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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
28 October 1982

AMERICANS SPIES: FINALLY GETTING A BREAK

By Daniel Southerland

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"The Soviets," says the bespectacled round-faced man who looks more like a stockbroker than America's top spy, "got virtually a free ride on all of our research and development."

He's talking about secret agents — from the Soviet bloc. And, he says, they plundered America's technological secrets because our own spies weren't watching them.

The speaker is William C. Casey, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency and coordinator for all intelligence gathering for the United States. He indicates that things are likely to become much tougher for the Soviets in the world's intensifying spy wars if he has his way.

After years of controversy and cutback, America's spies are finally getting a break.

The Reagan administration is putting more money and manpower into the business of spying, and into countering Soviet bloc spies both at home and abroad.

Exact figures on recruiting for the spy trade and on the money spent on the intelligence agencies are kept secret. But it is clear that after years of decline, spying is now a "growth industry." One of the few government institutions which is hiring new employees in this time of recession is the US Central Intelligence Agency.

In the view of some experts, the effort comes none too soon.

"We've got to strengthen HUMINT," says one of the experts who has access to sensitive intelligence reports, speaking in the peculiar argot of professional spies. He means "human intelligence gathering".

"Our SIGINT (signal intelligence) and photo intelligence are among the best, but in HUMINT . . . we're lucky if we're among the top 10."

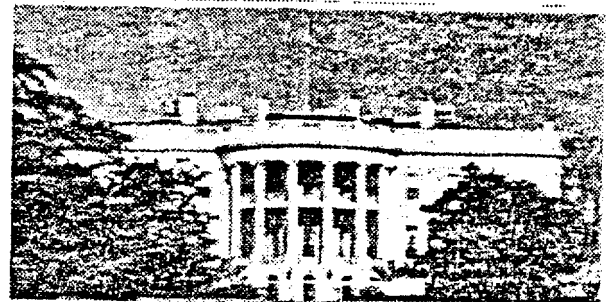
The Reagan administration took power some 21 months ago determined to strengthen intelligence collection, analysis, and operations, and the dozen agencies that make up what is known in the trade as the "intelligence community" are benefiting.

Take the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for example. According to one high-ranking intelligence officer, FBI money and manpower was once stretched to the point where the bureau had to stop surveillance of certain known Soviet spies, who, together with European surrogate spies, were operating in an increasingly sophisticated and aggressive manner in this country.

The FBI has become increasingly concerned over the loss to Soviet spies of American high technology information. Although precise figures are closely guarded, it is now clear that the FBI is getting more in way of resources to conduct a more aggressive counterespionage program.

Mr. Casey argues, however, that the intelligence agencies are not so much increasing their budgets as they are building back to where they were before they got cut during the 1970s.

In a more than hour-long interview with the Monitor, Casey said that because of these cuts in money and manpower, intelligence reporting on an increasingly turbulent third world and on a variety of other problems had been drastically reduced. According to Casey, major intelligence analyses, known as "national estimates" often failed to cover third world developments.



US intelligence: focus on the Kremlin, third world countries

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THE WASHINGTON POST
28 October 1982

Visions of the Years of Danger

Dutch Resistance Members Recall the Nightmare

By Thomas O'Toole

Soon after Dutch resistance fighter Teengs Gerritsen was put in the concentration camp at Natzweiler by the Gestapo in 1943, he fell ill with pneumonia and was placed in a hospital with five members of the French Maquis who had just been caught by the SS.

"One of them was already dead and two of the others had bullets in their lungs but they began to softly sing the 'Marseillaise' together," Gerritsen recalled recently at Washington's Army and Navy Club. "When the Gestapo guards heard them, they filled hypodermic needles with gasoline and injected and murdered each one of the Frenchmen on the spot. I never got the injection and to this day I don't know why. I would have liked to have met that Gestapo fellow after the war and ask him why he didn't inject me."

Another time, Gerritsen said he hid himself in a toolshed when the concentration camp commandant ordered the prisoners to appear at roll call on Christmas Day. Gerritsen remembers that the commandant was drunk and picked out six prisoners to be hanged that night.

"One of them was the man standing in my place," Gerritsen said. "They never noticed that I was missing and that is why I am alive today."

Gerritsen, a legend in The Netherlands because of such stories, came to the United States to help celebrate the 200th anniversary of Dutch-American friendship and to honor the members of the Dutch resistance and the U.S. Office of Strategic Services who lost their lives in Holland during World War II.

Gerritsen wasn't the only Dutch resistance fighter to make the trip. Men with names like van den Heuvel, Hofmeester, Hergarden, Zeegers,

Peijnenburg and van Lanschot also came and told their stories. Among the many listeners were Prince Bernhard, Dutch Ambassador J.H. Lubbers and Central Intelligence Agency Director William J. Casey, who had been liaison chief between the OSS in London and the Dutch resistance during the war.

Dutch resistance was stronger than most of the rest of occupied Europe. Three months after the war began, Queen Wilhelmina, from exile in London, ordered the Dutch to resist. More than 10,000 Dutch resistance fighters were captured and killed by the Germans, fully half the Dutch resistance force.

Gerritsen was caught in a scene that could have come right out of the movie "Casablanca." Two men wearing black leather overcoats showed up one day at his office in the Ministry of Import and Export, showed him their papers and took him off to prison. "Most of my friends were already there when I was brought into the prison," Gerritsen said. "We had a traitor in our ranks. I suppose you can't avoid it."

But one Dutchman who managed to avoid the Gestapo all through the war was Cees (pronounced Case) van den Heuvel, who was the intelligence chief for the Dutch resistance during the war. While Gerritsen worked in The Hague until he was caught, van den Heuvel did his job in Rotterdam.

"Rotterdam was the best place to be in Holland during the war because it was the most chaotic," van den Heuvel said. "The Hague was a company town like Washington where everybody was recognizable and Amsterdam was overrun with Gestapo because that's where they thought all the Dutch spies would be."

Van den Heuvel escaped capture by changing his identity and disguis-

ing himself. Only 25 when the war began, van den Heuvel said he managed to look 40 by never being clean-shaven, wearing old people's clothes and his hair a little long, and walking stooped, with his coat collar up.

"Nature helped me, too," he said. "I never had too much to eat and if you look thin you look older."

His job was estimating German military strength and movement in Holland. He had 600 agents scattered across the country, watching the roads and the railways. The agents checked the repair shops where the Germans took their tanks and trucks when they broke down. Among the agents were young women who took advantage of German soldiers drinking in the pubs.

Van den Heuvel discovered that any time a German soldier died, he was buried in a local Dutch graveyard with his rank, company, battalion, regiment and army group marked on his cross. Into the graveyards at night went van den Heuvel's agents, for fresh intelligence on German troop movements.

