

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS
ARE ATTACHED:
(Please do not remove)

ER 86 33174 4/1-2

PAO 87-0003

ER 87 0398

OPA 87 0083

SUBJECT: Dallas Council
on World Affairs

Page Denied

PAO 87-0083/1

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

26 August 1987

Mr. Jack C. Vaughn, Jr.
2050 Stemmons Freeway
Suite 141 - 143
P.O. Box 58232
Dallas, TX 75258

Dear Mr. Vaughn:

I am pleased to accept your invitation to address the Dallas Council on World Affairs in January 1988. A repeat invitation to speak to your group is indeed an honor, and I am looking forward to meeting with them when I am able to answer their questions. According to my schedule, sometime around the 19th of January would be a convenient time. A member of my Public Affairs Staff will be available to work out the details with the Council.

Sincerely,

/s/ Robert M. Gates

STAT

Robert M. Gates
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

DCI/PAO/WMB, [redacted] 24Aug87/ [redacted]

STAT

Distribution:

Orig. - Addressee

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~~ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY~~

26 August 1987

DDCI:

RE: Speaking Invitation
Dallas Council on World Affairs
Dallas, Texas
January 1988

President of the Dallas Council on World Affairs, Jack C. Vaughn, has invited you to speak to the Council at a convenient date in January 1988. Due to the Senate hearings, you were unable to participate in a question and answer period when you addressed the Council last February. (See opposite for memo covering your appearance.) According to Mr. Vaughn, you expressed a willingness to do a return engagement. You could expect an audience of approximately 250 business and civic leaders. The suggested format is 30 minutes of remarks followed by 30 minutes of questions and answers. Media coverage would be arranged at our request. However, the Council wishes to arrange a forum where you can speak with as much candor as possible.

Since you plan to be in Dallas on 19 January to speak to the Dallas Chapter of the Young Presidents' Organization (YPO), I recommend that you take this opportunity to address the Council. If you agree, a letter for your signature is attached.


Bill Baker

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~~ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY~~

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP**

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Date _____

Remarks
To #14: The DDCI would like your recommendation concerning this request.

Executive Secretary
22 Jul '87
Date

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Executive Registry

87-2699X

DALLAS COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS

World Trade Center 2050 Stemmons Freeway, Suite 141-143 P.O. Box 58232 Dallas, Texas 75258 (214) 748-5663

Mr. RUSSELL H. PERRY
Chairman Emeritus

July 15, 1987

Mr. L. FRANK PITTS
Chairman of the Board

Mr. JACK C. VAUGHN, JR.
President

The Honorable Robert M. Gates
Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington D.C. 20505

Mr. DAVID C. BRIGGS
Chairman of the
Executive Committee

MG WILLARD LATHAM, USA (Ret.)
Executive Director

Dear Dr. Gates:

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Your address to the members of the Dallas Council on World Affairs on February 3, 1987 was the highlight of our 1987-1988 program year. The purpose of this letter is to extend another invitation for you to visit Dallas. You may recall you were unable to participate in a question and answer session due to the Senate hearings so our members were pleased to hear that you expressed a willingness to return to Dallas to speak again.

Dr. NORMAN P. NEUREITER
First Vice President

Mr. LEE DRAIN
Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. ROBERT S. RENDELL
Programs

Mr. HAL JACKSON
Volunteers

As you know, the Council is comprised of business and civic leaders and people with an interest in international events and topics. We would be delighted to provide you with a forum to speak on any topic you wish.

Mr. EDWARD M. FJORDBAK

Mr. C. TERRY GRANADE

January 1988 would be a good time for the Council; however, we will be happy to accomodate your schedule.

Mr. WALLACE L. HALL, Jr.

Mrs. BARBARA KERN

We hope that you can accept our invitation to visit Dallas and would look forward to making the necessary arrangements with your staff. Coordination for a stay will be made with your staff by Major General Willard Latham, USA (Ret.), Executive Director of the Dallas Council on World Affairs.

