, we are in for trouble."

DCI Casey Details Soviet Hi-Tech Espionage Gains

In a talk recently before the prestigious Commonwealth Club of California, DCI William J. Casey disclosed the extent of technical espionage conducted by the USSR in recent years. In part, he said:

"You in this room are the bull's eye in a massive, well-coordinated and precisely targeted Soviet technology acquisition program. The ability of the Soviet military-industrial complex to acquire and assimilate Western technology far exceeds previous estimates.

"During the late 1970's, the Soviets got about 30,000 samples of Western production equipment, weapons and military components, and over 400,000 technical documents both classified and unclassified. The majority was of US origin, with an increasing share of our technology obtained through Western Europe and Japan. This truly impressive take was acquired by both legal and illegal means, including espionage. We estimate that during this period the KGB and its military equivalent, the GRU, and their surrogates among the East European intelligence services illegally stole about 70 percent of the technology most significant to Soviet military equipment and weapons programs.

"The Soviets had our plans to the C-5A before it flew. The Soviet trucks which rolled into Afghanistan came from a plant outfitted with \$1.5 billion of modern American and European machinery. The precise gyros and bearings in their latest generation of ICBMs were designed by us. The radar in their AWACS is ours. Their space shuttle is a virtual copy of ours. And the list goes on.

"Just how do the Soviets get so much of our technology? First of all, they comb through our open literature, buy through legal trade channels, religiously attend our scientific and technological conferences, and send students over here to study. Between 1970 and 1976, the Soviets purchased some \$20 billion of Western equipment and machinery, some of which had potential military applications. In addition to exploiting all open, legal channels, they use espionage. There are now several thousand Soviet Bloc collection officers at work primarily in the United States, Western Europe and Japan. And as I stated before, your firms here in Silicon Valley are at the very top of the list.

"The Soviets especially pinpoint and target small, highly innovative companies in the computer and microelectronics field, not only because they are at the leading edge of the technologies that Moscow is most in need of, but also because such firms' security procedures are usually inadequate to protect against penetration by a determined, hostile intelligence service. They also use sophisticated international diversion operations. We have identified some 300 firms operating from more than 30 countries engaged in such diversion schemes. And there are probably many more than remain unidentified...

"With these gains, the Soviets have systematically built a modern microelectronics industry. For example, the Zelenograd Science Center, the Soviet equivalent of Silicon Valley, was equipped, literally from scratch, with Western technology. All Soviet monolithic integrated circuits are copies of US designs. They even copied the imperfections contained in some of the US samples!"

Willimantic Plans Espionage Museum

A Museum of Espionage is currently in the planning stages at Willimantic, Connecticut. Envisioned as a blending of factual history and fiction, the founding group indicates much of the "hands-on" display material will consist primarily of props used in movies and TV shows and such personal materials as they are able to obtain from authors and actors working in the genre. It has announced that the CIA, FBI, NSA and several writers of espionage fiction have expressed interest in the concept and offered varying degrees of assistance. Also in planning for the 1985 opening are an espionage giftshop-bookstore, a comprehensive library, bookclub, newsletter, speakers on the history and function of the intelligence community, and a continuing series of classic spy films.

"We cannot guarantee that the museum will become a reality," says Michael J. Westerfield, the museum association's secretary. "To a great extent the success or failure of the Museum of Espionage will depend on public support through membership in the Museum Association," he notes. The address of the Willimantic Museum Association is P.O. Box 752, Willimantic, CT 06226, and dues are ten dollars.

President Reagan on Sources and Methods

A clear understanding of the term "protection of sources and methods" was reflected in President Reagan's remarks at the recent CIA ground-breaking ceremony. The President noted:

"... I want to stress an intelligence agency cannot operate effectively unless its necessary secrets are maintained even in this, the most open and free country on earth. We cannot expect you or your informants to endanger life and work because of carelessness, sensationalism or unnecessary exposure to risk. Hostile intelligence activities conducted in this country and directed at U.S. interests abroad threaten not only our legitimate secrets and our technological advantages, but also our privacy and ultimately our freedom. To the danger of espionage is added 'active measures' designed to subvert and deceive, to 'disinform' the public opinion upon which our democracies are built.