"That stopped when one of our couriers was arrested and his graveyard report confiscated," van den Heuvel said. "The next day, all the German crosses were gone from the graveyards."

Van den Heuvel had his share of close calls. Once, he and four other resistance fighters stormed aboard a German "schnell" boat at the entrance to Rotterdam harbor, killed one of the sentries left on board and tied up the other before preparing to run the boat across the English

Channel to Great Britain.

"We soon discovered we couldn't start the boat's engine without its distributor," van den Heuvel said. "The 10 sailors who'd left the boat to go to lunch on shore had taken it with them."

25 October 1982

Power and insularity in the Reagan Administration.

THE CULTURE OF REAGANISM

BY RONALD BROWNSTEIN AND NINA EASTON

* * * * *

INSULARITY is at the heart of a second trait in the Reagan culture: the search for personal luxury in an era of cutbacks. Most of Reagan's aides have failed to discern that the luxuries they enjoyed in the corporate world might cause a stir when enjoyed at public expense—especially during a time when the President was asking poor children to reduce the portions of their school lunches.

CIA director William Casey summed up the Administration's apparent attitude when we asked him why he had kept personal control of his investments. His immediate predecessors, including George Bush, had put their holdings in blind trusts, fearing that the vast quantities of classified information they received would inevitably entangle them in conflicts of interest. "I don't see why I should be picked on," Casey said indignantly. "People have said just because I might get a lot of information I could use [I should establish a blind trust]; well, that isn't the standard. The whole Congress gets a lot of information, loads of people, many people in the CIA get a lot of information."

HOW THEY CAME BY THEIR MILLIONS

Of the 100 officials we profiled, 28 are millionaires, 22 are multimillionaires, and several more are likely millionaires. In calculating their net worths, we used the *lowest* figure in the range provided on their 1981 financial disclosure statements. If an official checked assets of between \$50,000 and \$100,000, we used the \$50,000 figure. The last category on the form is "over \$250,000," which leaves in question the full extent of their wealth. Here's how the 28 undoubted millionaires got their money:

* * * * *

WILLIAM CASEY, Director of the CIA, was a Wall Street lawyer and speculator who has been involved in several lawsuits brought by investors when companies he helped found went belly-up soon after he recovered his investment. Worth more than \$5 million, he has a wide range of holdings.

EXCERPTED

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NEW YORK TIMES
26 OCTOBER 1982

Letters

C.I.A. vs. Freedom of Information

To the Editor:

In an Oct. 1 letter, C.I.A. Director William Casey said his position on the Freedom of Information Act had been repeatedly distorted and that he had never advocated total repeal of the act. He went on to say that "there is an inherent incompatibility in applying an openness in government law to intelligence agencies whose missions must be carried out in secrecy."

When Mr. Casey sees an "inherent incompatibility" between the act and the C.I.A., one might conclude that he does advocate repeal. In fact, he told the American Legion on Aug. 24 of the dire consequences he thought would ensue "unless we get rid of the Freedom of Information Act."

As a newspaper editor who has been deeply involved in efforts to protect the act against emasculating amendments, I see two reasons to resist Mr. Casey's suggestion: The first exemption to the act protects properly classified national security information from forced disclosure, and the C.I.A. has never been forced by the act or by the courts to release information when it believed that such release would jeopardize the security of our nation.

Mr. Casey worries about "human error, which could result in the release of classified information." The possibility of human error is not a defect in the law and should be dealt with by appropriate administrative means.

Though I have testified before Congressional committees on behalf of the American Newspaper Publishers Association in support of a strong, viable Freedom of Information Act, I am aware of the search and review problems the C.I.A. does have with the act,

but a sensible solution to that problem never will be reached if Mr. Casey continues to overreact.

His agency is part of American Government and American society, and not apart from them. We do not need — and the C.I.A. should not want — a totally secret agency within our Government.

Our nation's newspapers firmly believe in the need for a degree of secrecy for intelligence operations. However, this must be carefully balanced against the presumption of government openness, which distinguishes our society from most other nations of the world. Today's Freedom of Information Act strikes this balance. It must remain respected and protected.

CHARLES S. ROWE
Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 18, 1982

The writer is editor of The Free Lance-Star of Fredericksburg.

U.S. to Pay for Upgrading Turkish Military Airfields

Special to The New York Times

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 15 — The United States will pay for the modernization of 10 Turkish airfields so that they can be used by a variety of military planes, according to a Turkish Government statement released today.

The United States agreed to improve the airfields and install modern communications equipment during a meeting of Turkish and American defense officials here on Oct. 7 and 8. Although the statement issued today did not include details about the meeting, American and Turkish officials confirmed that the decision on the airfields had been made during the talks.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry official said the Turkish Government would not be contributing to the cost of the airfield modernization. He said the upgraded airfields would only be used "in case of

necessity" by forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The statement said the group "dwelt further on the possibilities for cooperation in defense support and defense-related industry and on the need to modernize the Turkish armed forces in order to enable them to fulfill their NATO missions more effectively."

Tour of Military Installations

After the meeting the United States delegation, headed by Richard N. Perle, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security, toured the military installations in eastern Turkey, including some of the airfields. American defense officials and military officers have been visiting airfields in eastern Turkey since an earlier meeting of Turkish and American officials last spring.

The visits to airfields, and some work that had begun on two of the fields, are seen here as the cause of a Communist-inspired campaign against Turkey's military administration. Two radio stations broadcasting from East Germany have been charging that the Turkish Government is preparing to allow American Rapid Deployment Forces intended for service in the Persian Gulf to use Turkish installations. Turkish officials have denied that, insisting that Turkey has no intention of taking any more responsibilities outside of NATO in the region.

In a recent statement, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said that "Turkish-American relations have never been so good." His assessment is fully shared by the American Ambassador in Ankara, Robert Strausz-Hupe. Two weeks ago the chief of the United States Central Intelligence Agency, William J. Casey, visited Ankara for 35 hours during which he met with many high-ranking officials and the generals, including Defense Minister Haluk Bayrakten.

Turkish and American sources confirmed that he discussed several "important matters," which also included Armenian terrorism against Turkish diplomats in foreign countries.

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THE NATION
16 OCTOBER 1982

EDITORIAL

OPEN LETTER
TO THE C.I.A.

Dear Mr. Casey:

We write in response to your recent letter to *The New York Times* putting forward again the claim that a secret intelligence service and a Freedom of Information Act are incompatible.

If it could in fact be shown that there were some serious costs to the intelligence community of being subjected to an F.O.I.A., we would still not hesitate to argue that, in order to satisfy the public's right to know, these would be costs our society should bear. But there is no such evidence, and in all the years you and your predecessors have been fighting this act you have failed to provide a shred.