LES FEMMES DU MONDE:

LIDA LIGHT BLUE
General Chairman (1987)

Mrs. CAROLYN TAYLOR
General Chairman (1988)

Very sincerely,

DALLAS COMMITTEE FOR
FOREIGN VISITORS:

Mrs. CLYDE EMERY
General Chairman

Vaughn
Jack C. Vaughn, Jr.
President

Ms. NANCY RILEY
Chairman
Steering Committee

WL/js/176



P-310-11

Executive Registry

87-0398

The Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

Washington, D.C. 20505

2 February 1987

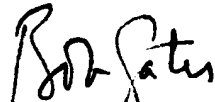
The Honorable Gordon J. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Humphrey:

Attached is the speech on Soviet Activities in the Third World that I spoke to you about on the telephone. I think you will find it encouraging.

I would welcome the opportunity to talk further with you about the Agency and get your suggestions and ideas for improvement. I will try to schedule such a meeting at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,



Robert M. Gates
Acting Director

Attachment:
As Stated



STAT

War by Another Name

An Address to the Dallas Council on World Affairs
by Robert M. Gates, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
February 3, 1987

The most divisive and controversial part of American foreign policy for nearly four decades has been our effort in the Third World to preserve and defend pro-Western governments, to resist Communist aggression and subversion, and to promote economic development and democracy.

Our continuing difficulty in formulating a coherent and sustainable bipartisan strategy for the Third World over two generations contrasts sharply with the Soviet Union's relentless effort there to eliminate Western influence, establish strategically located client Communist states, and to gain access to strategic resources.

But while we may debate strategy and how to respond, the facts of Soviet involvement in major Third World conflicts are undeniable. Consider two very painful memories:

- It is clear that the Soviet Union, and Stalin personally, played a central role in prompting North Korea's invasion of the South in 1950, the cause of our

first great post-war strategic debate over strategy in the Third World.

- Although the strategic consequences of a victory by North Vietnam were hotly debated in the US, we now see the Soviet Navy well entrenched in the great naval base at Cam Ranh Bay, and Vietnam's economic and military dependence on the Soviet Union; we recall the Soviet military supplyline that made Hanoi's victory possible, and remember Soviet help in the conquest of Laos and Cambodia. The resulting human suffering in Southeast Asia was even more horrifying than predicted.**

Somehow many Americans thought their first loss of a major foreign war -- Vietnam -- would have no important consequences, especially inasmuch as it was accompanied by so-called "detente" with the Soviet Union and the opening to China. Yet, it was in fact a major watershed in post World War II history, especially as it coincided with the collapse of Portugal's colonial empire in Africa; revolutions in Iran, Ethiopia and Nicaragua; and Congressional actions in the mid-1970s cutting off all US assistance to the non-Communist forces in Angola, thus signaling the withdrawal of American support for opponents of Marxist-Leninist forces in the Third World.

The effects of American defeat in Vietnam, the revolutions in Iran and Nicaragua, and the coming to power of bitterly

antagonistic and aggressively destabilizing governments in all three countries undermined the confidence of US friends and allies in the Third World (not to mention in Europe and Japan) and ensured that an opportunistic Soviet Union would see in the Third World its principal foreign policy opportunities for years to come.

And they moved aggressively to create or exploit such opportunities. Throughout the Third World, the Soviet Union and its clients for the past ten years have incited violence and disorder and sponsored subversion of neutral or pro-Western governments in El Salvador, Honduras, Colombia, various Caribbean States, Chad, Sudan, Suriname, North Yemen, Oman, Pakistan, New Caledonia, South Korea, Grenada, and many others. The Soviet Union has affixed itself as a parasite to legitimate nationalist, anticolonial movements or to those who have overthrown repressive or incompetent regimes and tried wherever possible to convert or consolidate them into Marxist-Leninist dictatorships as in Nicaragua, Angola, and Ethiopia. And now these same regimes in the process of consolidating power are fighting their own people. Open warfare by invading Communist armies is being waged in Cambodia and Afghanistan. And in most instances of state support for terrorism, the government involved is tied in some way to the USSR.

