More CIA Around the World · NCLC: Brownshirts of the Seventies

The Great Africa War: Blood test of U.S. Foreign Policy

Winter, 1976 Vol. 2, Issue 4

$1.50

COUNTERSpy
The Quarterly Journal of the Organizing Committee for a Fifth Estate

GARDENPLOT & SWAT
US Police as New Action Army
I just wanted to drop you a note of support on your statement and my expression of solidarity with you. It is quite amazing to watch so-called critics of the CIA show their colors at a time like this. I would like to take the liberty of pointing out that I don’t think it is quite accurate to attribute the outcry against you to ‘‘reactionary elements of the Press’’ or to ‘‘rightist cowards’’ alone. Certainly they are in the forefront, but what seems to be even more important really is the failure in which some liberal journalists and the liberal establishment in general is so willing to go along. Even the Laurence Stern article which you enclosed falls far short of what he might have said in a news analysis article.

In general I think your statement is excellent and you are the important points of your position extremely well. Part of what Stern’s article is to try to some of the blame off you by telling you “an obscure left-wing group” and saying that you have sacrificed you may be obscure and unimportant to him but not to us and to me. With love from us all.

Dick Goldschahnn
Seventy-five Magazine

The prestigious charge that you are responsible for the death of an American official shows how afraid the CIA is of the growing consciousness that plain citizens can do something about the real world of government-sponsored secret societies. A person who can only watch passively at the worst excesses of our country’s secret intelligence mechanisms as well as the unpleasant fact that secrecy itself has become the accepted framework for our government’s dealings with us. Although we have never sought publicity for support we have given to any organization, we would like to suggest that in the present situation it might be a good idea for you to make a public statement about where your funds come from. We would be willing to be listed among your supporters, and we would have no objection to having the amount of our help listed as well. Since people who live in an amniotic of complicity seem to find it hard to imagine a simple, disinterested act, members of the CIA are presumably trying to figure out if your support comes from a “foreign source,” “subversive elements,” or whatnot. It might be educational for them to find that your backers are citizens who adhere to American traditions of openness in government, honesty in international dealings, and an informed electorate. We count ourselves and you among that number.

Carol Benenson Perry
W. H. Ferry
Scandia, NY

Don’t expect the CIA and F.B.I. to protect you. They don’t. P.S. Better be physically prepared. We will make sure to wake you up. Call the F.B.I. to protect you. You scan. You think, you get the nerve to ask an American to protect a foreign spy. Dogs!!!

Anonymous

On January 8, we sent you a contribution of $1,000. A note should have accompanied the check, but we neglected to write it, so here it is now. We are very glad to send along this check, as we have been glad to support you over the past few years. It seems to both of us that you have been responsible and effective in your efforts to bring to public view the excesses of our country’s secret “intelligence” mechanisms as well as the unpleasant fact that secrecy itself has become the accepted framework for our government’s dealings with us. We would be willing to be listed among your supporters, and we would have no objection to having the amount of our help listed as well. Since people who live in an amniotic of complicity seem to find it hard to imagine a simple, disinterested act, members of the CIA are presumably trying to figure out if your support comes from a “foreign source,” “subversive elements,” or whatnot. It might be educational for them to find that your backers are citizens who adhere to American traditions of openness in government, honesty in international dealings, and an informed electorate. We count ourselves and you among that number.

Carol Benenson Perry
W. H. Ferry
Scandia, NY

The faculty of the attacks and the low-level 11/4 making them, prove the worth and the righteousness of our work. In solidarity with our sisters and brothers, we remain.

The Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee
Rapid City, Lakota Nation

Can’t be inside back cover

COUNTERSpy presents its first Letters to the Editor column. We have received some 500 letters in the past month. A cross-section of them appear below. We’ll also like to express our thanks to all of you who wrote. We appreciate the criticism as well as the support. We encourage you to get out your pen and paper and tell us what you think about COUNTERSpy, the CIA, your local SWAT team, or any other national security issue.
Abolish the CIA and Covert Action

The Organizing Committee demands the CIA and covert action be abolished not only because we recognize the CIA to be a criminal organization and a criminal enterprise, but also because the CIA is a criminal organization and covert actions are criminal actions. Some well-intentioned officials believe that only a portion of the CIA is criminal. They think that the vast majority of the CIA is honest. But the consensus of the Organizing Committee is that the CIA is criminal and cannot admit to crime within their organization and continue to support that organization. Those who directly commit crime and there are those who

who are accessories to these crimes. We encourage those individuals working in or with the CIA who do not condone the criminal history of this Agency to quit. Other similar jobs can be found in academia or in the State Department. For anyone to continue to work with the CIA is to continue to work in a criminal fashion. Remember these crimes:

1. assassination plots against Fidel Castro, Patrice Lumumba, Rafael Trujillo, and other heads of state
2. massive illegal surveillance and harassment of American citizens
3. mass murder through the Phoenix assassination program in Vietnam, a program which has been transmitted to other trouble spots around the world
4. the establishment of murder and torture apparatuses among the military, intelligence and police departments of many foreign nations
5. the organization of coup d'etats in over 25 countries from 1954 to Chile in 1973
6. the organization of secret wars from Laos to Angola
7. unconstitutional non-compliance with the laws that demand disclosure periodically of government budgets and expenditures
8. prior to Congress
9. the subversion of the democratic process throughout the Third World and even in Europe with massive illegal funding of political parties and trade unions
10. involvement in Watergate
11. propaganda attacks on Americans opposed to the CIA
Because many of the FBI's programs targeted "unpopular" causes and personalities, political considerations have prompted these investigations to, in effect, cover-up evidence of massive illegal activity. The House Select Committee on Intelligence, for example, has heard hearings on the notorious "Cointelpro" operations after it became clear that many of the witnesses would be associated with either the Black Panther or Socialist Workers parties.

Of particular concern is that abundant evidence of FBI involvement in domestic assassinations and/or terrorist activity has been either buried or de-emphasized. Attempts to provoke rival organizations to assassinate Black Panthers in Chicago, Philadelphia, San Diego, and Los Angeles have been revealed but not explored.

How many people died as the result of these "hard-hitting" counterintelligence programs? In San Diego, the FBI went so far as to boast, according to a recently declassified memo, that its counterintelligence programs had created a significant degree of racial unrest. In other areas of the country, the FBI sought to provoke open warfare between organized crime and the Communist Party. And documents in the possession of the Senate Select Committee investigating the intelligence community reveal that the Bureau paid for "wanted posters" naming a well-known activist as a police informant. Only through sheer chance did this activist escape the murderous intentions of the FBI.

The promotion of assassination and terror were not the only techniques employed by the Bureau in its quest to curb domestic dissent. A clear attempt was made to have Attorney William Kunstler, who defended many organizations against government repression, found on criminal charges that would discredit him personally and politically. Antioch College in Ohio was the target of FBI programs in an attempt to academically marginalize the school because the college administration allowed campus facilities to be used for anti-war activities. The worst example of these insidious programs to discredit activists was the Bureau's letter to Dr. King suggesting that he commit suicide. It should not be forgotten, however, that nationally recognized figures weren't the only targets of these programs. And most importantly, it should not be forgotten that the FBI assembled political dossiers on hundreds of thousands of Americans.