"One of the greater dangers facing you is also the loss of necessary secrets through unauthorized and illegal disclosures of classified information. As I said in my memorandum last summer to all Federal employees, 'the unauthorized disclosure of our Nation's classified information by those entrusted with its protection is improper, unethical and plain wrong...'"

Counter Terrorist Key: Intelligence, Not Concrete

On Jan. 20, 1981, as Ronald Reagan was being sworn in as 40th president of the United States, a small group of protesters demonstrated outside the FBI headquarters building. It was a peaceful, albeit vocal demonstration, one that would have attracted little more than a passing glance.

But if anyone from the FBI had been looking, he might have noticed that among the demonstrators was an escaped felon who had fled from a federal prison in West Virginia some years before and was still on the wanted list. This demonstrator, Marilyn Jean Buck, was involved in terrorist activities.

Had she been spotted and arrested on Inauguration Day, perhaps the Brink's robbery and four deaths nine months later in Nyack, N.Y., might have been averted. For Buck, officials believe, had supplied the getaway car and firearms to members of the terrorist Weather underground organization who had sought to "expropriate" some \$1.6 million from a Brink's armored car in October 1981.

But even if an FBI agent had wanted to monitor who was demonstrating outside his office in 1981, the then binding Levi Guidelines on domestic surveillance would have prevented him from doing so.

While that situation has changed somewhat (Attorney General William French Smith last year relaxed some restrictions on domestic surveillance), experts say the Brink's incident illustrates the importance of quality information or intelligence as a prerequisite for combating terrorism.

"Intelligence in advance is the key," says Sen. Jeremiah Denton, R-Ala., chairman of the Senate Sub-committee on Security and Terrorism.

"If you know what's going to happen and eliminate potential targets, that's a step in the right direction."

Adds RAND analyst Dr. Brian Jenkins: "The first line of defense against terrorism is not a concrete barrier, but intelligence.

* * *

Experts, for instance, continue to bemoan problems in intelligence they say have grown out of reform era. These include a reluctance among some FBI agents to engage in domestic security investigations for fear they may be sued for civil rights violations—and abandoned by the bureau when it comes to defending them.

There also is a continuing reluctance among Western allies to share intelligence with the CIA, FBI and other U.S. agencies for fear that their sources might be compromised through release under the Freedom of Information Act.

"It is a love-hate relationship," says Yonah Alexander, a terrorism expert at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. "They are sharing some intelligence information... [but] they are not giving everything.

—Excerpted from "Accurate Intelligence is the First Line of Defense," by Ted Agres in the *Washington Times*, June 27, 1984

Are We Finally Waking Up? Soviet Active Measures and the West

A book essay by Donald F. B. Jameson

In September 1981, it is said, the KGB created what has become the most widely circulated newspaper in Greece. One of the Soviet officials reported to have set up the arrangement was Vasily Sitnikov, former chief of the disinformation department of the KGB. In contrast to the government of M. Mitterand in France, the Greek socialists are taking their country out of NATO, bit by bit. Their only enemy, so they say, is Turkey and the only threat to world peace comes from the United States. The line *Ethnos* (the paper in question) proclaims is just a little ahead of the government's on the road to abandonment of Western Europe.

The editor of *Ramparts* magazine reportedly told a USIS officer in Prague during 1967 that he received support for his publication from Czechoslovakia. The campaign of exposure of CIA's covert action operations that followed in *Ramparts* helped destroy the principal bulwark against the operations of Soviet front organizations in the West. In the seventeen years since, that shield had never been replaced effectively.

The strategic weapons programs of the U.S. under development since 1967 have been abandoned, delayed or reduced by at least half in every case. Only one, the addition of one new missile submarine to the fleet, the first in sixteen years, has actually been realized. Several congressmen have been involved closely with the activities of the World Peace Council. The first national strategy conference of the nuclear freeze movement in America was held in March, 1981. In attendance were two Soviet devotees to the cause of peace; appropriately enough, one was from the KGB and the other from the international department of the Central Committee.