The simple truth is this. You have ample authority to withhold any information that is properly classified or might somehow reveal intelligence sources and methods. Several recent decisions of the Court of Appeals underline the great deference the courts give to your assertions that information must be kept secret. To date not a single sentence has been released over the objections of the C.I.A., and just last week the Supreme Court declined to hear a case brought by the editor of this magazine to force the release of a list of the 1,000-plus books the C.I.A. subsidized through 1967.

Even so, a great deal of valuable information—on C.I.A. drug testing, covert operations, surveillance of Americans, the use of journalists and professors—has been released to the public as a result of F.O.I.A. requests without apparently harming the agency. That would seem to suggest that, if anything, the system needs to be altered to provide for greater access.

Your persistent demands for total exemption from the F.O.I.A. thus betray a sad lack of understanding of the First Amendment. Not to mention a thoroughgoing contempt for the public you presume to serve.

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ASSOCIATED PRESS
16 OCTOBER 1982

CIA Chief Made Unpublicized Visit to Turkey

ANKARA, Turkey

CIA Director William Casey visited Turkey for two days in late September and held talks with Turkish officials on international terrorism and other issues.

Casey visited here Sept. 28-29, the officials said Saturday in confirming newspaper reports. That was during the four-day Moslem holiday of Bairam, when all offices were closed and newspapers did not publish.

Government sources said Casey met with Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken and other high-ranking officials. The visit, which had not been announced, was first reported Thursday by the Istanbul daily Cumhuriyet and was confirmed by officials Saturday.

Premier Bulend Ulusu refused to give any details on the visit, saying that "not every information reaches the public, especially those concerning intelligence matters."

American sources said that among the topics Casey discussed with Turkish officials was international terrorism, with particular emphasis on Armenian terrorism against Turkish officials abroad.

The Istanbul daily Terouman reported Saturday that Turkey and the United States agreed to cooperate closely to prevent Armenian terrorists from striking at Turkish diplomats in the United States.

Armenian terrorists have launched a series of bloody attacks on Turkish diplomats all over the world to press their demands for autonomy and to avenge what they describe as the killings of 1.5 million Armenians by Turkish troops in 1915.

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NEW YORK TIMES

16 OCTOBER 1982

WASHINGTON TALK

Briefing

The Prince and the O.S.S.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands made an unpublicized visit to Washington recently to decorate 16 veterans of the Office of Strategic Services, the deceptively named American intelligence agency in World War II. All the former agents had worked with the Dutch resistance behind German lines.

With not so much as an Embassy news release to call attention to the ceremony, the Prince presented a Cross of the Resistance to each of the old O.S.S. operatives, among them William J. Casey, Director of Central Intelligence.

In the war, Mr. Casey was the London-based O.S.S. official who directed the secret "Melanie Mission" that placed American intelligence agents behind enemy lines to work with Dutch resistance fighters. Some of the other recipients of the Dutch medal were members of an outfit called the "Jedburghs," American and British operatives trained in Scotland.

"I recognize that this came 35 years too late," Prince Bernhard told the recipients in an emotional reunion at the Army-Navy Club. He had come to know some of them personally during the war.

Most already knew the reason for the long delay.

Veterans of the Dutch resistance rejected the idea of a medal for themselves until 1980 when one was struck by Royal decree and presented to more than 300 survivors of the Dutch resistance by Prince Bernhard, who in 1942 played a major role in streamlining the Dutch intelligence operation.

Phil Gailey

Marjorie Hunter

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE
15 OCTOBER 1982

Voice of the people

Dedication at the CIA

CHICAGO—The caricature of William Casey, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, in the Voice of the People was outrageous.

Casey is an able, dedicated man who has given his time and energy unstintingly to the service of his country.

Your editorial some weeks ago attacking his reasonable, carefully worded statement at the American Legion convention pointing out the dangers to the intelligence agencies of our country inherent in the Freedom of Information Act misrepresented what he said and was no credit to The Tribune.

Now you put yourselves in still a worse light with this stupid attempt to ridicule a dedicated public servant.

Henry Regnery

Ray Donovan Gets a Fair Sheik

900 Pay Tribute to The Labor Secretary

By Lois Romano

Everybody wore big blue buttons that announced "I am a friend of Ray Donovan," except the guest of honor, whose button said "I ♥ Bayonne." And almost everybody had a New Jersey accent.

Three "Friends of Donovan" dressed as Arab sheiks. They stuffed fake money into the hands, purses and pockets of the 900 who came to the Mayflower Hotel to show their support for the embattled secretary of labor last night. Attorney General William French Smith, Health and Human Services Secretary Richard S. Schweiker, CIA Director William Casey and White House Chief of Staff James A. Baker III were all there. Presidential counselor Edwin Meese III delivered a tribute to the man who largely organized New Jersey for Reagan in 1980.

But the president had something else to do.

While Ronald Reagan was on national television justifying the 10.1 percent unemployment rate, the man who in any other administration would have been in the thicket of such things, was being honored at what could best be described as a survival dinner.

The Friends of Raymond Donovan, a hooting and hollering sellout crowd, turned out for a \$50-a-head tribute to the labor secretary—who has clung to his job even though he has been a continuing embarrassment to the administration through persistent allegations that he had past ties to organized crime.

One month ago yesterday, special prosecutor Leon Silverman closed the second phase of an investigation of Donovan, saying there was "insuf-

ficient credible evidence" to support 14 allegations involving Donovan's alleged organized crime connections. It was the climax of a year of headlines in which Donovan has been featured in as many stories involving the Mafia, lawsuits and mob-style executions, as the formulation of labor policy.

"It certainly wasn't a pleasant year," said Donovan's wife, Catherine. "He's more relaxed and it's nice to finally read about his accomplishments."

Under a stream of sweltering television lights, Donovan glided into the jammed ballroom to a two-minute standing ovation. The band played "I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy" as he waved to the yelling, whistling throng. It was a little like a GOP convention. One woman carried a placard reading "Morristown New Jersey Loves You."

"I always believed and I still believe that there has only been one resurrection in the past 2,000 years," Donovan deadpanned to the crowd. "But some people tell me I've had four." Everyone roared.

In his brief, polite remarks, Meese called Donovan a "good friend" and brought well-wishes and congratulations from the president.

"It has been said that the quality of the man is tested not by triumph but by adversity . . ." said Meese. "It's the kinds of qualities that Ray displays that you sometimes forget about—the ability to do the job day after day despite what morning papers said or what he might have felt. . . . And Ray's ability to maintain a sense of humor even in the darkest days which I can only attribute to his Irish background."

Sponsored by the conservative Young Americans for Freedom, the formal filet-mignon evening was billed as a nonprofit event with extra proceeds going to Donovan's favorite charity.