FBI Director Clarence Kelley has attempted to reassess congressional probes by constantly repeating the myth that all such programs were discontinued in 1971. While it is true that the bureaucratic designator "Cointelpro" was discontinued in 1971, FBI disruption programs and surveillance techniques have been and are being continued. In 1971 and 1972 as was revealed in CounterSpy in March 1973, the Bureau sponsored a right-wing terrorist organization, based in San Diego, California and operating in 11 western states. Early in 1975, the New York Times disclosed that the Bureau had played a key role in organizing and funding sham anti-communist organizations in New Orleans and Florida. The conduct of FBI agents towards activist American organizations, especially on the Pine Ridge Reservation, clearly shows that disruption and terror programs are an important part of contemporary Bureau activity.

Lastly, we've seen a lot of Clarence Kelley ranting and raving about the threats posed to Americans by terrorists. He has even suggested that certain traditional political freedoms enjoyed by citizens may have to be sacrificed if terrorism is to be crushed. It seems obvious to us that these declarations are merely serving to cover up the Bureau's function as a political secret police.

Moreover, they come on the wave of repressive legislation that, if passed, would indeed require American people to sacrifice their few rights are left from our crumbling Bill of Rights.

The FBI should fight crime, particularly organized crime, and not refuse right-wing paranoia that sees a terrorist behind every dissenter.

De-militarize the Police

The progress of Senate Bill One (S. 1) is yet another indication of the repressive society the government is trying to create in America. Originally conceived to streamline the federal criminal code and eliminate conflicting statutes, Senate Bill One was written in such a way that it virtually neutralizes the bill of Rights. It is a nightmare for all who value a more humane and just society, and the nightmare cannot be eliminated by simply amending the proposed law. Senate Bill One must be stopped without compromise, for it is not the poor and the powerless who last little protection they now have under the law, and all of us will lose the spirit, if not the substance, of our democratic rights. American law is already biased in favor of the rich and the mighty. Senate Bill One is neither logical nor just. Senate Bill One would codify a double-standard law that quite literally could create a situation where a government official guilty of misconduct would go free, while a citizen peacefully protesting the misconduct would go to jail for such activity.

The Senate Judiciary committee is to start its review of Senate Bill One in February or March with the possibility of floor action as early as May. The Liberals and the, Senate Judiciary committee and the majority party, have already decided against any amendments, and the bill is purported to be a "clean bill of health". Senate Bill One is not all that different from the previous criminal reform laws, except that it is more comprehensive. Senate Bill One is not all that different from the previous criminal reform laws, except that it is more comprehensive. Senate Bill One is not all that different from the previous criminal reform laws, except that it is more comprehensive.

During the last two decades, the U.S. Army has quietly expanded its domestic power and influence. The separation of police and military functions in our society — one of the cornerstones of the U.S. Constitution — has been rendered "inoperative" through a sophisticated form of militarization which appropriates the folding of counter-insurgency force against American citizens.

The Army's covert operation at the Pentagon, the Division of Military Support (DOMS), whose primary responsibility is to coordinate military response to civil disturbances, real or imagined. DOMS is the central coordinating agency for OPLAN GARDEN PLOT, the military response plan for using full military force against civil dissent, as well as acting as a central military supply depot for the domestic police. Via GARDEN PLOT, thousands of police and national guard troops have been sent to quell those who advocate themselves as dissidents in battle with the American public.

GARDEN PLOT was practiced again and again across the land, it became obvious that the use of regular military troops had practical political limitations in a domestic setting. So-called GARDEN PLOT exercises and experiences with counterinsurgency in Vietnam, our national security managers developed a "Green Beret" force within the police, The fanatic growth of Special Weapons and Tactics Teams (SWAT) stems from military sources involved in GARDEN PLOT planning and demonstrates a court supported by the police and the military.

Before long, we will not have police forces as we once knew them, rather we will have militarized police with the right to arrest, stop and search the people of the United States. The avalanche of occupation parading the streets of our communities — designed, equipped, and maintained by the Pentagon — must be fought. Just as the CINDA decided that the targets of its operations must include the civilian population of America, so too must the American forces focus their sights on us. If democratic and constitutional rights are to be preserved, we must demand that the military be controlled by the people and not the people controlled by the military.

Stop Senate Bill One

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tion and death penalty towards Senate Bill One. In order to stem opposition, it would be easier to pass since there would not be the momentum of opposition that is presently mushrooming towards Senate Bill One. In order to stem opposition and make the bill palatable to moderates and liberals, the following amendments are being proposed:

- Modification of the Official Secrets Act in order to eliminate press opposition to it
- Derailment of the death penalty and its presentation as a separate bill
- Severe all defenses including insanity, entrapment, and Nuremberg (Watergate)
- Replace the espionage statute with present law
- Close the national security loophole in the wiretapping law
- Abolish dangerous special offender category

Some senator has voiced opposition to Senate Bill One, so any senator had to cap the wiretapping legislation to the House alternative to S. 1—HR 10568. This alternative bill and legislation are not necessarily the same as S. 1, but from a progressive political point of view:

- Would remove insanity defense
- Would allow for a guilty plea
- Would not permit a plea bargain
- Would allow for a guilty plea for the offense charged. Mental disease or defect does not operate to avoid punishment

CURRENT S.1 STRATEGY

In the Congressional language in which it was presented, the purpose of Senate Bill One is to:

- Further criminalize the consequences of the Watergate scandal
- Make all appropriate amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, in order to confer constitutional privileges on others that are not included in Senate Bill One
- Forbidding all defenses including insanity, entrapment, and Nuremberg (Watergate)
- Permitting a guilty plea for the offense charged
- Mental disease or defect does not operate to remove punishment

Some of the more repressive aspects of this proposed legislation are:

- WERTFAPPPING: Redefines the 1940 law, including the ambiguous Presidential authority to wiretap domestic activities where a "danger to the structure" of the government is involved. Expands areas where wiretapping is permitted as part of the "iniquitous premises" doctrine, and authorizes the government to conduct surveillance in"forfeit, forfeited, and undetermined properties." This law makes it easier for the government to wiretap domestic activities, and for Congress to take away the power to wiretap domestic activities by passing a new law.

- DEATH PENALTY: Attempts to circumvent a series of Supreme Court decisions that made the Smith Act inoperative. This new redefinition, which we'll call the new liberal realism, which we'll call the new liberal realism.

- INSANITY: Administer insane as a defense only if the insanity caused a lack of "the state of mind required as an element of the offense charged." Mental disease or defect does not operate to remove punishment

SITUATING: Provides for maximum penalties, a parole component in addition to the prison maximum, and fewer limitations on consecutive sentences.

ENTRY: Provides for a parole penalty on life imprisonment in some cases, up to twenty or thirty years in prison and six months to one year in jail for "movement of a "riot" as part of the "riot." Mental disease or defect does not operate to remove punishment

DEATH PENALTY: Attempts to circumvent the 1953 Pasteur v. Georgia Supreme Court decision which held that capital punishment was cruel and unusual punishment because it had been "so wildly and frightfully imposed.

"LEADING A HOST": Redefines 1940 law, providing for up to five years in jail and/or up to one-hundred-thousand-dollar fine for those who "participate in the conduct of others who commit treasonous acts" in the course of execution or consummation of a "riot." A "riot" as defined could involve as few as "two" participants whose conduct creates a grave danger of imminent" concluding" damage to property.

ENTRAPMENT: Permits conviction of defendants for committing crimes which they were induced to commit by false promises from police agents. This burden on defendant to prove that he was "not predisposed" and was subject to "unlawful entrapment."

CONTEMPT: Penalty for refusal to cooperate with Congressional committees, e.g. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. It is increased from one year to ten years and a thousand-dollar fine to three years and/or one hundred thousand dollars.