The connections among all these events are finally becoming understood. "KGB," "dezinformatsia," "active measures," "international department" and "central committee" are becoming not household terms, but at least words in common discourse among journalists, politicians and even academics. Beginning with John Barron's pioneering work, *KGB: The Secret Work of Secret Agents*, published ten years ago, we have seen a series of excellent expositions of one aspect or another of Soviet clandestine operations. Barron's most recent book on the topic, *KGB Today*, is another unique contribution to our knowledge. Along with these almost encyclopedic books, we now have some carefully researched studies on various aspects of Soviet operations. Most encouragingly, the field of active measures has become the focus of serious attention.

Dezinformatsia: Active Measures in Soviet Strategy is a major contribution to our understanding of the subject. Professors Shultz and Godson have produced a thorough, analytical treatment of active measures that should open the eyes of students and perhaps even other professors to the significance of the topic for any serious student of Soviet international relations. In less than two hundred pages, the authors provide a crisp description of the institutions engaged in Soviet active measures, a history of their origins and an extensive exposition of their tactical and strategic goals. They go on to analyze overt Soviet propaganda themes and then match them up with the objectives of covert operations from front groups, agents of influence and forgeries.

This kind of sober approach using, almost to a fault, such tools from the armory of sociology as content analysis, is likely to reach some of those who need badly to be reached—college students and the professorate that instructs them. The book concludes with interviews of two former Soviet Bloc intelligence officers who plied the trade of case officer for secret active measures. These are both careful, experienced men, not given to dramatic gestures. They point out pretty much the same things, despite the more than ten years that separated their dates of departure from the Soviet Bloc.

For those professionally interested in the topic, the nomenclature of the central committee departments, the relevant elements of the First Chief Directorate, a list of principal front groups and a glossary provide an accurate guide to the terminology of the subject. The essential difference between institutions in the Soviet Union and the West, namely the tight centralization and integration of policy in the former is well made. The Politburo runs everything and keeps an especially close watch on active measures, closer perhaps than the

CIA Director keeps on what happens in his own agency's clandestine programs. This insures that the Ministry of External Affairs, the Foreign Trade Ministry, the press, the scientific and academic establishments, the artists and the athletes, even the taxi drivers and hotel clerks, all play in harmony, tubes in the same giant organ.

In the final brief chapter of conclusions, we find the most significant observation of the book, one that many in our community need to understand:

"...careful analysis of Soviet propaganda indicates that in reality the Kremlin did not perceive any direct threat or challenge to its security interests emanating from alleged U.S. aggressiveness or militarism...Moscow's primary purpose in employing foreign propaganda is not to warn the United States and its NATO allies of genuine Soviet anxiety... Rather... Soviet leaders use this instrument as part of a political military strategy that seeks to weaken the Western alliance."

Happily, *Dezinformatsia* is not the only book recently published (in addition to Barron's latest) on active measures and related subjects. James L. Tyson's *Target America* documents in great detail the impact of the Soviet campaign on the United States. Tyson works the problem the other way, beginning with the facts of Communist influence and manipulation in the United States and linking them up with the USSR where the evidence can sustain the charge. *The Coercive Utopians* by Rael Jean Issac and Erich Issac performs the same function in a wider field and explains how the cause-committed citizen can end up marching down a road much different from that on which he started. The three books taken together make a major contribution to our general understanding of the full spectrum of Soviet active measures—from the schematic outline of the Moscow apparatus in *Dezinformatsia* to the description of the political structure in *Target America* to broad analysis of groups infiltrated and captured by the network in *The Coercive Utopians*.

Finally, the concerned reader must recognize that unfortunately, the majority of his fellow students do not really share the conclusions these books reach about the importance of Soviet operations aimed at influencing our policies. Perhaps what is lacking in the literature is a careful examination of the great events since World War I to assess the degree to which Soviet intrigue influenced the outcome. What about the evidence that the Soviets gave critically needed support to the early Nazi movement? Did they help the Nazis to power in 1933? What effect did the Popular Front government in France have on French preparedness? During and after WWII, what about Western access to Berlin, the gold transfer to China that never got there, the Morgenthau plan for Germany, the defeat of the European Defense Community in 1955 in France, the emergence of "Ostpolitik" and Egon Bahr in the German Socialist Party, the radicalization and splitting of the Labor Party in Britain, to name a few interesting issues. Did Soviet active measures play a significant role in any of them? Or if you want to think big, examine the evidence of the influence of Soviet agents in Tokyo and Washington in 1941 on the policies of both governments. Could it be that the entry of Japan and the United States into the Second World War was brought about by Soviet machinations? The matter is worth looking into and if the case can be well presented (I didn't say proved), people generally might begin to pay attention.