"He's the shining example of the implementation of the Reagan agenda. He has done an excellent job," said the main organizer, Steven Some, treasurer of YAF and a lobbyist for the Coastal Corp., which represents oil and gas interests.

YAF executive director Sam Pimm said, "To some extent the bad publicity did render him helpless in certain programs he wanted to see through and that was in the interest of those who accused him. He's not a favorite of organized labor . . . It's no secret that he's not one of Lane Kirkland's favorite people . . . And if that's what they intended, they did a good job."

The most elusive guest of the evening seemed to be Ronald Schiavone, chairman of the board of Schiavone Construction Co., Donovan's former firm, on which the special prosecutor's investigation focused. Three in the crowd said they saw him, but he always seemed to have just slipped away. His company took out a full-page ad in the slick souvenir program.

The dinner last night was faintly reminiscent of a similar testimonial occasion last year for then-national security adviser Richard V. Allen. He was being investigated because of two watches and \$1,000 he accepted from Japanese journalists in exchange for arranging an interview with Nancy Reagan. Although he was cleared of wrongdoing, Allen was forced to resign three weeks after the testimonial.

Flashbulbs burst when Allen, a good friend of Donovan, made his late entrance. "I'm here to pay tribute to a patriotic American and a friend who has been an asset to all of us," Allen said.

CONTINUED

An unusual tribute on an unusual night, the Donovan dinner ran the risk of being the story of the day until the White House scheduled Reagan's speech for the same evening at the same time. But even before Reagan scheduled the nationally televised speech focusing on the signing of a jobs bill, sponsors of the dinner were told the president wasn't coming.

Nonetheless, the administration was amply represented.

"Be sure and put down that I was here because I have to go deliver a speech at the Grocery Manufacturers," said Schweiker. "I've been in this game a long time—22 years—and I'm telling you that 95 percent of the people would not have taken what Ray Donovan took. Ninety-five percent would have quit."

One senior White House adviser who asked not to be identified said, "My feeling is that it's bizarre for him to be involved in this right now. I mean, this was set up right in the middle of the investigation. He's not going to go [quit] unless the president asks him to go and Ronald Reagan likes him . . . He's Irish, he tells good stories and he has a good sense of humor. There's a good personal chemistry between them."

When the attorney general was asked by a TV reporter whether he thought it was ironic to be attending a dinner for a man the Justice Department had investigated, Smith snapped, "You've got your facts wrong. He was being investigated by a special prosecutor . . . The facts speak for themselves."

Outside a private VIP reception before dinner, at least 30 reporters and cameramen crowded the hallways, while a GOP hawker sold Reagan, Nixon and even Goldwater presidential election memorabilia. Inside, a relaxed Donovan greeted his friends, mostly New Jersey supporters. "I forget yesterdays," said Donovan. "Human beings have that capacity, and we forgive. I'm not going to worry about what happened. I couldn't feel better tonight."

Asked if he was planning on staying at his job, he said with a wink, "You betcha I am."

ASSOCIATED PRESS
14 OCTOBER 1982

By ROBERT PARRY

STAT

WASHINGTON

The former deputy CIA director, Bobby R. Inman, intelligence committee are protesting elements of the high-priority drive to expand covert actions abroad.

In an interview with The Associated Press, Inman's underlying reason the committee voted along party line staff report criticizing U.S. intelligence-gathering in Central America.

Committee officials promptly rejected Inman's claim that disputes over covert action colored the report, saying the staff members who wrote the critique were not even involved in reviewing covert activities.

Although no one disclosed what covert actions were protested, Inman's statement is the first time any ranking member of the U.S. intelligence community has suggested that an oversight committee has made a series of objections about ongoing operations.

Inman said the committee Democrats have written letters to President Reagan critical of CIA covert actions. He said he believed some of those letters were critical of actions in Central America. Published reports have said Reagan approved a covert action plan for Central America last fall.

Only one critical letter had previously come to light. In July 1981, sources said the committee complained about a plan directed against the radical government of Libya's Moammar Khadafy.

Inman said it was just such protest letters that sparked his concern.

"What really troubles me is that here in the oversight process they have let sharply different views about covert action creep into what appears to be a critique on substantive intelligence," Inman said. "That's what really lies underneath the split and the criticism."

Inman, who resigned as an unpaid consultant to the committee because of the report, also complained that the 23-page document reflected a bias against U.S. policy in Central America.

He also complained that it failed to say a key House briefing on alleged outside control of the Salvadoran insurgency was given by operational officials "deeply enmeshed" in covert actions, not by intelligence analysts.

Inman, a retired Navy admiral who stepped down as deputy CIA director June 10, said this distinction should have been made because these "operational personnel" are less analytical and less objective than "substantive intelligence people."

However, in a statement issued late Thursday, Rep. Charles Rose, D-N.C., chairman of the Intelligence oversight subcommittee, said only two of 18

Some heads begin to roll

A great many Washington heads were expected to roll after the Nov. 2 election, in keeping with what has become a mid-term tradition for troubled administrations, but this week finds a number of heads already underfoot.

Republican National Chairman Richard Richards surprised many by announcing he will leave his post in January. The surprise was not at his departure—the Reagan administration has been increasingly unhappy with Mr. Richards' inability to improve GOP fortunes this fall—but at his timing.

It was rather like General Eisenhower announcing on the eve of Normandy that he was going to step down after the invasion. Except that Mr. Richards is no Eisenhower and Nov. 2 is more likely to be a Democratic Normandy than a Republican one.

Mr. Richards did show a certain lack of subtlety in publicly writing off such voting groups as blacks and environmentalists, claiming that black leaders were all Democrats and that the environment was not an issue when polls showed that most Americans want the environment protected. But in fairness, he

did nothing more than hew to the White House party line, as when he said: "Sure we have some economic problems, but nobody blames them on us." A reasonable suspicion is that Mr. Richards has announced his departure now rather than becoming a scapegoat and having it announced for him on Nov. 3. If the election falls to the Democrats as heavily as even the White House now fears, someone else will have to be found to play that sacrificial part.

The resignation of Robert Nimmo as President Reagan's administrator of the Veterans Administration was little lamented. Many thought that his continuing insensitivity to the problems of Viet-Nam War veterans—he has accused the veterans of always demanding "more and more"—pointed toward his ouster some time ago.

But his undoing was largely brought about by a soon-to-be-released General Accounting Office report attacking him for wanton indulgence in chauffeured cars, first-class air travel, charter of military aircraft, expensive redecorating and other unauthorized perks.

One departure much to be regretted is that of retired Adm. Bobby Ray Inman, former director of the National Security Agency and deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, who announced his resignation as a consultant to the House Intelligence Committee.