Sedition: Authorizes new decision-making under the Constitution by substituting government secrecy for the freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment.

SEDITION: Redefines 1940 Smith Act, by prohibiting the incitement of "other persons to engage in imminent lawless conduct that would facilitate the forcible overthrow" of the government. This attempt to circumvent a series of Supreme Court decisions that made the Smith Act inoperative.

MURDER: Abolishes the right to trial by jury and provides for jury trials and一辈子 life imprisonment for murder, involuntary manslaughter for manslaughter, and life imprisonment for manslaughter.

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The Department of Agriculture Office of Investigation (AOI), the third largest federal investigative agency in the country, has matured into an international force capable of making thousands of Americans suspected of thousands of Americans suspected of...
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Central Intelligence Agency is now accepting applications for the following positions. Candidates with foreign language capabilities and good academic backgrounds who can meet all legal requirements will be given top consideration.

1. Foreign Service Intelligence Officer
   - Duties: Collection and analysis of foreign intelligence
   - Requirements: Bachelor's degree in a relevant field

2. Technical Intelligence Officer
   - Duties: Analysis of technical intelligence
   - Requirements: Bachelor's degree in a relevant field

3. Operations Analyst
   - Duties: Analysis of operational data
   - Requirements: Bachelor's degree in a relevant field

Applications are now being accepted at the following locations in the D.C. metropolitan area:

- Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C.
- Central Intelligence Agency, New York City
- Central Intelligence Agency, Chicago
- Central Intelligence Agency, Los Angeles

CIA Goblins

A surprise poster appeared in Washington, D.C., a few days prior to Halloween. 1973. A group calling itself "The Ad-Hoc Committee for the Pumpkin Poster" surreptitiously produced and distributed the poster pinpointing a score of Washington area covert offices maintained by the Central Intelligence Agency.

These protests were the first attempts to thwart CIA recruiting on college campuses since the late 60s when it was discontinued. In an October 26, 1975 New York Times article, the extent of CIA activities was described: "... CIA recruiting is done from ten regional offices across the country which are said to be in contact with four hundred campuses".

Right-Wing Research?

An ex-Sheriff's deputy testified in San Jose, Calif., last month that he conducted 17 burglaries in 1977 aimed at disrupting CIA recruiting on college campuses, and that he refused to end CIA recruiting on the campus. The deputy, over 100 people chanting "Go away CIA" and "Go away Sassy," demonstrated, with the anger and conviction of anti-war protests, UCSD Chancellor William McElroy said the protest "... has a little bit of a 1969-70 flavor.

These protests were the first attempts to thwart CIA recruiting on college campuses since the late 60s when it was discontinued. In an October 26, 1975 New York Times article, the extent of CIA activities was described: "... CIA recruiting is done from ten regional offices across the country which are said to be in contact with four hundred campuses.

The formerly covert offices revealed on the poster housed a wide range of activities including photo interpretation, telecommunications, and several Agency proprietors.

In a press release distributed to news agencies, the Ad-Hoc Committee stated that the rationale behind releasing CIA offices in Washington was that "... the current series of inquisitions into the illegal and immoral activities of the CIA have failed to fully examine the extent to which the CIA has penetrated governments, corporations, and labor unions, both in the United States and abroad.

The release concluded by saying: "When the Congress wants to obscure a political enemy it can pull evidence out of a pumpkin, but when it comes up against the goblins of the CIA it covers over cues and leaves the skeletons in the closet."

The Pumpkin Poster appeared in over 400 locations in the Washington, D.C. area. In taking credit, the Ad-Hoc Committee said more than 60 people were involved in producing and distributing the poster.

Women Mercenaries

A California firm which hires mercenaries to fight in Africa, Asia and South America says that nearly half of its recruits are women.

The firm, El Caninos Enterprises of Anaheim, states that women are especially good in intelligence work and as pilots or demolition experts.

James Scott, director of the firm, says that women's contracts can last from a week or two to several years and that their pay ranges from $300 to $350 per week or more.

Scott says that women are readily accepted if qualified and that equality in the mercenary business has never been a problem.

Scott says: "El Caninos has had women with these skills on its payroll for many years."

CIA Off Campus!

Central Intelligence Agency recruitment has been met with demonstrations on several campuses this school year.

- Last November 19, 500 people at Michigan University in East Lansing shouted "No more murders, no more CIA off Campus!"

- A Teach-In attended by 1000 students at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor in early November sparked a demonstration against National Security Agency (NSA) recruiting the following week.

- Hundreds of people at the University of California Berkeley campus attended a number of demonstrations in late November against both CIA and NSA recruiting.

- In San Diego, an anti-CIA coalition was formed in protest of minority recruiting efforts, and all CIA activities on the University of California in campus. David Saxson, president of the University of the West to San Diego for a meeting with the students concerning the CIA, and refused to end CIA recruiting on the campus. After the meeting, over 100 people chanting "Go away CIA" and "Go away Sassy," demonstrated, with the anger and conviction of anti-war protests, UCSD Chancellor William McElroy said the protest "... has a little bit of a 1969-70 flavor.

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The former chief of a covert CIA office in San Diego, which was aimed at disrupting Cesar Chavez, his union and his allies, was terminated by the agency.

The former office's chief, who was also known as a CIA recruiter, and several other employees were fired for violating CIA policies.

CIA recruiters have been involved in various types of activities, including intelligence gathering and surveillance.

The former chief of the CIA's San Diego office was accused of recruiting for the agency in violation of CIA policies.