These contemporary challenges to international order and stability -- and to democratic values -- certainly grow primarily out of localized and specific circumstances. To be sure, there are local economic, social, racial, human rights and other injustices. And many -- too many -- governments have demonstrated their capacity to inflict hardship and violence on their own people. But, that said, we cannot close our eyes to a common theme across the entire Third World and that is the pervasively destructive role of the Soviet Union and its clients.

In 1919, Trotsky said that, "The road to London and Paris lies through Calcutta." This conviction that the West could more easily and effectively be weakened and made vulnerable through the Third World than by direct confrontation remains central to Soviet foreign policy. And if you question how critical this is for Moscow, remember that the Soviets allowed detente with the US, which was highly advantageous to them, to founder substantially with successive Presidents in the 1970s because the USSR refused to moderate its aggressive pursuit of Third World opportunities -- in Angola, Ethiopia, Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

Subversion, Violence and Repression

In the mid-1970s, new Soviet tactics in the Third World, combined with historic events and opportunities, emerged to challenge Western presence, progress toward democracy and sound economic development in the Third World. The new tactics were designed to minimize the chance of a repetition of disastrous setbacks such as their expulsion from Egypt in 1972 and the ouster of a Marxist regime in Chile in 1973. The strategy had five parts: -

- First, the cornerstone of the new Soviet approach was the use of Cuban forces to establish and sustain the power of "revolutionary governments". They first helped consolidate radical power in Angola. This was followed by the dispatch of thousands of Cuban troops to Ethiopia where that regime also became dependent on their support.

This tactic of using Third World Communist or radical states as surrogates in the Third World subsequently involved assisting Vietnam's conquest of the remainder of Indochina, Libya's designs in Chad and plotting against Sudan, South Yemen's aggression against Oman and North Yemen, and Cuba's support for regimes in Nicaragua, Grenada and Suriname as well as the insurgency in El Salvador.

- Second, when radical governments came to power without the aid of foreign troops, as in Nicaragua, Soviets directly or through their surrogates such as East Germany helped in the establishment of an internal security structure to ensure that any possible challenge from within would be stamped out.

- Third, the Soviets continued to supplement these tactics with more traditional offerings such as technical and political training in the USSR, the rapid supply of weapons, and the use of a wide range of covert actions to support friends and to help defeat or destabilize unfriendly challengers or governments.

- Fourth, the USSR proved in Afghanistan that it would still be willing to launch its own forces at targets on its periphery -- and perhaps elsewhere -- when and if circumstances are right.

- Fifth, and finally, the Soviets advised new radical regimes to mute their revolutionary rhetoric and to try to keep their links to Western commercial resources, foreign assistance and international financial institutions. Soviet ambitions did not cloud their recognition that they could not afford more economic dependents such as Cuba and Vietnam.

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Conclusions: What is to be Done

As we reflect on the last forty years of war, subversion, instability and terrorism in the Third World, it is clear that the Soviet Union and its surrogates have played and are continuing to play a major role. Their involvement is a common feature as is their ability relentlessly to sustain their participation over many years. It is imperative that, at long last, Americans recognize the strategic significance of this Soviet offensive -- that it is in reality, a war, a war waged between nations and against Western influence and presence, against economic development and against the growth of democratic values. It is war without declaration, without mobilization, without massive armies. It is, in fact, that long twilight war described nearly a quarter century ago by President Kennedy.

What then are we to do? From Harry Truman to Ronald Reagan, our Presidents have recognized the importance of this struggle in the Third World -- some sooner than others. But public and Congressional understanding and support have waxed and waned. What we need is a vigorous strategy we can sustain in a struggle Secretary Shultz has said is "the prime challenge we will face, at least through the remainder of this century." I would like to suggest several steps, none of them new, and many of them in train now, that should be integrated into a

strategy to meet the long term Soviet challenge and promote democracy and freedom in the Third World.