His complaint was that the Democratic-controlled committee was too partisan in overseeing intelligence activities. A major factor in his departure from the CIA was the political leadership of Director William Casey, formerly President Reagan's campaign manager.

The loss of Admiral Inman is unfortunate not only as evidence of the politicizing of the intelligence services. His extraordinary skills, high principles and dispassionate judgment made him perhaps the most respected name in the intelligence community. His is one head our government can ill afford to lose.

Letters

An American Freedom The C.I.A. Can Afford

To the Editor:

The Oct. 1 letter by William Casey, Director of Central Intelligence, seems once again to call for the C.I.A.'s total exemption from the Freedom of Information Act. Although the agency has sought such an exemption for many years, it has failed to convince even its staunchest supporters on Capitol Hill that such drastic action is necessary.

Under existing procedures and court rulings, the C.I.A. can withhold any information that is properly classified or whose release would reveal intelligence sources and methods.

Judges have shown such deference to the C.I.A. that not a single sentence has been released over C.I.A. protest. At the same time, much important information about the C.I.A.'s relations with Americans and its covert operations abroad has been made public.

The experience over the last eight years demonstrates that the Freedom of Information Act and the effective functioning of the C.I.A. are compatible.

MORTON E. HALPERIN
Director

Center for National Security Studies
Washington, Oct. 4, 1982

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ASSOCIATED PRESS
8 OCTOBER 1982NAMES IN THE NEWS
WASHINGTON

CIA director William J. Casey received a Dutch decoration from Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands for participating in a cloak-and-dagger operation against German forces occupying Holland in 1944.

Casey was one of 16 veterans of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services awarded the Resistance Memorial Cross in a ceremony Thursday.

In 1944, Casey was head of secret intelligence for the organization in London. Most of the other participants parachuted behind the German lines as part of "Operation Melanie," one of the most successful moves for gathering intelligence on German forces. Two other recipients were leaders of the mission, Ides van der Gracht, now in retirement in Switzerland and Jan Laverge, who lives in Richmond, Va.

Limits on freedom of information

WASHINGTON—In recent weeks my remarks concerning the Freedom of Information Act [FOIA] have been distorted repeatedly. I have never advocated the total repeal of the Freedom of Information Act. I have, however, repeatedly stressed the fact that there is an inherent incompatibility in applying an openness in government law to intelligence agencies whose missions must be carried out in secrecy.

The receipt of an FOIA request by an intelligence agency begins a lengthy process of searching numerous compartmented record systems and then reviewing any responsive documents. This careful review requires the time and attention of senior intelligence officials, thus diverting them from their primary duties. Despite these efforts, there is always the possibility of human error, which could result in the release of classified information damaging to the national security.

Moreover, the necessity to engage in this search and review is disturbing to friendly foreign intelligence services as well as to individual sources of information. Due to the existing exemptions in the act, FOIA releases for the most part consist of scattered words and phrases.

More important, the benefit to the public from FOIA releases is marginal. I fail to see how releases of bits of information serve the purpose of the FOIA to provide government accountability. The intelligence agencies have more direct executive branch and congressional oversight than any other agency within our government. Thus, the necessary accountability and oversight of intelligence activities is fully provided for by our elected officials who, unlike the public, have access to all classified information.

As U.S. District Court Judge Gerhardt



Kerry Waghorn

Casey: Missions carried out in secret

Gesell said after reviewing Philip Agee's FOIA request for the release of 8,600 documents, "It is amazing that a rational society tolerates the expense, the waste of resources, the potential injury to its own security that this case necessarily entails."

William J. Casey

Director,
U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

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ON PAGE 30-A

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
7 OCTOBER 1982

CIA chief writes

Revise Freedom of Information

To the Editor:

In recent weeks, my remarks concerning the Freedom of Information Act repeatedly have been distorted. I never have advocated the total repeal of the Freedom of Information Act. I have, however, repeatedly stressed that there is an inherent incompatibility in applying an openness in government law to intelligence agencies whose missions must be carried out in secrecy.

The receipt of an FOIA request by an intelligence agency begins a lengthy process of searching numerous compartmented record systems and then reviewing any responsive documents. This careful review requires the time and attention of senior intelligence officials, thus diverting them from their primary duties. Despite these efforts, there al-

ways is the possibility of human error, which could result in the release of classified information damaging to the national security. Moreover, the necessity to engage in this search and review is disturbing to friendly foreign intelligence services as well as to individual sources of information. Because of the existing exemptions in the act, FOIA releases for the most part consist of scattered words and phrases. These fragmented releases are subject to misinterpretation and intentional misuse.

More important, the benefit to the public from FOIA releases is marginal. I fail to see how releases of bits of information serve the purpose of the FOIA to provide government accountability. The intelligence agencies have more direct executive

branch and congressional oversight than any other agency within our government. Thus, the necessary accountability and oversight of intelligence activities are provided for fully by our elected officials who, unlike the public, have access to all classified information.

As U.S. District Court Judge Gerhardt Gesell said after reviewing Philip Agee's FOIA request for the release of 8,600 documents, "It is amazing that a rational society tolerates the expense, the waste of resources, the potential injury to its own security which this case necessarily entails."

WILLIAM J. CASEY
Director of Central
Intelligence

Washington.

A CIA view of Freedom of Information

by Ron Gunzburger

The Freedom of Information Act "as it is written, does indeed do damage to the workings of the CIA ... If it damages the CIA, it damages the country," Ernest Mayerfeld, CIA Deputy Counsel said.

Mayerfeld was one of three speakers who explained their views on balancing the need for open government with the need for national security at the Society of Professional Journalists/Sigma Delta Chi conference at GW on the Act this past weekend. Mayerfeld, along with Kathleen A. Buck, assistant general counsel for the Defense Department, called for changes in the Act.

Mayerfeld said the CIA has "no quarrel" with the idea behind the Freedom of Information Act, which, he said, lets "sunshine into the bureaucracy." He said official CIA policy actually supports the existence of the Act.

He referred to CIA Director William Casey's recent remarks before the American Legion convention, where Casey called for "getting rid" of it, but said that Casey, in a recent letter to *The New York Times*, said the Act is simply in need of changes, not repeal.

The Freedom of Information Act states that the public, including non-U.S. citizens, has access to identifiable and existing records of a federal department or agency. Those requesting information are not required to demonstrate a need or even a reason. The burden of proof for withholding material sought by the public is thus placed on the federal government.

Any person or institution can request information under the Act rules and the agency or department must reply to the request within 10 business days or state in a letter the reason it has not complied.

Allowances are made in the Act for nine exemptions. These include classified information, internal personnel rules, trade secrets, investigatory records used for law enforcement purposes and information relating to the regulation of financial institutions.