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Ivan Kislyak identified two Soviet diplomats as KGB names becomes as popular as the times as many Soviet agents as U.S. intelligence services. The left-wing gathering operation against the Paris and Nikolai Yevdokimov head-you informed if the disclosing of KGB there. Meanwhile, the conservative France weekly news magazine Gobierno services. The left-wing government has an no legal jurisdiction over her as a sovereign citizen of the Ogila Nation, nor was it a grand jury of her peers, since no Native Americans sat on the grand jury. Le Deaux could remain in jail until July 1976 for standing on her treaty rights. Veronica Vigil, a Denver Chicanos activist, has been jailed since September 10, for her refusal to cooperate with a renewed federal grand jury investigation of El Movimientos Chicanos. The case is a continuation of a probe arising from two 1974 car bomb explosions that killed six Chicanos. In Lexington, Kentucky, a grand jury is attempting to investigate the women's movement and the gay movement. Jill Raymond, who has refused to cooperate with the Saxe-Powers grand jury; has filed motions to quash the subpoenas because of the possible violations to the attorney-client privilege in that the government has refused to state the purpose of the grand jury investigation. This investigation has been postponed several times. The federal grand jury in Des Moines, Iowa, investigating the Native American occupation of Wounded Knee, and seeking to indict Frank Black Horse for failure to appear for trial, has subpoenaed Martha Copeland, a lawyer who has worked on the case. She has filed motions to quash the subpoena for three reasons: first, the subpoena jeopardizes lawyer/client privilege; the subpoena violates Frank Black Horse's fifth amendment right against self-incrimination; and finally, the issuing of a subpoena violates the sixth amendment right of a defendant to have counsel. Joanne Le Deaux, a Cherokee/Oglala activist, has been jailed in Kentucky for ten months. In Tampa, Florida, after sabotage became part of the labor activity of a shrimp packing plant, October League/Fightback people working in the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union were subpoenaed before a grand jury in order to find the leaders of the organization/y. In other labor battles, the government has rejected multi-representation at grand juries in order to undermine the workers' rights. When the President's Union of the Washington Post demanded their right to use their union lawyer at a Washington, D.C. grand jury, the Court of Appeals ruled that each person subpoenaed must have his own lawyer. The Laborers International in Miami, Florida also went to court on the issue of multi-representation. The four grand jury reforms of varying strengths pending in the House of Representatives. H.R. 1277, introduced by Rep. J. Ellberg, provides grand jury witnesses with a number of key safeguards now denied them: the right to counsel in the chamber, access to transcripts of their testimony and full explanation of why subpoenas have been issued. Another bill, H.R. 2986, introduced by Rep. John Conyers, builds on the protections provided by the Ellberg bill and further, seeks to limit prosecutorial domination of the grand jury process by mandating grand jury fees. Three grand jury fees were before a subpoena can be issued or immunity offered. It also allows grand juries to obtain independent counsel to press investigations into federal offenses committed by government officials. The bill would prohibit contempt enforcement based on prosecutorial questions that violate a witness' Constitutional rights. The third bill, H.R. 6006, is almost identical to H.R. 2986, except that H.R. 2986 has all forced immunity as well as abolishing immunity. H.R. 6307 is more limited in scope than any of the other proposed bills, however, the sponsors have also endorsed the Conyers bill. Grand juries are a powerful tool of government investigators and will be utilized as long as they are accessible. In theory, the first function of a grand jury is to protect people from unjustified prosecution. The goal of those struggling to eliminate abuses of power is to eliminate the ability of prosecutors to manipulate the grand jury as an arm for conducting political investigations. Legislative reform will be the next attempt to return the grand jury system to the citizens it was originally established to serve. But there is much more work to do to build public awareness of the threat to civil liberties that grand juries represent. We must combat the paranoia the government is attempting to spread by warying a subpoena in the face of the move-ment. For more information contact: The National Defense, Post Office Box 117, Washington, D.C. 20002 The Grand Jury Project, 355 Broadway New York, New York 10003 13 Government Continues Indian Hunt Indian Hunt I am a Chippewa man, born on an Indian reservation. The arrest of myself by government agents is again a pattern that was established throughout the decades of Indian White relations. It was a time when my wife, Kenned, is also in prison giving birth to my fifteenth child. From Dian, and at a time in history when the United States is on the eve of its 250th anniversary, 200 years of arresting Indians who have cried out for justice and an end to atrocities being committed on every reservation in this country. Every Indian should live on the reservation and perhaps they would begin to campaign against those who impose the misery that prevails daily in Indian homes. The First People, such as myself, are born running — running for a better life, on even chance; and that is the real crime in this country — the lies, the lies, the lies in virtual exile in our homeland, and the lie I die in prison, white America should be ashamed of, at least not moving to correct that policy. If white America should think of beginning some 200 years, it should begin by setting us free — those people who have grown the most — instead of embarking on a plan to keep us in Indian homes even with the threat of spending my entire life in jail. I will not submit my way and belief to be somebody else. I am proud of being an Indian. I will die with that pride. -NOW-A-KUMIG American Indian Movement (AIM) leader Dennis Banks is giving this statement from a San Francisco jail following his arrest on Jan. 24, 1976, after six months as a political fugitive. South Dakota Banks, whose bond is set at $50,000.00, is fighting extradition back to South Dakota.
where he faces sentencing on charges in connection with the Custer police riot on Feb. 6, 1973. Banks asserts that returning to South Dakota would be signing his death warrant, given the rampant racism against Indians and the particular grudge held toward AIM and its leaders for supporting the fight of the Sioux people for their treaty rights.

The Sioux people on Pine Ridge Reservation could be facing a new era, with the recent defeat of Tribal President Dick Wilson. On Jan. 27, former Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Superintendent Albert Trimble beat out Wilson, whose three-year dictatorship brought an unprecedented reign of bloodshed and terror to the Oglala people. Even on the eve of election day — in the spirit of his terrorist regime — Wilson sent to the district of Wambler with the campaign slogan: “One member in every Indian family will be killed if Dick Wilson is not the winner in Wambler.” Wilson specifically threatened Charlie Abourezk, the son of U.S. Senator James Abourezk (D-S.D.), who has lived in Wambler supporting the treaty fight of the Oglala people.

Amidst federal mediators from the U.S. Labor Department to safeguard the election, the Oglala people voted out Wilson by a margin of 1611 to 1076. (Five hundred votes were challenged.) Trimble’s victory could usher in a new wave of liberalism which would free the Oglala people to reestablish their democratic rights in the Indian way and thus open up the way for the Indian people to govern their own lives as their ancestors did for thousands of years before foreigner’s even set foot on the Western hemisphere.

Leonard Crow Dog, the spiritual leader of the American Indian Movement, has also been jailed by the U.S. government on two separate assault charges of dubious grounds. With the same swift precision and disregard of rights that the government invaded Crow Dog’s Paradise last summer, Crow Dog himself was railroaded through the South Dakota courts.

In 1881, Crow Dog, a medicine man and chief of the Rosebud Sioux, was killed Spotted Tail for attempting to sell his people’s rights to the U.S. government. The U.S. prosecuted and convicted Crow Dog and sentenced him to hang. The Supreme Court at the last minute overturned the conviction on the grounds that the government did not have legal jurisdiction over the Crow to intervene in the tribe’s exercise of its sovereignty. Subsequently, the U.S. C. placed, both regulated the right of the Senate to enter into treaties with Indian nations and, by legislative fiat, assumed jurisdiction for certain crimes committed in Indian country.

Almost a hundred years later, the grandson, Leonard Crow Dog, is behind the white man’s iron door. From behind that door came these words: “I remember June 26th, 1973 all Indian people should for another Indian, a brother, was killed by the United States government. Who did he die? The United States Government is a foreign government in this land. It has no right to govern Indian people’s lives. Indian people should govern their own lives as their ancestors did for thousands of years before foreigner’s even set foot on the Western hemisphere.”

The editors of CounterSpy invite you to subscribe.
The early dawn raid was one often repeated by American Forces during the Vietnam War. The helicopters landed in a clearing and disgorged their cargo of scared young men clad in jungle fatigues, flak vests, and M-16 rifles. Just as the men of Task Force Baker had once hiked together the inhabitants of My Lai, the airborne troops quickly rounded up the natives and held them at gun point. Reinforcements arrived by land, and the augmented force began a line sweep of the surrounding terrain; the troops quite literally trudged over hill and over dale in search of the enemy.

The search completed, the prisoners were taken back to headquarters for interrogation. The young men breathed a collective sigh of relief; the operation was completed and there had been no confrontation with an armed hostile force. They boarded their helicopters and vehicles for the trip back to their base. The prisoners this time were not "Viet Cong" or Vietnamese rice farmers, neither were they Khmer Rouge soldiers or Cambodian peasants. The prisoners were members of the Oglala Sioux Nation, residing at Crow Dog's Paradise on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota.

Their captors were not members of the U.S. Army, although they had at the trappings of a military force on a military operation. The captors were members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Special Apprehension Teams, and their Sept. 3, 1975 raid on Crow Dog's Paradise was one of a number that they had conducted on the reservation in search of native Americans charged with the murder of two FBI agents. Over 100 agents took part in the raids, conducting it with military efficiency, military tactics, and most important of all—military strategy. Throughout the country, similar raids have taken place in search of political activists and "common criminals." Some of those raids have been conducted by the FBI's Special Apprehension Teams (SATs), and others by local police counterparts, usually called Special Weapons and Tactics teams (SWAT). There is no centralized index of the number of these teams that operate in American cities, but estimates place the number at over 1,000, a virtual standing army that has been created without any serious legislative or public oversight.

