

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE
TO: <i>D/OEKA</i>		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	
REMARKS: <i>yes ✓ (see p 21 note)</i> <i>W ✓</i> <i>C/PAD W →</i> <i>DP DP DP</i> <i>MY —</i>		
FROM: <i>D/DDI</i>		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE
TO: <i>D/ [redacted] Office of External Affairs</i>		DEC 1975
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	
REMARKS: <i>7D43 HPS</i>		
<i>[Handwritten signature]</i>		
FROM: <i>O/DDI</i>		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

4701 WILLARD AVENUE, CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND 20815 656-4068

STAT

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

STAT

PROGRAM Jack Anderson Confidential STATION WJLA TV
Syndicated

DATE December 18, 1982 7:30 PM CITY Washington, DC

SUBJECT The CIA and Banking

JACK ANDERSON: This is Wall Street, the center of the international banking system, a system on the edge of a crisis so severe that the Central Intelligence Agency is preparing drastic measures. Something must be done to avert the breakdown of the Free World's monetary system.

The crisis developed after \$600 billion in risky loans were made to 40 underdeveloped countries, countries too poor to pay them back.

Richard Dale is a visiting scholar at the Brookings Institution in Washington. The CIA came to see him because he's one of the foremost authorities on international banks. He spoke with my colleague Terry Repack.

RICHARD DALE: Well, as I understand it, the CIA takes the view that the momentum towards collapse is already far advanced and that the political will to anticipate the problems that may arise is simply not there. And I think they take a rather skeptical view about the whole problem; namely, that governments will not act until, in a sense, it's too late. And that is one particular interpretation.

So I think they say, right, we will not solve this problem ahead of events; we will have a global bank holiday before anything is done, and that will be the stimulus to get governments to act and cooperate to pull us out of this.

But, of course, the CIA's job, if I may say so, is to look at the downside risks. They're always looking for the worst case. That is the nature of their job. So that was their focus.

OFFICES IN: WASHINGTON D.C. • NEW YORK • LOS ANGELES • CHICAGO • DETROIT • AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES

Material supplied by Radio TV Reports, Inc. may be used for file and reference purposes only. It may not be reproduced, sold or publicly demonstrated or exhibited.

-2-

But having said that, I think that so far as I'm aware, their analysis of this situation is quite realistic. //

The problem is that the international banking system oils the wheels of international trade. If the international banking system ruptures or breaks down in any way, the wheels of international trade grind to a halt. International trade has been growing very rapidly in recent years. If that were suddenly to grind to a halt, you would have jobs lost here on a very large scale. After all, some 30% of U. S. steel is exported. Forty percent of agricultural produce is exported. If there were to be a rupture of international trade, there would be massive job losses here and in other industrial countries.

ANDERSON: Experts have told me there is no need to hide our money under mattresses. The banks will not go broke. But what is not clear is just how much the taxpayers will have to pay to bail out the banks for a crisis they helped to create.

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

4701 WILLARD AVENUE, CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND 20815 656-4068

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM Jack Anderson Confidential STATION WJLA TV
Syndicated

DATE December 18, 1982 7:30 PM CITY Washington, DC

SUBJECT American Mercenaries in Angola

JACK ANDERSON: The Central Intelligence Agency has been conducting secret subterranean wars around the world. The CIA has sponsored rebellions in such faraway places as Cuba and Cambodia, Laos and Iraq. One of the most secret operations was run in the remote African nation of Angola.

Gary Acker, an ex-Marine, signed on to fight communists in Angola six years ago. He was then 21 years old. He was captured by the communist forces before he saw any action. He was sentenced to 16 years in an Angolan prison.

Last month Acker was released as part of a prisoner exchange with the Soviets. He described his experience in an exclusive interview with my associate Indy Badwar.

GARY ACKER: The prison clothing, what they gave us -- one time they gave us what we called a monkey suit. It was a brown overall type thing, and this I refused to wear.

When I was released, I refused to wear the clothing that they provided, because during my time in prison, they didn't give me sufficient clothing. Two and a half years, I was barefoot. I had no shoes. I had a pair of shorts that rotted, literally rotted off me. The guards would laugh and say "a white mercenary." And when I asked for clothes, they refused to give me clothes.

So when my time came, I refused to wear their clothes.

INDY BADWAR: What about medical treatment? They had refused it to you once.

OFFICES IN WASHINGTON D.C. • NEW YORK • LOS ANGELES • CHICAGO • DETROIT • AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES

Material supplied by Radio TV Reports, Inc. may be used for file and reference purposes only. It may not be reproduced, sold or publicly demonstrated or exhibited.

-2-

ACKER: They refused it to me several times. I had malaria one time. And they refused to treat me, so -- that was in 1978. So I completely stopped asking for medical treatment, and I never accepted anything.

In prison there, it's just one day at a time. It's not the future, what I'll do in ten years, five years, or whatever. It's one day at a time. And you make it the best way you can.

BADWAR: What caused you to become a mercenary?

ACKER: That's difficult to answer, besides a little money, combat experience.

BADWAR: What did you know about Angola?

ACKER: Well, really, at that time, I knew very little. I didn't even know where Angola was. But I read articles. I read one or two articles in the newspaper, and I saw that the FNLA was Western-backed. So that was the one I got into, especially seeing the article about David Bufkin.

ANDERSON: The man Acker mentioned, David Bufkin, has signed an affidavit admitting he had recruited Acker for the CIA. Bufkin hired mercenaries by placing ads in the Sacramento Bee newspaper.

The CIA insists it had nothing to do with hiring mercenaries like Acker. But some former CIA agents tell a different story.

JOHN STOCKWELL: I was quite disillusioned with the CIA and integrity. You see, we had abandoned all my people in Vietnam. So I had seen us do this before.

ANDERSON: John Stockwell was the CIA's task force commander for Angola. He states Acker was hired to fight in Angola as part of a CIA operation, an operation that Henry Kissinger, when he was Secretary of State, officially disavowed.

HENRY KISSINGER: The CIA is not involved in the recruiting of these individuals.

STOCKWELL: In the Angolan operation, I testified for five days to the Senate Oversight Committee. I gave them chapter and verse. I gave them cable numbers and memo numbers and dates and details and told them exactly where in the building they could go to recover the files that would prove the truth. And in the end, they decided that they simply weren't willing to try to clash with Henry Kissinger over a matter of perjury.

-3-

ANDERSON: Gary Acker was a pawn in a great powers' game. He hasn't been the only one. The CIA has been plotting coups, staging rebellions and waging wars in secret. This has thrown us into an uncomfortable embrace with extremists who are morally objectionable, with dictators who oppose U. S. principles, even with terrorists, whom we claim to abhor.