The Freedom of Information Act has always been a controversial issue in the executive branch. President Johnson opposed its original passage and vetoed it, but the Congress overrode his veto. President Nixon wanted changes in the Act. President Ford vetoed the 1974 Act amendments because he felt they endangered national security, although his veto was struck down by Congress.

President Reagan is now calling for changes in the Act in a package presented to Congress by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah). Included in these changes is an extension of the compliance period to 20 days, and Buck said the Pentagon is strongly in support of changes like these.

The Act, when applied to the CIA, has "very little benefit" to the public, Mayerfeld said. People requesting CIA documents usually get "Swiss cheese," he said, referring to the CIA's prerogative to black out any material it feels is sensitive.

Mayerfeld said people will get "mountains of papers with lots of black marks. Usually, there is more black than white on the paper." The information people receive is usually "meaningless," he said, and can be potentially misleading.

In comparing the Defense Department to the CIA, Buck commented, "We give out tremendous amounts of information, unlike the CIA." The only things the Department does not give out are detailed weapon design plans and operational plans. The bulk of the Defense Department's requests are for individual service records.

Both Mayerfeld and Buck said as the Freedom of Information Act stands now, foreign nationals have as much access to information as do U.S. citizens. If Leonid Brezhnev wanted to get CIA information under the Act, Mayerfeld said, he would be allowed to request and receive it under present rules.

Buck said she is opposed to letting foreign nationals have access to documents through the Act because of cost reasons. As she put it, "U.S. taxpayers shouldn't subsidize foreign nationals."

Now, she said, everyone obtaining materials has to pay search and copy costs, running \$6 an hour for searching and 10 cents a page for copies at the Department of Defense. Reagan's plan calls for adding the review costs to the present charges.

The Privacy Act, sometimes confused with the Freedom of Information Act, allows only

citizens and resident aliens access to the information prescribed under its rules. Under the Privacy Act, citizens have a right to government information about themselves, such as FBI files and military service records.

Mayerfeld said that the only information the CIA should give out is information covered by the Privacy Act. He did not mention that federal law allows the CIA not to comply even with the Privacy Act. Mayerfeld said, however, that the agency does voluntarily comply.

Although it is unlikely that Reagan's proposed changes will be debated by Congress this year, extensive lobbying by federal agencies and departments, as well as the press and civil liberties groups, can be expected when the ~~SECRET~~ Congress convenes in January.

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ON PAGE 53

AVIATION WEEKLY & SPACE TECHNOLOGY
4 OCTOBER 1982

U. S. Vigilance Over Soviet Space Activities Increased

Washington—The Central Intelligence Agency and other U. S. intelligence organizations are increasing their vigilance of Soviet space program capabilities at the urging of the new U. S. Air Force Space Command.

"We will push for more attention and understanding for operational space intelligence so it gets at least the same treatment as the missile, air, ground and naval threats," Gen. James V. Hartinger, who heads both Space Command and North American Aerospace Defense Command, said.

Hartinger said he has discussed this issue with CIA director William Casey. Casey "agrees that the operational space intelligence area should be a national intelligence estimate placed in a high-priority position—now it's going to be," he said.

Soviet Launch Rate

Continuing high Soviet military space launch rate coupled with new Soviet developments that will increase Russian capabilities during the 1980s has recently prompted Defense and other officials to highlight the threat posed by this Soviet development push.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration deputy administrator Hans M. Mark told an Air Force Assn. symposium here that he wanted to comment on the Soviet military space buildup at the recent United Nations Conference on Space held in Vienna (AW&ST Aug. 16, p. 16).

He was overruled by the State Dept., he said, and in Vienna the U. S. was criticized for space militarization, not the Soviet Union.

Under secretary of Defense for research and engineering, Richard D. DeLauer, told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that the Soviet Salyut space station program "engages in military activities and may be the forerunner of a weapons platform."

Under secretary of the Air Force, Edward C. Aldridge, Jr., told the Air Force Assn. symposium that Defense Dept. is concerned with Soviet development of a Saturn 5-class launcher capable of placing an approximate 300,000 lb. payload into low Earth orbit.

In addition to space station launch, Aldridge said Defense Dept. is concerned this new heavy booster could be used to launch large high-energy laser weapons systems. "We will be watching this closely and make sure we have the proper response," Aldridge said.

"We are going to provide the operational pull to go with the technology push that has dominated space flight since its inception," Hartinger said. "We are going to develop space doctrine and strategy. We are going to strengthen the weakest link in space systems development—the statement of operational need procedure."

The new command plans to insure that U. S. military space assets participate routinely in military exercises like those conducted by other elements of the military services.

"We have been exercising everything else but not space. We are going to now," Hartinger said.

Hartinger cited milestones toward bringing Space Command to full capability:

- **Activation**—The command was activated Sept. 1. This will be followed Jan. 1 by activation of the 1st Space Wing at Peterson AFB, Colo., near NORAD headquarters at Colorado Springs. Space Command's Communications Div. will be activated also on Jan. 1, and on Apr. 1,

Space Command will take over Peterson AFB from Strategic Air Command.

The USAF Space Div. that remains under Systems Command was to activate the Space Technology Center at Kirtland AFB, N. M., on Oct. 1. The Space Div. and technology center will be closely aligned with Space Command, although they will remain under Systems Command control.

Command Heads

While Hartinger heads both NORAD and Space Command, the head of Air Force Space Div., Lt. Gen. Richard C. Henry, is also vice commander of Space Command. This is designed to form close ties between developmental and operational Air Force space efforts.

- **1st Space Wing**—The new organization will be responsible for world-wide space tracking and missile warning-sensors that Space Command will be acquiring from Strategic Air Command.

The new wing will have 6,000 Air Force personnel and 2,000 contractor personnel spread between four primary bases at Peterson AFB, Colo.; Sondrestrom Air Base, Greenland; Thule Air Base, Greenland, and Clear AFB, Alaska. The northern bases have missile early warning sensor responsibility.

Lt. Gen. Henry, vice commander of Space Command, said at the symposium, "Every operational Defense spacecraft in orbit is either national in character or provides support to more than one service or agency.

"My point is that spacecraft are generally strategic in nature and our dependence on them is such that we should start thinking of their deployments as strategic issues."

He posed several questions for Space Command to answer:

- How vulnerable are we to spacecraft attrition by failure or combat?

- If a spacecraft should be lost during launch, how do we recover the lost capability?

- How do we address orbital selection? "We know some orbits are less vulnerable than others. Do we have an orbit strategy?"

- "If we define an orbital strategy that can absorb combat losses, do we have the supportive procurement and launch strategies?"