SWAT — "Pop" Police Army

Today, SWAT is a popular topic: magazine articles, news features, a television serial, and even "SWAT action toys" indicate the public knowledge of SWAT's existence. There has been little written, however, of the role that SWAT plays in an overall plan for civil disturbances suppression in the United States. SWAT is simply the cutout manifestation of a domestic counterinsurgency philosophy that is little discussed outside the circles of government.

In order to understand SWAT, it is necessary to trace the growth of both the police and the movements for social change in the United States. As those movements became more powerful and militant, the government reacted by militarizing the police, giving us a situation where the police are more prepared to uphold an economic system of capitalism than the democratic concepts outlined in the Constitution, especially the concept of separation of military and civil authority.

SWAT is antithetical to a democratic system of criminal justice. The American law enforcement system, derived from that of Great Britain, has always been one of separating the police and military functions. SWAT represents a reversal of the order, but it must be judged as part of an overall reversal of the concept of open, participatory government.

The framers of the Constitution took great care to ensure that the military would not have the same power that the British military had exercised over the colonists. In fact, there were heated discussions on the question of even creating a standing army. Finally, control of the military was divided between the legislative branch and the executive branch.

The executive branch was given the power of the budget and to declare wars and ratify treaties. Control over the military's budget, however, was the element that controlled the growth and power of the military.

The legislative branch was given the command of the military. The President was made the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy, as well as the state militias should they be called to federal service.

During the early years of Congress, several laws were passed that affected the ability of the military to intervene in civil affairs. The original and strictest of these laws was passed in 1792, and prohibited any use of federal military force in civil disorders, making it necessary to rely on the civilian-soldiers of the state militias should troubles develop.

That law, Chapter 28, 1 Statutes 264, was overturned several weeks later by the Militia Bill, Chapter 33, 1 Statutes 271, which limited the use of troops in putting down invasions and quelling insurrections. The legislative history shows that the term insurrection was not considered synonymous with riot or disorder.

During the years of westward expansion, the U.S. Marshals used their power to raise assistance as a means to form posse from military troops. The rationale was that as long as the troops were under the control of a U.S. Marshal, they were serving as civilians and not as a military force. The concept was open to abuse, especially during the Reconstruction era after the Civil War. During that period, the Marshals enforced Reconstruction policy by using the military as their personal army. The abuse was so great that Congress finally acted to stop the practice by passing the Posse Comitatus Act, Title 18, USC 1385.

Posse Comitatus Act

The Posse Comitatus Act made it illegal for anyone to use "any part of the Army" to enforce the civil laws unless it was specifically authorized by an Act of Congress.

The Posse Comitatus Act was passed by the passage of five separate laws: Title 18, USC 331, 332, 333, 334, and the House Joint Resolution 1292. These laws allowed the military to be used when:

1) A state is unable to control violence and a request is made for federal assistance by a state governor or legislature;
Ver age 12 was obliged to join a Tithe, a group of ten men. Ten Tithes were banded together into a Hundred, and their leader. When summoned by a "hue and cry", each member of the Tithe could be held liable for it. Each Tithe elected a head, or Chief Tithesman, as their leader. Under the Pledge System, every able-bodied "freeman" was obliged to come to the assistance of his fellow citizen. In certain cases, when a member of the Tithe was obliged to come to the assistance of his fellow citizen, the Crown appointed a head to each group of Hundreds. When William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066, William divided the country into 50 military regions, the Shire-Reeves were placed in charge of these regions, and the Shire-Reeve was responsible for the order of the cities. These Shire-Reeves were known as the Peace Wardens, and for providing a paid force of night-time gate watchers for the cities. The next change came in 1340 when King Edward I established the office of Justice of the Peace and placed the Shire-Reeve under them. Until that time, one of the obligations of the Shire-Reeve was the formation of Grand Juries and Petit Juries, and Edward's reforms removed the Shire-Reeve from direct involvement in the judicial system. Another major reform established by Edward was to re-establish the Peace Wardens, making them responsible for the order of the cities. These Peace Wardens were known later as Constables.

Colonial Law and Order

Such was the basic pattern that the colonists brought to the American: constables to patrol the cities, sheriffs to the rural areas, and the Peace Wardens to the countryside. Edward I's Peace Wardens were later known as the Shire-Reeves, the Peace Wardens were later known as the Peace Wardens, and for providing a paid force of night-time gate watchers for the cities. The next change came in 1340 when King Edward I established the office of Justice of the Peace and placed the Shire-Reeve under them. Until that time, one of the obligations of the Shire-Reeve was the formation of Grand Juries and Petit Juries, and Edward's reforms removed the Shire-Reeve from direct involvement in the judicial system. Another major reform established by Edward was to re-establish the Peace Wardens, making them responsible for the order of the cities. These Peace Wardens were known later as Constables.

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leading contributing factor to the disorders in this coun-
tinent. That was not the case. Was that the effect of the
United States of America? Was that the problem with the
American Government? How many of those treaties have
been lived up to? Three of three hundred and three.

How about the Mexican-American, the Spanish-
surnamed American? Is he to be maintained in this
country? Are the opportunities available to him, en-
couraged and aided in by everybody else, the same as
they are for Caucasians?

Democracy and the crime of freedom is what this is
all about and we have fortunately been aesthetic and
compliant. There are laws as ex ample as that are all
still on the books in this country which you and I can
systematically ignore. We are supposed to be objec-
tive and neutral, and we've got our own version of the
exasperating war which says that if a crime is com-
mitted in our presence, we don't make any difference if
the world is for everybody else, we've got to put
down that crime. It's a felony in some places and a mis-
crime in others, if we don't jump in there and pre-
vent that crime. Now, if in the pro cess of doing that we
have to restrict his freedom, you're certainly doing
him the same thing you did to the Black student. In
1955, a Black woman named Rosa Parks refused to sit
in the rear of a Montgomery, Alabama municipal
bus. Her arrest sparked a bus boycott by the Black com-

ment; a boycott that lasted two years before it forced
the city's authorities to come to an understanding. The
boycott was the centerpiece of the national
nationalization and thrust the Rev. Martin Luther
King into the front of the civil rights movement.

Movements of the '60s

Black student groups organizing during this period,
and when Dr. King called Black student leaders to a
conference in April, 1960, they launched the Student
Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). SNCC played
a key role in the lunch counter sit-in's in the remainder of
1960, but its leaders broke with Dr. King in 1961 be-
cause they considered him too cautious.

In 1961, CORE installed James Forman as its National
Director and launched its famous "Freedom Riders" in
an attempt to integrate public facilities in the South.
Hundreds of Black and white students and clerics rode
together through the South, sometimes meeting with
violence, including the bombing of their bus. The
Freedom Riders were successful, however, in forcing the
 Interstate Commerce Commission to rule that interstate
transportation accommodations could no longer be seg-
grated.

The formation of SNCC in 1960 was followed by an
other breakthrough in the student movement. In Fort
Huron, Michigan, young White students launched the
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in 1962. SDS
began to work in northern ghettos in an attempt to
organize tenant unions and other community based
groups.

It was all this, and much more, that filtered across the
desk of J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the FBI. As
the civil rights and student movements gained in size and
time, they also picked up the attention of the FBI and
the FBI, Based on confidential intelligence reports. Hoover,
in 1962, took the first steps towards militarizing the
domestic police forces. There had been a number of
small riots as a result of social unrest. 19 of them in
the period of 1957-1962 required the use of National
Guard military forces.