1. First, Congress and the Executive Branch, Republicans and Democrats, must collaborate more closely in the setting of strategy. There seems to be more agreement on the nature of the threat than on what to do about it. Cooperation and support in recent years has been good in some areas; not so good in others. There have been close calls and too often prolonged delays in getting help to our friends. Too often in the past, opportunities to counter the Soviets have been lost by clashes between the two Branches, or by partisan politics. If common understanding of the Soviet challenge in the Third World cannot be translated into a program of action that can be counted on for more than a year at a time, if that, we will have little success. At the same time, those who would lay claim to a constructive role in protecting our interests and advancing stability and freedom in the Third World cannot oppose overt military action and covert action and at the same time also reject security assistance and economic assistance for key countries. The United States must have some means to help our friends in the Third World defend themselves and grow economically, and support for those means must be bipartisan and stable.

2. Second, more must be done to educate the public, the Congress, and Third World governments about Soviet strategy in

the Third World. A continuing information program to inform and tie together developments in areas widely distant is needed and must be pursued over a long term.

3. We must, as a country, give priority to learning more about developments in the Third World and to providing early warning of economic, social, and political problems that foreshadow instability and opportunities for exploitation by the USSR or its clients. We should serve as a clearing house of information useful to threatened countries, for example, seeing to it that lessons learned in successful counterinsurgencies or economic development programs are shared.

4. The US must establish priorities in terms of major commitments. If our early help fails to prevent serious trouble, for which countries are we prepared to put our chips on the table? Also, I believe we should at least try to make such choices in consultation with key members of Congress so that their support at crucial moments is more likely. Great losing battles in Congress for foreign military sales or economic assistance for important Third World friends, played out on the world stage and at critical times, represent devastating setbacks for the US with ramifications going far beyond the affected country.

5. We must be -- and are -- prepared to demand firmly, but tactfully and privately, that our friends observe certain

standards of behavior with regard to basic human rights. It is required by our own principles and essential to political support in the US. Moreover, we have to be -- and are -- willing to talk straight to those we would help about issues they must address to block Soviet and other foreign exploitation of their problems -- issues such as land reform and corruption. We have a right and a responsibility to condition our support -- but must do so in ways that make it possible politically for the recipient to comply.

6. We need to change our approach to foreign military sales so that the US can provide arms more quickly to our friends in need -- provide them the tools to do the job -- and to do so without hanging out all their dirty linen for the world to see. It does not serve any rational purpose to humiliate those whom we would help.

7. Covert action can be used, as in the past, to create problems for hostile governments, and to provide discreet help to friendly organizations and governments. Indeed, at times it may be the only means we have to help them.

8. We must be prepared to use overt military forces where circumstances are appropriate, as in Grenada and Libya.

9. We must find a way to mobilize and use our greatest asset in the Third World -- private business. No one in the

Third World wants to adopt the Soviet economic system. Neither we nor the Soviets can offer unlimited or even large-scale economic assistance to the Third World. Investment is the key to economic success or at least survival in the Third World and we, our NATO allies and Japan need to develop a common strategy to promote investment in the Third World. The Soviets are helpless to compete with private capital in these countries.

10. Finally, we need to have a strategy supported with consistency through more than one Presidency. This Administration and Congress in recent years have gone further than any of their predecessors in developing and sustaining a coherent strategy. But more must be done, and it must endure. After all, we now face a Soviet leader who could be in power well into the 21st century.

We are engaged in a historic struggle with the Soviet Union, a struggle between age-old tyranny -- to use an old fashioned word -- and the concept that the highest goal of the State is to protect and foster the creative capabilities and liberties of the individual. The battle lines are most sharply drawn in the Third World. We have enormous assets and advantages in this struggle. We offer an economic model based on private enterprise for long term development, independence, stability, and prosperity. We offer a model of freedom and democratic ideals; we offer religious tolerance and spiritual values; and we have democratic allies willing to help. As the

President has said, we welcome the democratic revolution in the Third World and are committed to promoting national independence and popular rule. In contrast, the Soviet Union offers only a model police state, a new form of colonial subservience, the morality of the gun, and the austerity of totalitarian socialism.