"Our mission in space is to deliver from on high to our operational forces the electronic bit stream, the written message, oral conversation, a picture or navigation situation wherever the forces need it, whenever they need it and with total certainty," Henry said.

"Space Command's job is to define the orbital strategy and force structure needed to make this come true," according to Henry. □

From the Hill

William Proxmire

I am awarding my Golden Fleece of the Month for September to the 190 federal officials who have been coddled and pampered at the expense of American taxpayers to the tune of \$3.4 million by being provided with door-to-door chauffeur service. This is an increase of 15 officials, or 8 percent more than the results of my Carter administration survey in 1979.

Three agencies deserve special mention for their use of chauffeur service:

- the Department of Defense as the worst offender (with 60 officials eligible for chauffeur service);
- the Department of Housing and Urban Development for maintaining the most expensive

"In the last two months, I have conducted a survey of all major governmental agencies and departments to determine the extent of chauffeur service."

automobile of any cabinet member (at an annual cost of \$9,588, Secretary Pierce's car weighs in at twice the average cost);

- and the Central Intelligence Agency for most overtime for a chauffeur (while the director's chauffeur received a salary of \$20,000, which is near the average, his overtime pay was whopping \$26,000 for a total of \$46,000).

The Fleece of the Month is awarded for the biggest, most wasteful or ironic use of taxpayers' funds for the month. In the last two months, I have conducted a survey of all major governmental agencies and departments to determine the extent of chauffeur service.

Only a handful of federal officials are specifically given the authority under law to enjoy home-to-work chauffeuring, but my survey of federal agencies demonstrates that the lack of legal authority has not stopped scores of federal officials from hopping into the backseat.

Title 31, Section 638(a) of the U.S. Code restricts the use of government automobiles to "official purposes" only and "official purposes" does not include door-to-door chauffeur service to and from home. The only exceptions provided in the law are for the president, the secretary of a department (not undersecretaries or assistant secretaries), a doctor on out-patient duty, individuals in field service and our diplomatic personnel abroad.

In addition to Title 31, Section 638(a), the Congress has provided statutory authority for chauffeur service for its leadership through appropriations bills.

My survey shows that despite a 1979 ruling by the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel interpreting the law very strictly, bureaucrats fall all over themselves attempting to justify this unwarranted luxury.

Their excuses are legendary! Here are just a few:

Excuse Number One. A chauffeured automobile enables me to conserve my valuable time and be more productive.

Excuse Number Two. I must often attend early morning and late night meetings and public transit is often unavailable.

Excuse Number Three. Our offices are in a high crime precinct.

Excuse Number Four. My use of a chauffeured automobile is in the government's interest.

The only interest being served here is the personal convenience and desire for status of the federal official. There is no government interest.

In reviewing all of these excuses in 1979, the Justice Department Office of Legal Counsel in an opinion just now made public, found that they were all invalid! The Justice Department concluded that: "Nothing in (the law's) text, background or prior interpretation supports a reading so contrary to its plain meaning."

The Justice Department even had a few practical suggestions for the poor, overworked bureaucrat needing chauffeur service:

"A senior official may lengthen his or her working day, if necessary, by coming earlier, leaving later and living closer to the office. Using government transportation instead is a matter of personal convenience."

At an average annual cost of \$32,000 for this personal convenience, the American taxpayers are being billed enough to provide these bureaucrats with over 5,000 roundtrip rides in a taxicab from Capitol Hill to Georgetown each and every year.

That is why I offered an amendment — which the Senate Appropriations Committee accepted — to the Treasury, Postal Service & General Government Appropriations Bill to reinforce existing law by denying funds for home-to-work transportation, except in rare emergencies, for any official not specifically exempted from the law. It also requires the Office of Management and Budget to report to the Appropriations Committee quarterly justifying any exceptions which are made.

If enacted, this legislation will go a long way to cutting down the abuses by high administration officials. No longer will they be able to spend time in their chauffeured cars figuring out how to cut school milk programs, or reducing retirement benefits for social security recipients, or slashing other programs while wasting thousands of dollars themselves in tax funds.

Let them ride the bus to work to study how effective our transportation system is, or to work to consider the value of federal health programs, or car pool to save on energy consumption as they urge everyone else to do.

Trying to Slam the Door

For nearly all of our national life, the federal government had a set policy on the release of information generated by it. A citizen seeking access to a government document had to justify his need for it. There was no presumption that a citizen had a right to government information, even if it was not classified.

That policy was reversed in 1966 by the passage of the Freedom of Information Act. The burden was placed on government to justify the withholding of information. People who were denied information improperly were given the right to go to court to compel disclosure.

Eight years later, Congress strengthened the law, following the philosophy of a U.S. Supreme Court decision that the "basic purpose of the act is to insure an informed citizenry, vital to the functioning of a democratic society. . . ."

But the law has been under constant attack. Over the last year and a half, executive and administrative actions have reduced the flow of information from the government. Among these actions was the President's executive order on national security, which recently went into effect. It was designed to do the following:

- Lower the standard for classifying information by basing it on unspecified damage to national security instead of "identifiable damage."

- Keep information classified for an indefinite period instead of automatically declassifying it after a set interval.

- Eliminate the test requiring officials to balance the need to protect information against the public interest in disclosure.

- Allow recovery and reclassification of infor-

mation that has been declassified and released.

In addition to the executive order, the Administration has taken other actions to restrict the amount and kinds of information available to the public. The Justice Department will now defend an agency in court for withholding information without making a determination that the disclosure would result in "demonstrable harm." Another administrative action reclassified 30-year-old records of U.S. and Israeli intelligence operations after the National Archives had released them.

The natural tendency in government is toward secrecy. For example, the Agricultural Department classified 60,000 public comments on its controversial soil-conservation proposals. The secrecy label was removed when a news reporter requested the information under the law.

The most sensitive area is national security. The law's critics, chief among them CIA Director William Casey, contend that it endangers intelligence activities. He said recently, "I question very seriously whether a secret intelligence agency and a Freedom of Information Act can coexist for very long." He added that "they are incompatible" because the law "gives foreign intelligence agencies, and anyone else, a legal license to poke into our files."

That was a curious assertion. The act exempts from disclosure documents related to national security.

Casey is correct when he complains that the Freedom of Information Act puts the United States in a unique position among nations. It does. It is designed to require government to conform in fact as well as theory to the principle of open government.

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ON PAGE B-15

THE WASHINGTON POST
1 OCTOBER 1982

JACK ANDERSON

Khomeini Goons Take the Place Of Shah's Gang

Iranians in the United States, who used to live in dread of the shah's secret police, now apparently find themselves in similar fear of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's goon squads.