Hiring On The Army

Calculating that the civil rights movement and the stu-
dent movement might be the source of future confronta-
tions with the government, Hoover negotiated a quiet
deal with the Department of the Army. The FBI gave
the Army's Military Intelligence service access to FBI
files without charge for clerical or computer time. The
Army, in exchange, agreed to teach 200 FBI agents per
year in the strategy and tactics of riot control, with-
out charge. Had either agency been forced to transfer funds
as a result of the deal, congressional oversight might have
revealed it. Without financial exchange, the deal
remained veiled, and provided the Military In-
teUigence Service with the bases with which to later
lead to an estimated 100,000 files on American citizens.

Between 1963 and 1972, with the exception of 1965,
over 900 FBI agents per year received Army riot control
training at a special Army seminar conducted at Fort Belvoir,
Virginia. The seminar was a two-day affair that spent
one day discussing the philosophy and applications of
riot control tactics. The second day was devoted to
observing a simulated civil disturbance and discussing
the techniques used to contain it. The school was
designed not to teach the FBI Special Agents how to use
a riot baton or to tear a gas grenade; the course was
designed to familiarize FBI Special Agents with civil
turbulence suppression to the civil law enforcement
areas.
Attacks on the Intelligence System: enforcement have been widely publicized. The public activities; i.e., indicted criminals, etc., were aware of the dangers of either organized crime or the revolutionary or subversive intent, found their purpose in the liberty has accompanied attacks on the system from many sources. No doubt many of the attacks have been in

The concept of "tailoring" or the "task force" has led to many innovations in countering civil disorders. The joint intelligence operations involving the many control forces in a large civil disorder could well not be possible if for the task force concept. The task force is generally tailored and directed to a specific task, problem area, or mission. Further, when faced with geographical and jurisdictional boundaries, the task force has proven to be an excellent means of combating the problem. The task force has brought about improvements in the conduct of intelligence operations,

The only teams which under normal conditions would include a minimum of Protective services: to provide traffic control, area saturation, area clearance, and, bomb scare analysis. Military equivalent is MP. The task force is actually dealing with the device. The team is generally referred to as the special unit with the device. Military equivalent is EOD.

In summary, many of you came here aware of portions of the special threats pervading our society. Few of you realized the full impact of "where we are." It has been the intention of this class to show how the atmosphere for violence came about and how the manifestations of these threats so closely resemble the early phases of an insurgency leading toward revolution. We are not war internally in the United States, but we are having serious enough problems that attempting to ignore today's threats can only lead to natural disaster.

In all the written material, we are saying that our system, our society, our world is in a state of emergency. The individual or organization that threatens to destroy our society must be identified. The only means of identifying such a threat is through the intelligence system. Possible several recommendations arise from the criticism and analyses of the current system. The only media for making these recommendations are the operations in such a fashion as to avoid justifiable criticism.

It is certain and possible to identify and to prosecute those individuals involved in criminal activities.

To consider those citizens and public officials that the efforts of the Intelligence System are necessary functions and that an actual threat exists. The intelligence system could well prove to be the means to protect the freedoms of those who claim their constitutional rights have been infringed upon.

CONTROL FORCE INTELLIGENCE

LESSON TITLE: CONTROL FORCE INTELLIGENCE

SCOPE: Discussion of police intelligence activities to include the principles of collection, evaluation, and dissemination; problems associated with the collection of police information activities; and integration of civilian police intelligence operations. Discussion of information and intelligence exchange procedures at both local and national levels. Mutual Aid Intelligence Unit is that aspect of the mutual aid systems an Intelligence unit has been established for intelligence, and law enforcement activity. The concept of "tailoring" or the "task force" has recently been adopted for intelligence, and law enforcement activity. This lesson will discuss the concept of "tailoring" or the "task force" has recently been adopted for instruction purposes. This lesson will discuss the concept of "tailoring" or the "task force" has recently been adopted for instruction purposes. This lesson will discuss the concept of "tailoring" or the "task force" has recently been adopted for instruction purposes.
the most powerful weapons of a revolutionary are the silent, activating contempt and hatred of a people and the creation of another segment of the class structure. This thesis is magnified considerably when we consider the government of the people is simplistic and class ridden and allows for the ready identification of all, white, black, red, brown, rich, poor, middle class, Protestant, Catholic, Jew, etc.

Since America has contributed a long history of violence. This is not an unusual phenomenon as they, representatives of each generation, are more morally and politically sane than their parents and many of their leaders. Additionally, as students, they generally have a paramount responsibility only to themselves and each economic, political, social, or cultural pose is examined only in that light. Education is considered by most educators as an exercise in mind expansion, freedom of expression, adherence to no absolute these- ens and a search for more, always more knowledge. Therefore, between puberty and death no other period in a person’s life is totally bound up in the total im- pact of the issues of the day. To all of these ingredients nature adds the vigor and energy of youth, the absence of the counsel of the years and the guilelessness of a child — using everything new and exciting which is sug- gestible.

The totally separated segments of our society, as they relate repeatedly in the past, have emerged with periods of sporadic violence. A white man cannot be black, red, brown and be as the white man remains superior in numbers he will be the re- pressor and the constant target of the next dog. The dog is confused by the mixture of love, compassion, and hatred and on the one hand hate, meanness, and brutality on the other. The actions of any one dog in any one case may never result in serious injury to either of them; but, menacing, gobbling, or pouncing on others generally result in serious injury. Minorities Americans have practiced the principle for 300 years or more, often without knowing it. It is the restriction between these disproportionately separated segments of society, perpetuating and resisting authorities — which has resulted in violence. For these minority groups, as for any group of people, any steps to prevent violence which do not address the reasons of why violent and political change is destined to be irrelevant and failed in the future.

These social forces are a result of the nation’s history, inside and outside of war, has been a small group of dominant whites, who have been able to make their ideas prevail, who have learned about the rest of the society, who have organized the mass of public support and encouragement which they often care before their tacit reveal them to be the gen­ erous extroverts. While most minority males vio­ lence and tactfully support the goals of minorities, these white extremists exploit the methods used by minority elements and reasserts everything by brainwashing the majority as an economic, spiritual, and political claim.

Therefore, the majority response becomes one of “we are better” — the silent, activating contempt and hatred of a people and the creation of another segment of the class structure.

Those who use violence for political purposes are, in effect, saying, “our dead are not even enough — and we wont stop the violence.”

Severely damaging or grouping syndrome takes over and the people remain the same; only the tactics change.

The challenge to law enforcement is — preparatory — we must understand that the revolutionary is feeding off the acts of those who are genuinely, emo­ tionally involved in contemporary society. His methods mandate that he:

1. Pelcetly silent — that is, announce his cause and advance our national political, economic, social de­ ficiecies.

2. Utilize the contempt for the law — that shows he has contempt through the increased commission of crim­ es; however, a new support by the public for the law enforcement which usually involves public sympathy.

3. The law enforcement is what he is — a continua­ tion of his contempt which causes all of society the impression of vulnerability, integrity, and capa­ bility of police.

4. Protest: that he, the system is not the systematic use of force by playing police against other citizens and vice versa and by occasionally confronting force in a violent form in an attempt to demonstrate his relative impotency and our inability to properly respond to threat.

5. False hoselines: that, use economic and political extroverts to dehumanize the society and to arouse the people as the cost, justifiability, and resurgence of violence, which main­ tains, which even ness, in which the majority is then reassured if a government is to suc­ cessfully separate ourselves from one another.