Our experience over the last forty years makes clear that Soviet aggression and subversion in the Third World cannot be stopped by negotiation alone (if at all); it must be resisted -- politically, economically and militarily.

As a country, we must develop realistic policies, public support for those policies and make the long term investment essential to a constructive role in helping to bring peace, stability, prosperity and freedom to the Third World. The East-West struggle to influence the future of the Third World is a classic confrontation of the Soviet capacity to destroy arrayed against the democratic nations' capacity to build. Americans cannot and must not be indifferent to the outcome.

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PAO 87-0003

29 January 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR: Acting Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: George V. Lauder
Director, Public Affairs Office

SUBJECT: Trip to Dallas

1. Action Requested: None. This is background information for your trip to Dallas from Monday, 2 February, through Wednesday, 4 February. Your agenda for Tuesday, 3 February, includes [redacted] a meeting with the DALLAS TIMES HERALD editorial board [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] You are scheduled in the late afternoon and evening to address the Dallas Council on World Affairs and later to speak at an off-the-record dinner meeting of leading CEOs also sponsored by the World Affairs Council. A business suit is the appropriate dress for your appearances.

25x1
25X1



3. Meet with the DALLAS TIMES HERALD, Tuesday, 3 February: You will meet with editorial page editor Ms. Lee Cullum and several of the editorial board members from 12:30 - 1:30 p.m. at the TIMES HERALD offices at 1101 Pacific Avenue. I will meet you in the lobby and secretary Linda Hardin will escort us to the Executive Offices in the Executive Board Room. Other TIMES HERALD editorial writers attending are:

25X1

- O. E. "Bert" Holmes
 - Ron O. Calhoun
 - Henry T. Bryan
 - Roger Witherspoon
- (See tab for biographies and background information.)