Intelligence sources suspect that an undercover campaign of intimidation and harassment against anti-Khomeini Iranians in this country is coordinated, if not directly planned, by Khomeini agents at the Iranian Interest Section in Washington. The interest section, part of the Algerian Embassy, has handled Iranian affairs since President Carter closed the Iranian Embassy three years ago.

Intelligence sources told my associate Lucette Lagnado that Iranians living here have contacted the State Department on several occasions to express their fear of the Iranian Interest Section. They are convinced that the interest section is behind some ugly incidents directed at Khomeini's opponents in the United States.

Khomeini's minions are believed to be modeling their behavior after the "diplomats" of another dictator, Muammar Qaddafi of Libya. Qaddafi has not shrunk from sending

assassins into the United States to deal with troublesome exiles.

There is no evidence that Khomeini's secret police have gone to that extreme. But the Iranian Interest Section's methods of harassment have been only slightly subtler. Employees of the interest section have been identified on the fringes of anti-Khomeini demonstrations in Washington.

In a little-noticed incident last summer, Khomeini's thugs came out of the closet. It occurred at the student center of Southern Methodist University in Dallas.

SMU students held a meeting to protest the excesses of the Khomeini regime. The lectures and songs were interrupted suddenly when about 75 hoodlums carrying guns and knives tried to enter the meeting place.

Quick action by local police prevented a major disaster, but not before three anti-Khomeini students were injured. The attack served its purpose: the meeting was broken up and the lesson was driven home that public opposition to Khomeini can be dangerous.

An investigation of the SMU fracas developed the information that many of the pro-Khomeini intruders were from various parts of the country and were considered "pros" who had participated in similar incidents at other colleges.

Intelligence sources believe that the melee in Texas was planned at the Iranian Interest Section in

Washington. If so, it demonstrates the thoroughness of Khomeini's surveillance over dissidents in the United States. Not an anti-Khomeini sparrow falls without creating interest at the Iranian Interest Section.

Anatomy of an Error: No matter how hard you try, it's impossible to avoid an occasional blooper.

In a recent story on the state visit of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos and his wife, Imelda, I wrote that "CIA Chief William Casey personally conferred with [Mrs. Marcos] last July to make arrangements for the Marcos' state visit." But when the sentence appeared in newspapers across the country, the CIA chief was identified as "William Colby," who was CIA director under Presidents Nixon and Ford.

In my office, the final version of each story is double-checked by myself and three editors, plus any reporter who may have contributed to it. At United Feature Syndicate, it is reviewed by at least two editors and then read back to my office to make sure no mistakes were made in transmission. This was the procedure used on the Marcos story, and when it was read back from New York the CIA chief was still Casey.

Subsequently, during processing at the syndicate, someone whose mind was momentarily adrift typed in Colby instead of Casey. For the record, it was Casey who met with Mrs. Marcos. Colby, a private attorney in Washington, has my apology.

A Windy City Salute

Trying to summarize the sprawling 64th National Convention of The American Legion with a single descriptive phrase is like eating soup with a fork: you can capture some of the flavor, but none of the substance.

One comment about the convention, which was held August 24-26 at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, seemed most prevalent: "Smooth... this is, without doubt, the smoothest running convention I've seen of the 27 I've attended," said an Ohio delegate waiting for a taxi on Michigan Avenue.

Though quick to acknowledge kudos due the host Department of Illinois and their convention corporation for coordinating the activities of more than 15,000 conventioners, many bluecappers thought the ceremonies marking the Legion's \$1 million donation to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund was the convention's most memorable moment. The tearful thanks of a widow who lost her husband in Vietnam and a filmed tribute to American fighting men and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial convincingly underscored the Legion's rightness in supporting the memorial.

Others, particularly those attending their first National Convention, were most impressed by the intensity of the marathon sessions of convention committees and standing commissions—the forums through which much of the work gets done.

No matter what the highlight was—and with so much to choose from, it could have been any one of dozens of events—nearly everyone agreed that Vice Pres. George Bush's strongly worded speech to the delegates during the convention's closing hours would not soon be forgotten. Bush blasted the Soviet's efforts "to promote the nuclear freeze movement in Europe" while at the same time "they have continued a relentless buildup of both strategic and conventional forces."

* * * * *

CIA Director William Casey's keynote address during the convention's first day of business was resoundingly applauded when he told the assembled Legionnaires, "As a nation, we have a propensity for shooting ourselves in the foot. One of these self-inflicted wounds leaves us the only country in the world that gives foreign intelligence agencies and anyone else a legal license to poke into (the CIA's) files.

"I question very seriously whether a secret intelligence agency and the Freedom of Information Act can co-exist for very long. The willingness of foreign intelligence services to share information and rely on us fully, and of individuals to risk their lives and reputations to help us will continue to dwindle away unless we get rid of the Freedom of Information Act," he said.

Casey went on to note that national security information should be entitled to protection just as are the files of doctors, lawyers, clergymen and grand juries. "I'm not asking for any retreat from our commitment to protecting essential liberties," he said, "but only to bear in mind, as Justice Goldberg once said, that 'while the Constitution protects against invasions of individual rights, it is not a suicide pact.'"

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EXCERPTED

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NEW YORK TIMES
1 OCTOBER 1982

Letters

Freedom of Information Harmful to the C.I.A.

To the Editor:

In recent weeks, my remarks concerning the Freedom of Information Act have been repeatedly distorted. I have never advocated the total repeal of the act. I have, however, repeatedly stressed that there is an inherent incompatibility in applying an openness in government law to intelligence agencies whose missions must be carried out in secrecy.

The receipt of an F.O.I.A. request by an intelligence agency begins a lengthy process of searching numerous compartmented record systems and then reviewing any responsive documents. This careful review requires the time and attention of senior intelligence officials, thus diverting them from their primary duties.

Despite these efforts, there is always the possibility of human error, which could result in the release of classified information damaging to the national security. Moreover, the necessity to engage in this search and review is disturbing to friendly foreign intelligence services as well as to individual sources of information.

Because of the existing exemptions in the act, F.O.I.A. releases consist for the most part of scattered words and phrases. These fragmented releases are subject to misinterpretation and intentional misuse. More importantly, the benefit to the public from F.O.I.A. releases is marginal. I fail to see how releases of bits of information serve the purpose of the F.O.I.A. to provide Government accountability.

The intelligence agencies have more direct executive branch and Congressional oversight than any other agency within our Government. Thus, the necessary accountability and oversight of intelligence activities is fully provided for by our elected officials, who, unlike the public, have access to all classified information.

As U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell said after reviewing Philip Agee's F.O.I.A. request for the release of 8,600 documents, "It is amazing that a rational society tolerates the expense, the waste of resources, the potential injury to its own security which this case necessarily entails."

WILLIAM J. CASEY

Director of Central Intelligence
Washington, Sept. 18, 1982