6. Destine institutions: that is, the moral and phy­ sical abuse of a society.

7. Conduct the Guerrilla War: that is, use his newly acquired support and resources to violently overthrow the existing government.

Obviously, the police have a role to play in “problem identification” by their mission under our form of government which is better described as “the objective exercise” of providing changes and the elimination of the manipulation.

The police are working in the name of society.

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CIA: Entanglers Entangled

In recent months the foreign press has exposed increasing numbers of CIA officers operating under so-called diplomatic cover in U.S. embassies. Exposures have occurred in Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Sweden, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Denmark, and Zaire. Even more are expected in coming months, as this tactic proves effective at undermining the hidden activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. According to authoritative sources in the intelligence community, the release of names has caused serious morale problems among Agency personnel around the world. The CIA is reported to be desperately casting about for new cover mechanisms to protect its employees from disclosure.

In the interim, various stop-gap measures have been taken. The State Department has discontinued publication of the Biographic Register, a reference book used by many researchers to identify CIA employees operating under diplomatic cover. And U.S. embassies abroad have taken additional steps to prevent outside dissemination of internal phone books, which apparently have served as the source of some of the foreign disclosures.

An intelligence community source told the New York Times that creation of new covers was a "mind-boggling" problem, and that the Agency at present has "no idea how to do it." No steps in this direction, according to the Times, will be taken until a new Director of Central Intelligence has been given an opportunity to review the problem.

During the early 1960's, CIA officials operating under diplomatic cover nearly equaled the number of bona fide State Department officials in U.S. embassies. At the embassy in Chile in 1961, for example, 11 of the 12 individuals assigned to the political section were Agency officials. In recent years, the number of CIA officials operating under diplomatic cover abroad has been drastically reduced, mainly because of the growing importance of the National Security Agency, whose technological abilities are considered more reliable by policy makers.

While the total number of Agency employees abroad has been reduced, so has its intelligence mission; most Americans now operating for the CIA abroad are engaged in monitoring or manipulating the internal politics of the host country. Nevertheless, the CIA is still using diplomatic cover for a surprisingly large number of its overseas American operators.

In view of the general pattern of disclosure of CIA activities in recent months, many observers of the intelligence community believe that corporations may be the vehicle for future overseas cover.

* * * * *

The CIA in Canada

The Canadian newspaper, Information, with a readership of over 100,000, published this list of CIA agents in Canada in July, 1976:

John C. Baxter
Joseph E. Forster III
Bruce E. Gray
Edward I. Gachter
Peter M. Hain
Richard McKee
Grant W. Olson
Edward Rankin
John E. Roebuck
Philip D. Vanneman
G. H. Welch
David Fensdy
Susan M. Fensdy

The CIA in Finland

Finnish television also celebrated the publication of Agee's book by releasing the names of CIA personal stationed in Helsinki. Named over the airwaves were:

William C. Simenson
Richard E. Knowles
Jerome J. Steuer
Alden H. Howe
Robert K. Simpson
Richard L. Duncan
Andrew J. Mackay
Gerald Muster
Thomas P. Ouellet
Stephen A. Palmer
Richard L. Taylor

The CIA in Italy

Released in a new daily, based in Rome, La Repubblica, in an article written by former Ramparts editor Steve Weissman:

Hugh Montgomery, Chief of Station
William Aron
Mark Cizick
Robert Diermex
Michael E. Krout
Charles Gale
Michael C. Sadan
Christopher Costanzo

The La Repubblica article also identified CIA cover mechanisms in the U.S. Embassy known as the U.S. Army Southern European Projects Unit, where 14 other agents are hidden away. La Repubblica went on to say that 40 CIA agents were working at the U.S. Embassy, with another working undercover in consulates or with military and business offices in Italy.

The CIA in Spain

Discovered in Cambio 16, a Madrid-based mass circulation weekly, and the Washington Post (Jan. 18, 1976) a strike-breaking daily newspaper serving Washington D.C. in the United States. (Editor's note: We find it ironic that the Post, which uncannily denounced CounterSpy for reprinting names of CIA agents, was the first mass-circulation American daily to engage in the practice.)

Robert Galaham, Chief of Station
William K. L. Jones
Francis S. Sherry III
Alan G. Merritt Jr.
Jim L. Thomas
Dave L. Almy
Charles L. Smith
Kenneth M. Tucker
Wayne M. Rogers

The CIA in Denmark

The Danish newspaper, Information, a daily with a readership of over 100,000, published this list of CIA agents in Copenhagen in July, 1976:

John C. Baxter
Joseph E. Forster III
Bruce E. Gray
Edward I. Gachter
Peter M. Hain
Richard McKee
Grant W. Olson
Edward Rankin
John E. Roebuck
Philip D. Vanneman
G. H. Welch
David Fensdy
Susan M. Fensdy

The CIA in Sweden

The Swedish press in early May disclosed the names of CIA agents to coincide with the publication of Philip Agee's CIA Diary in Sweden. Among the media participating was the Stockholm paper TV, from which the following names were gathered:

Paul G. Ralston, Chief of Station
George D. Swendson
James D. Honey
James R. Stone
Bruce D. Hutchison
David R. Allman
Philip C. Lane
Gary D. Scatz
Charles S. Greco
Theodor Rummel

The CIA in Zaire

According to a press release dated January 3, 1976, and distributed to the wire services, Philip Agee, acting in solidarity with African people's struggles for self-determination, released the names of CIA personnel in Kinshasa. Zaire to representatives of the MPLA. It is widely known that CIA operations in Angola have been directed by the CIA station in Zaire. For more details, see the article "The Great Southern Africa War" in this issue.

Stuart E. Mevshow, Chief of Station
Samuel D. Martin
Peter T. Hanson
Jeffrey Passett
Robert Bradelli
Renee M. Rosset

The CIA in Finland

In Helsinki, the Central Intelligence Agency has been given an opportunity to rework the problem.
Who is Richard Welch?

Commentary by Paul Jacobs

On Jan. 17, 1969, the FBI helped murder Black Panther member John Huggins in a dining hall at UCLA. An FBI agent did not actually pull the trigger—that was done by a member of U.S., a black nationalist group. But, morally, the FBI must share responsibility in that was done by a member of U.S., a black nationalist group.

I, morally, the FBI must share responsibility in that was done by a member of U.S., a black nationalist group.

I was particularly angered by this latest revelation of wrongdoing by a federal agency, because John Huggins was my friend. A gentle, thoughtful young man, he was on his way to achieving a position of leadership in the Black Panthers. If he had lived, Huggins would have helped make the organization into an unusually effective voice.

With his murder, the Panthers lost, the black community lost—the whole country lost.

Paradoxically, the words that I have used to describe Welch have the same eulogistic ring as the words widely used to characterize Richard Welch, the CIA station chief in Athens who was murdered on his doorstep in mid-December shortly after his name was made public as a national hero.

As a result, each time the names of CIA agents are made public it happened again last week), the media and government officials have fumbled. Over and over we have been told that Welch was a gentle man, motivated by the highest of ideals, fluent in many languages, a man on his way up in the CIA hierarchy, a man, who, almost blind in one eye, never fired a weapon himself.

This flood of pious rubbish only diverts the public from the crucial questions, which have to do with the man's personal attributes but with his political activities.

How does the CIA station chief in Greece—or any other station chief anywhere in the world—be that matter—spend his days? And nights? And weekends? Did Richard Welch simply sit in his office and translate Greek newspaper stories into English? Is it not possible that this gentle CIA official, who may never have fired a gun himself, issued orders that required other agents, perhaps family men themselves, to fire guns and kill Greeks or Cypriots or South Americans? And if he did this, why should anyone be surprised that he might be killed on his own doorstep?