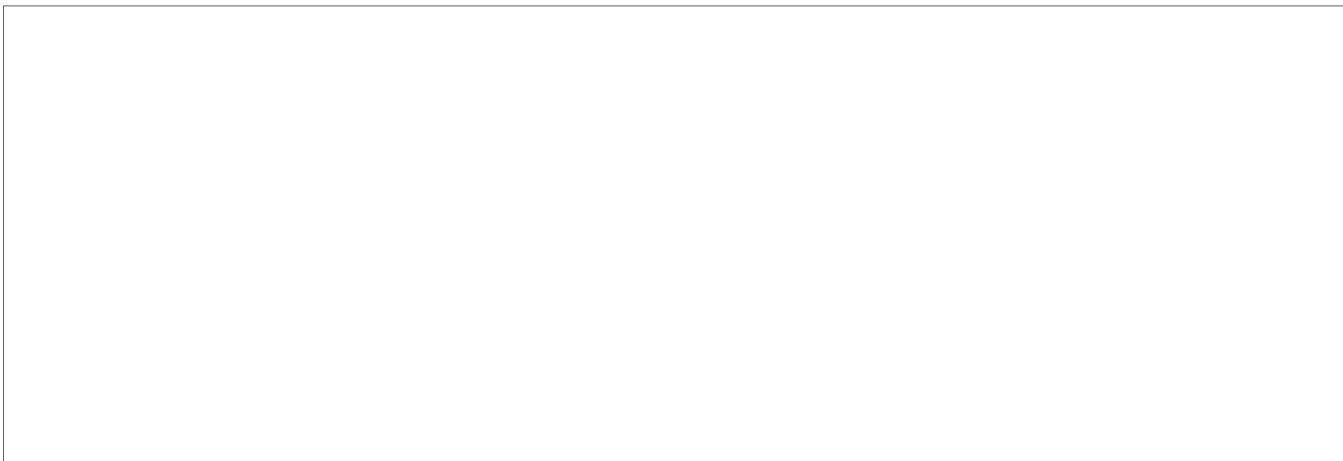


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SECRET

25X1

SUBJECT: Trip to Dallas



5. Arrangements for the Dallas Council on World Affairs (DCWA) Meeting:
 You are requested to be inside the main entrance of the World Trade Center at 2050 Stemmons Freeway at 5:30 p.m. where you will be met by Executive Director of the DCWA General Willard Latham who will escort you to the 15th floor for the reception and your address. (See background materials for diagram.) Owner of Pitts Oil and Chairman of the Board of DCWA L. Frank Pitts and General Latham will be your hosts. (See tab for biographies.) Your speech "War by Another Name" will begin at 6:00 p.m. and Frank Pitts will introduce you. The proposed format is 30 minutes of remarks followed by 30 minutes of Questions and Answers which will be monitored by General Latham. Adjournment is at 7:00 p.m. A podium and microphone will be located on the dais and Frank Pitts also will be seated on the platform. Due to illness in the family, President of the Council Dr. Marvin Watson is unable to attend.

The audience of approximately 175 men and women representing North Texas business, industry, academia, and the professions also will include some students. Since foreign nationals are members of the DCWA, you can expect representatives from the French, Japanese, Canadian, Mexican, and Brazilian Consuls. Neither the Eastern Bloc nor the Soviets will be present. Journalists from the two daily newspapers DALLAS MORNING NEWS and DALLAS TIMES HERALD will attend. I will be in the audience along with [REDACTED] 25X1
 Due to a prior engagement, Admiral Inman is unable to attend. There will be no radio or TV coverage, and we have said that you do not want a press conference. Still photographers will take photographs during the first two minutes of your speech and at the end of your presentation when you will be presented with a memento. For historical purposes, the executive director and chairman of the board of the DCWA request a photograph with you. Your remarks will be taped by the Club for our records only. We have asked to review any publication of your remarks by the Club.

In the "QUESTIONS ON" paragraph in the DCWA invitation, the organization mentioned as "ticklers" contra aid, hostages, etc. This was done without our knowledge. (See background tab.)

SECRET

SUBJECT: Trip to Dallas

The Dallas Council is an independent, voluntary, nonpartisan organization of civic-minded citizens and businessmen of Dallas. The total number of members and volunteers is approximately 3,000. The purpose of the Council is to enhance Dallas' stature as an international city and to promote the study of world affairs. The Council encourages informed and intelligent discussion of international events, and promotes programs of cultural interest to the Dallas community. (See background materials for the DCWA board of directors and the corporate contributors.) Previous speakers have included Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, Ambassador Vernon Walters, Zulu Chief Mangosutho G. Buthelezi, and Texas Governors William Clements and Mark White. In September 1985 the Director spoke to this group and also met with ten of Dallas' leading CEOs.

Sponsoring the meeting along with the the DCWA are the Public Affairs Luncheon Club and the International Trade Association of Dallas/Fort Worth. The Public Affairs Luncheon Club is a politically conservative group and the International Trade Association is a nonpartisan group of businessmen interested in international trade. (See background tab.)

6. Arrangements for the DCWA Dinner and Meeting with Leading Dallas CEOs: You are requested to be at the Monet Ballroom of the Anatole Hotel for the reception at 7:30 p.m. General Latham will escort you. Dinner begins at 8:00 p.m. and your remarks are scheduled for approximately 8:35 p.m. The proposed format is 5-10 minutes of off-the-record remarks on any topic of your choice followed by an informal discussion period. Frank Pitts will introduce you. Adjournment is scheduled for 9:45 p.m. You will be seated at a hollow square table that seats 50 people. (General Latham reports that in order to meet the demand, the dinner seating may be changed to round tables.) You have an option of using a microphone and podium near your table or you can remain seated and use the microphone at your table. President and CEO Trammell Crow will be seated on your right and President of E-Systems Dave Tacke on your left. According to General Latham, seating arrangements are subject to change. (See tab for biographies.) The International Business Forum, a part of the DCWA, is also sponsoring the evening event.