Dezinformatsia: Active Measures in Soviet Strategy by Richard H. Schultz and Roy Godson. Washington: National Strategy Information Center, 1984. \$11.95 (paper)

The Coercive Utopians by Rael Jean Issac and Erich Issac, Chicago: Regnery-Gateway, 1983. \$18.95

Target America by James L. Tyson. Chicago: Regnery-Gateway, 1981. \$12.95

The following list of new members since the last issue is incomplete in that it does not include those who requested that their names be kept restricted.

LtCol Michael E. ADAMS
USAF(Ret.)
3929 Venetian Drive, Dana Shores
Tampa, FL 33614

COL George W. ALDRIDGE Jr.
USA(Ret.)
Ten South Briar Hollow Lane, #52
Houston, TX 77027

Mr. George W. ALLEN
5520 N. 23rd Street
Arlington, VA 22205

Mr. John F. ALTANO
Route 1, Box 66EE
Poca, WV 25159

Dr. Richard A. BAKER
45 Dogwood Road
Morristown, NJ 07960

Mr. Carl L. BIEMILLER
1546 Anna Way
Petaluma, CA 94952

Mr. Edward H. BORT
R. R. 1, Box 2085
Manchester Center, VT 05255

Mr. Raymond E. BOYLE
339 Norwood Avenue
Satellite Beach, FL 32937

LtCol John R. BOZEK, USA(Ret.)
65 Logan Lane
Wyckoff, NJ 07481

Mr. Paul W. BUZZELL
P. O. Box 1062
Manchester Center, VT 05255

CAPT William A. CAHILL
USN(Ret.)
10404 Democracy Lane
Potomac, MD 20854

LCDR Robert J. CALHOUN Jr.
USNR (Ret.)
P.O. Box 1609
Pinehurst, NC 28374

Col Selby W. CALKINS
USAF(Ret.)
540 Brinkby Avenue
Reno, NV 89509

Dr. Otto P. CHANEY
1115 Stratford Drive
Carlisle, PA 17013

Mr. Howard W. CONNER
1878 NE Edith Street
Palm Bay, FL 32907

Mr. Paul E. CRONIN
2514 K Street, N.W., #12
Washington, DC 20037

Mr. Robert H. CUNNINGHAM
7 Waccamaw Trail
Pawleys Island, SC 29585

Mr. Arvid J. DAHLQUIST
452 S. Banana River Boulevard
Cocoa Beach, FL 32931

RADM Paul W. DILLINGHAM Jr.
USN(Ret.)
1641 Westchester Court
Annapolis, MD 21401

Mr. Erik S. DINSMORE
820 East 12th Street
Brooklyn, NY 11230

Mr. Robert E. EISENHAUR
14407 Barkwood Drive
Rockville, MD 20853

Mr. Elmer F. FAUST
42 Campden Circle,
Oakwell Farms
San Antonio, TX 78218

Mr. Mayhew Y. FOSTER
1006 W. Greenough Drive
Missoula, MT 59802

Mr. Juan G. FRIVALDO
828 Morse Avenue, #65
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

Mr. Stanley H. GAINES
3040 Cedarwood Lane
Falls Church, VA 22042

Mr. Whitney GALBRAITH
1516 Vista Place
Colorado Springs, CO 80906

Mr. S. Craig GLICKMAN
9639 Covemeadow
Dallas, TX 75238

Mr. Bruce G. GOULD
P. O. Box 16
Seattle, WA 98111

Mr. Gordon GRAHAM
25 Orange Street
Clinton, MA 01510

CAPT William C. GREEN
USN(Ret.)
1824 Jackson Street, #E
San Francisco, CA 94109

Mr. Charles W. GREENWELL
Rt. 1, Box 463
Jackson Springs, NC 27281

Mr. Bruce F. HANNEMAN
922 N. Ivy Street, #207
Arlington, VA 22201

Mr. Thomas M. HASSE
11354 Empire Lane
Rockville, MD 20852

Mr. Conrad K. HAUSMAN
716 S. 25th Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Mr. Jimmy E. HAYES
5 East Circle Drive
Cocoa Beach, FL 32931