An audience of approximately 50 leading CEOs and their spouses will attend the dinner. Many of them will have heard your 6:00 p.m. address. Neither the media nor foreign nationals will be present. However, Jeremy Halbreich, Executive Vice President of the DALLAS MORNING NEWS Company, will be in the audience. Prominent Dallas citizens who will be included in the audience are:

Carolyn Hunt Schoellkopf	Owner of The Mansion Hotel, Crescent Hotel and stockholder of Hunt Oil
Trammell Crow	Chairman of the Board, Dallas Market Center; Member Executive Committee DCWA
P. W. Gifford	Retired President Gifford Hill Company, Inc.
Russel Perry	Chairman of the Board, Republic Financial Services, Inc.; Executive Committee DCWA

SUBJECT: Trip to Dallas

**L. M. Rice, Jr.
Dave Tacke
Jack C. Vaughn**

**Vice President, Texas Instruments
President, E-Systems
President, Vaughn Petroleum; Vice President
DCWA**

W. E. Cooper

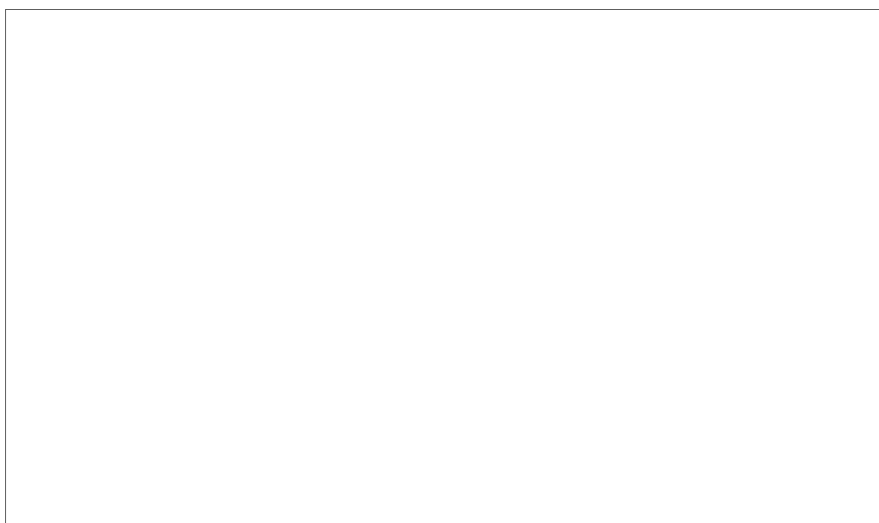
**Chairman Emeritus, Dallas Market Center
Company; Member, Executive Committee, DCWA**

I will be present [redacted] (See background materials for tentative list of attendees.)

25X1

George V. Lauder

25X1





CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505

Executive Registry

86-3317X/2

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phone: (703) 351-2053

30 December 1986

Major General Willard Latham
 Executive Director
 Dallas Council on World Affairs
 World Trade Center
 2050 Stemmons Freeway, Suite 141-143
 P.O. Box 58232
 Dallas, Texas 75258

Dear General Latham:

This is to confirm arrangements for CIA Deputy Director Robert M. Gates to address the Dallas Council on World Affairs on Tuesday, January 27, 1987, in Dallas, Texas.

The reception is scheduled for 5:30 p.m. and his speech titled "War by Another Name: The Growing Threat to the U.S. From Insurgencies, the Narcotics Industry, and Increasing Interaction Between Purveyors of Each" at 6:00 p.m. The proposed format is 30 minutes of remarks and 30 minutes of Questions and Answers. As we have discussed, the print media will be invited, but we request that you not allow TV or radio coverage during his appearance. According to our agreement, you will not put out a press release and the Deputy Director does not grant press interviews. As we understand, you have customarily invited foreign nationals to your open meetings. However, neither Soviet nor Eastern Bloc citizens will be present. We ask that you tape his remarks for our historical files. If you plan to publish the Deputy Director's remarks, please give us the opportunity to review the material prior to publication.

A private off-the-record dinner meeting following the presentation is planned at approximately 7:30 p.m. Also as we agreed, members of the media and foreign nationals will not be included in this group. The proposed format for the dinner meeting is 5 to 10 minutes of remarks followed by discussion. I would appreciate at least a tentative list of attendees.