LtCol Richard F. HEBERT
USMC(Ret.)
123 East Elm Street
Greenwich, CT 06830

Mr. John R. HILLIARD
13005 Chalfont Avenue
Fort Washington, MD 20744

Mr. John B. HUNTINGTON
P. O. Box 1106
Tiburon, CA 94920

Mr. Dale A. JENKINS
Tower Hill Road
Tuxedo Park, NY 10987

Mr. Richard A. JOHNSON
Route 4, Box 223
Warrenton, VA 22186

Mr. John C. KIMBALL
4411 Elm Street
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Mr. Jeffery W. KINGRY
P. O. Box 26
Milton, VT 05468

COL John S. KOMP USA(Ret.)
1285 La Mirada Drive
Salinas, CA 93901

CDR Richard E. LAMPTON
USNR(Ret.)
1503 Guilford Lane
Oklahoma City, OK 73120

Mr. William R. LENAHA
421 E. 72nd Street, #5D
New York, NY 10021

Mr. Vernon E. LONGUET
9402 Alberene
Houston, Tx 77074

Mr. Floyd W. LUCAS Jr.
1330 Fifth Street, NE
Hickory, NC 28601

Mr. John L. MARTIN
14512 Bellmeade Lane
Germantown, MD 20874

Mr. Henry J. McDERMOTT
P. O. Box 96
Avon, NJ 07717

Mr. Ripy D. McMICHAEL
Box 479
Gwynedd Valley, PA 19437

Mr. Daniel T. MEISENHEIMER Jr.
404 Longmeadow Road
Orange, CT 06477

Mr. Dudley E. MERCER
2734 N. Yucatan Street
Arlington, VA 22213

Mr. Tobia G. MERCURO
Box 2895, Route 2
Front Royal, VA 22630

LtCol Richard L. MILLER
USAF(Ret.)
512 Killarney Drive
Cheyenne, WY 82009

Mr. David B. O'CONNOR
150 St. Botolph Street, #35
Boston, MA 02115

Mr. Cornelius J. O'SHEA
7101 Bear Ct.
Springfield, VA 22153

MajGen Douglas J. PEACHER
USMCR(Ret.)
1001 Genter Street, #3-I
La Jolla, CA 92037

Mr. Orville L. POTTER
948 Brightwaters Drive
Cocoa Beach, FL 32931

Mr. Edward M. POWELL Jr.
1 Parker Avenue P. O. Box 161
Northfield, MA 01360

Col Edward C. REDICAN
USAF(Ret.)
5208 Olley Lane
Burke, VA 22015

Mr. Lorenzo J. RICCI
326 Duval Street, #4
Key West, FL 33040

Mr. Richard B. ROWERDINK
P. O. Box 26025
Colorado Springs, CO 80936

Mr. Leonard E. SCZYGIEL
3 Frasco Road, Eldorado
Santa Fe, NM 87505

Mr. Richard J. SHELL
108 Winthrop Street
Winthrop, MA 02152

Mr. Richard C. SHINN
501 Cancha
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Mr. Michael B. SLAIN
24100 Chagrin Boulevard, #300
Cleveland, OH 44122

Mr. Walter B. SMALLWOOD Jr.
2620 Iliff
Boulder, CO 80303

Mr. Edward M. SPECTOR
1660 N. Hotel Circle, Suite 222
San Diego, CA 92108

Mr. Edwin W. STARNES
9766 Lee Highway
Fairfax, VA 22031

CAPT Jerry D. STUMP USN(Ret.)
12312 Melody Turn
Bowie, MD 20715

Dr. Richard E. THOMAS
Route 1, Box 488
Bryan, TX 77801

BG Robert N. TRUBEY USA(Ret.)
335 Coates Drive
Aptos, CA 95003

Mr. M. Larry WELCH
506, 33 Willow Drive
Ocean, NJ 07712

Miss Diana V. WILSON
1906 Clipper Ct.
Willis, TX 77378

Mr. S. Dennis WINSTEAD
12915 Buccaneer Road
Silver Spring, MD 20904

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81 E. Merritt Street
Plains, PA 18705

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Times Honors Clare Boothe Luce, Member of AFIO Honorary Board

A highly human portrayal of Clare Boothe Luce, a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and a member of AFIO's honorary board of directors, was featured in a recent issue of the *Washington Times*. Commenting on two portraits of her by the French artist Rene Margritte—one a lush pink rose beside a silver dagger, the other a feather holding up the Leaning Tower of Pisa—staff writer Kathleen Tyman notes: "He has captured the paradox that delighted her friends and enraged her enemies—drive sheathed in beauty, strength cloaked in gentleness."

Mrs. Luce came to Washington from her home in Hawaii in 1982 to join President Reagan's PFIAB, on which she served also during the Nixon and Ford administrations. Besides doing research and attending meetings of PFIAB, Mrs. Luce is much sought after as a public speaker. The article notes her versatility: she trained as an Olympic swimmer, was a photographer, an actress, a playwright, a congresswoman and the United States' first woman ambassador. As the alter-ego of her late husband, publisher Henry Luce of Time, Inc., she trailblazed the worlds of politics and diplomacy, says the writer.

The profile of Mrs. Luce also notes that a recent spy fiction author has used her as a character in an OSS-vintage plot. In the book, *The Talbot Legacy*, by Nelson Demille, Mrs. Luce notes:

"He sets me among the people I've known for many years like [William] Casey and a number of more famous spies like [William] Stephenson, who was "Intrepid." It's really very amusing to find yourself as a background character in a novel. Every day I come across some curious reference to myself, generally inaccurate." Then she adds the tantalizer: "Of course, Stephenson did give me very briefly a small job..."

New Life Members

Mr. John W. ABERNATHY
8530 Oak View Drive
Manassas, VA 22111

Mr. John B. HUNTINGTON
P.O. Box 1106
Tiburon, CA 94920

Mr. Dale A. JENKINS
Tower Hill Road
Tuxedo Park, NY 10987

Mr. Jerome D. MOSKOWITZ
12019 Remington Drive
Wheaton, MD 20902

Mr. Richard C. SHINN
501 Cancha
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Highlander Aid Fund Honors Lao War "Legends"

A living memorial has been established to commemorate two Americans whose personal dedication ensured that the United States would not forget or abandon its courageous allies from the mountains of northern Laos. The efforts of Edgar "Pop" Buell and Jerry B. Daniels, both of whom died in Asia, are being continued by the Hmong/Highlander Development Fund, established by the Washington-based Indochina Resource Action Center. Intelligence officers who served in Southeast Asia are familiar with the legends surrounding the two honored humanitarians and many, no doubt knew them. The Fund serves to continue the efforts they began on behalf of Lao highlanders.

The memorial fund is a private sector initiative to promote the transition of the traditional highlander skills and strengths into American entrepreneurial development. It makes resources available in business planning, management and loan packages to Highlander individuals and groups requiring assistance. Further, it assists them in securing loans or seed money from commercial lending institutions to begin development of micro-enterprises, with a goal of reducing the highlanders' welfare dependency and to reestablish the traditional stability of the tribal members.

From 1954-75, the highland groups from Laos, the Hmong (Meo), Lu Mein (Yao) and Khmu (Lao Thoeng), suffered heavy losses while supporting U.S. government efforts. Following the communist takeover in Laos, they faced fatal persecution and more than 150,000 highland Lao took refuge in Thailand. Since 1975, more than 60,000 of them have resettled in the U.S. In the absence of an appropriate resettlement strategy, the highland peoples were lost amidst more numerous Asian groups and dispersed across the country. An agricultural people, they were ill-prepared for life in the urban areas where they were settled initially, and language and skill programs were generally ineffective. Continued movement of the tribesmen has been described as the greatest internal migration of a refugee population recorded in American history.