As soon as it is convenient, I would appreciate knowing who will introduce Dr. Gates at both events. Short biographies of those people with whom he will be meeting would be most helpful. I also request that a podium and mike be available for both addresses.



P-310-1K

Major General Willard Latham
Page 2
30 December 1986

Enclosed, as you requested, is a photograph and biography of Dr. Gates. Thank you for your kind attention to these details. If you have any further questions on arrangements for the event or if there is anything I can do to help you, please feel free to call me on

STAT

Sincerely,

STAT

Enclosure



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505

ER
86-3317X/1

PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Phone: (703) 482-7676

5 August 1986

Major General Willard Latham
Executive Director
Dallas Council on World Affairs
World Trade Center
2050 Stemmons Freeway, Suite 141-143
P.O. Box 58232
Dallas, Texas 75258

Dear General Latham:

Our Deputy Director of Central Intelligence Robert Gates accepts with pleasure the honor of addressing the Dallas Council on World Affairs sometime in January 1987.

Although we expect the print media to be present, we request that you do not allow either TV or radio coverage of the event. We also ask that you not send out a press release in advance of Mr. Gates' presentation. I am sure that you can understand this in today's world.

We look forward to working with you on this luncheon or dinner meeting. If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact a member of my staff [redacted]

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Sincerely,

George V. Lauder
George V. Lauder

Director, Public Affairs

STAT

AO/GVL/MEdean:set/5 August 86 [redacted]

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P-511-TO

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
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Date

Remarks

STAT

Executive Secretary
29 July 1986

Date

3637 (10-81)

Executive Registry
86- 3317X

Dallas Council on World Affairs

World Trade Center 2050 Stemmons Freeway, Suite 141-743 P.O. Box 58232 Dallas, Texas 75258 214-748-5663

July 18, 1986

RUSSELL H. PERRY
Chairman Emeritus

L. FRANK PITTS
Chairman of the Board

DR. MARVIN WATSON
President

DAVID C. BRIGGS
Chairman of the
Executive Committee

WILLARD LATHAM
Maj. Gen. USA (Ret.)
Executive Director

VICE PRESIDENTS:

DR. NORMAN NEUREITER
- First Vice President

LEE DRAIN
Secretary - Treasurer

JACK VAUGHN
Membership

ROBERT RENDELL
Programs

TERRY GRANADE

JAMES HUFFINES

HAL JACKSON

BARBARA KERN

LES FEMMES DU MONDE
GENERAL CHAIRMAN:

BARBARA KERN
(1986)

DALLAS COMMITTEE FOR
FOREIGN VISITORS:

MRS. CLYDE EMERY
General Chairman

JOHN LUCKADOO
Chairman Steering
Committee

The Honorable Robert Gates
Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Gates:

The purpose of this letter is to invite you to visit Dallas, Texas to present an address to the Dallas Council on World Affairs. The Council is an independent, non-partisan organization of business and professional leaders of the Dallas community, which conducts monthly meetings at which public figures speak.

Over the years our speakers have included, Presidents; Nixon and Truman, Secretary of State, George Shultz and Ambassadors; Jeanne Kirkpatrick and Vernon Walters. We were especially privileged last year to have The Honorable William J. Casey speak to us.

The Council would be delighted if you would accept to speak sometime during January 1987, however, if this is not convenient we will try to meet your schedule subsequent to January. The format for the Council is a luncheon or dinner in a major hotel with our membership and others of the community invited. We would expect an audience of approximately 500 people.

I hope you will be able to accept our invitation to come to Dallas and it would be of great benefit to the business and civic leaders of the community to hear your views on a topic of your choice involving world affairs. Should you be able to accept our invitation the necessary details will be arranged with your staff by Maj. Gen. Willard Latham, Executive Director of the Dallas Council on World Affairs.

Very sincerely,

W. Marvin Watson
W. Marvin Watson
President

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EXEC
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