Contributions to the memorial may be mailed to the Hmong/Highlander Development Fund, 1424 16th St. N.W., Suite 404, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Donations

The following members have generously contributed amount equal to or exceeding one year's annual dues.

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(In memory of Ab Riddle)

Mr. Joseph J. Tester
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From the President's Desk

This is my last shot at you, a captive readership, from this corner, and I owe you a report of tenure:

a. Chapter Activities. The last two years have seen a noticeable increase in chapter initiatives, meetings, seminars, guest speakers, and Letters-to-the-Editor, all attributable to the activism of Chapter Officers and members. There has also been considerably more coordination between Chapters, and with national, resulting in sharing good speakers, capturing good crowds, gaining good publicity for our cause.

b. Membership. We remain steady at about 3500, with gains and losses each month. Hopefully, the gains are quality folks who are joining the hard core, and will be with us for a long time. Our goal is 4000 by the Convention '84. We will continue to screen membership to preserve our Association's integrity. In this respect, the life membership of Ronald R. Rewald of Honolulu was recently rescinded by Board direction, as provided in paragraph G, Article VI, of the Articles of Incorporation.

c. National. We think we are serving you better, but know we have miles to go. Much effort has been spent on revising election procedures to satisfy you, the membership. Chapter procedure guidelines are in preparation. Booklets on intelligence subjects published so far have been a great success, are in high demand, and more are coming. The Common Interest Network (CIN), an informal quarterly meeting of the leaders of Washington-based intelligence organizations, was launched at the direction of your Board of Directors, and is alive, flourishing, and productive.

d. Annual Conventions. Distance and time seem to prohibit a complete gathering of the Association, dispersed as we are, regardless of location. Spurred on by the outstanding and hospitable performance of the San Diego Chapter last year, the '84 committee is going all out in arranging an interesting, busy, and informative convention for October. We'll do our best to lure more



Richard X. Larkin

than 10% of our members to Washington; 50% would be a great turnout. It's up to you.

e. Publications. *Periscope* remains our main medium of communications to you, supplemented by the News Commentary. We have been blessed with two professional editors of *Periscope*, and seek to keep it a quality product. As noted, publication of booklets in support of our educational program is off to a good start, and will grow, carefully.

f. Goals. Progress toward our goals is difficult to measure, but we can measure effort. Most of the effort was by you, in the trenches of society, correcting mal-impressions, setting the record straight. Here, we have been invited to testify several times, and to make appearances in key fora. We just have to keep chipping away, wherever and whenever we can.

Last, my sincere thanks for the opportunity to serve the past two years as your President. It has been a great honor, and a greater responsibility, to try to represent you and our Association in the effort to restore and maintain a rock intelligence capability for our country. Our voice is heard, our opinion respected, our counsel sought, because we speak from your experience and because our only advocacy is the security and well-being of our country.

AFIO, Alleges Journal, Sustains "Institutional Self-Protection"

The current issue of the *Columbia Journalism Review* paints an Orwellian picture of the CIA publication review process and finds it guilty of unconscionable "institutional self-protection." The author of "Warning: CIA Censors at Work," Jack Hitt, also warns of another co-conspirator—AFIO's Executive Director.

According to Hitt, adherents of "institutional self-protection" view former intelligence officers turned critics of intelligence as "nothing more than traitors," and cites as evidence the difficulties experienced before the CIA Publication Review Board by authors Victor Marchetti, Frank Snepp, John Stockwell, "Philip Eliot" and Ralph McGehee.

In support of his contention about AFIO, Hitt cites the following experience:

"While I was researching this article, for example, the executive director of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, John K. Greaney, graciously provided telephone numbers of former agents. So long as the names I read off to him were 'friendly' officials, he readily divulged the numbers."

"But, then the name John Stockwell was mentioned. Stockwell is the author of a critical book about the agency and had a tough go with the Board. 'Oh, you don't want to talk to that son of a bitch,' Greaney said. 'He went sour, went around the bend. Like McGehee.'"

Mr. Greaney was not available for comment when his office was contacted by *Periscope*.

RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER!

4,000

BY CONVENTION '84

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