These are cruel questions, but they need to be answered—along with other, equally significant questions. For example, the CIA has admitted it trained, as a number of occasions, to kill Fidel Castro. Secret agents failed in that effort, but how many ordinary Cubans who supported Castro did the CIA manage to have murdered? Cuban officials insist such killings took place. They even believe the CIA was involved.

When you work for the CIA, as Richard Welch did, you make enemies. And when you make enemies you may get killed—it is as simple as that.
Has the CIA built a new device for conducting surveillance of its critics? Although the Agency is barred by law from conducting domestic intelligence operations, the rise and fall of OPERATION CHAOS may have been only one aspect of the CIA's domestic work. The activities of the new Association of Retired Intelligence Officials, formed by ex-CIA officials, raises doubts as to how "retired" some of its members are.

The Association is headed by David Phillips, former head of the CIA's Western Hemisphere Division and a key operations expert. Phillips has been the spearhead of attacks against individuals and organizations critical of the CIA, including the Fifth Estate, the ACLU, and even the U.S. Congress. Denied the usual CIA-inspired controversy around the assassination of Athens Station Chief Richard Welch, Phillips sought to place the blame on the doorstep of Commently.

Appearing on nationwide television news and talk shows, Phillips has been the only person stepping a cover of Commently in his hands and making emotionally charged accusations that Commently was responsible for the death of Richard Welch because it praised him as CIA Station Chief in Lima, Peru, in January, 1975. Phillips charges that the editors of Commently are "moral primates," an increasingly frequent charge given Phillips' own role in the CIA.

The public should ask Mr. Phillips to describe his role in the kidnapping, and assassination plot aimed at Chilean General Rene Schneider. Schneider was killed just prior to the coup that overthrew President Allende's government in Chile. Mr. Phillips also refuses to examine his role as the CIA Chief of Station in Brazil, where thousands of Brazilians were arrested and tortured with the acquiescence and guidance of the CIA.

The Association of Retired Intelligence Officers seems to have one purpose and that is to defend the CIA from the growing movement against it. Some ARIO members are actually resigning from their new retirement group because it has made propagandizing against critics its primary task, and has ignored other membership interests. Many ex-officers are upset over the insensitivity of the Phillips crew to the real problems of meaningful re-employment programs for former Intelligence Officers. Job discrimination and benefits are other issues on which ARIO members are demanding discussions.

Eric H. Biddle, Jr., a former CIA officer, recently helped draw up a report on civil rights discrimination in the Intelligence community. This report was tabled by David Phillips and his cohorts who also tried to keep the report out of the press. Biddle had charged ARIO with deliberately suppressing the report and ignoring job discrimination which Biddle sees as "the most immediate importance to current and future employees of the Intelligence community." Biddle and others have resigned from ARIO.

ARIO's organized attack on Phillips, the Fifth Estate and all other critics of the CIA raises the possibility that ARIO is an operation by the "old boys" to save the Central Intelligence Agency from an outraged American public.

We wonder what kind of reports flow from ARIO members such as David Phillips to CIA headquarters? What conversations did Phillips have with then-Director William Colby before forming ARIO? What were Colby's orders to his former Latin American chief? These and other questions should be asked by the congressional investigators before concluding their reports.

The Fifth Estate would like to see a full investigation of the Association of Retired Intelligence Officers, if only to find out how "retired" some of them may be. Then their attacks on all those critical of the CIA can be judged for what they really are.

The past year's exposure of the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency has shown the American people that above all the Agency has special privileges. It can draw us into war overseas without an official declaration from Congress; it is the only branch of government which operates profit making commercial subsidiaries; its budget books are immune to review by government auditors; it can even bring immigrants into the country outside of the normal quotas.

This past summer, government investigators uncovered one more special privilege enjoyed by policy-makers at Langley — the freedom from scrutiny to decide whether Agency employees involved in criminal activities should be prosecuted. The facts came to light after CIA obstructionism forced federal prosecutors in Chicago to throw out charges against two of seven persons allegedly involved in smuggling close to 100 lbs. of raw opium into the United States from Thailand.

The CIA was drawn into the fray because one of the freed defendants was a 29-year-old Burmese man named Puttaporn Puttaporn. Employed by the Agency for covert activities in Thailand and neighboring countries since at least 1972, the second was Bruce Hoyt, an American citizen. Hoyt was a personal friend of Puttaporn and worked in Thailand with the Peace Corps, an agency with which the CIA has long denied any links.

To justify its decision to block prosecution, the CIA offered only the vague assertion that testimony would compromise on-going operations in Southeast Asia and the identification of agents. Available evidence indicates that a trial would have thrown light on two subjects about which the CIA is extremely sensitive: (1) CIA cooperation with paramilitary groups in Southeast Asia which are actively involved in the production, refinement and distribution of opium and heroin, and (2) sabotage and intelligence-gathering raids conducted in southern China by CIA-organized commando teams.

The Thailand Connection

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Congressional Investigation

Additional information on those two activities may yet be released, however. The House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, chaired by Rep. Bella Abzug (D-New York), named an investigation into the legal aspects of the case over the summer, and plans to subpoena all CIA documents related to Puttaporn. The high point of the hearings was the publication (and subsequent cancellation of a 10-year-old agreement between the CIA and the Justice Department giving the Agency discretion on the prosecution of errant employees.

According to federal prosecutors, a conspiracy to ship opium into the United States began in October 1972 when four of the seven persons later indicted, Jay and Marlene Antonoff, John Werner and Allan Dickey, purchased 50 cases of Kodak movie film and shipped them from Chicago to Southeast Asia. Later in 1972, Gluck and the Antonoffs travelled to Thailand. In December they met with Bruce Hoyt, a Peace Corps volunteer working at the Hilltribe Research Center in northern Thailand, prosecutors said. After purchasing opium with the help of the CIA's Puttaporn, Hoyt and the other Americans packaged it in film canisters for shipment back to the U.S. An initial shipment of 40 lbs. got through without being detected, but a second shipment of 29 lbs. was spotted and received by Theodore Norcutt, prosecutors said. He was arrested. Puttaporn's name and address were found on a magazine used to wrap the opium. In April, 1973, he came to the

The Fifth Estate
U.S. in Golden Triangle

This was an obscene misrepresentation of the facts:
Far from trying to suppress the Golden Triangle heroin trade, the CIA since 1969 has been in bed with its ring leaders — the Thai police, the Kuomintang 3rd and 5th Divisions, the Shan State Army and the Meo hilltribe "clandestine army". These facts were not secret to Put-
taporn.

The Golden Triangle, which straddles the borders of Laos, Thailand and Burma, consists of thousands of square miles of mountains not firmly under the control of the central governments of any of those countries. Since 1949, the area has been politically and militarily unstable, with numerous centers of authority. Chinese, Burmese and Thai war lords, the Kuomintang army, virtually free to operate in the Golden Triangle. The Meo and Shan, a minority people in revolt against the Burmese government, controlled much of the central and western parts of Laos. Other Burmese minorities had their own turf, and the Thai police moved in and out. The small numbers of communist guerrillas who have operated in the Triangle, the common denominator between all of these groups is devotion to making money and exercising power. And opium is the currency of the Golden Triangle. Most of the armed struggles that have raged for one another over the years have related to control of the opium trade.

After World War II the United States first became in-
volved in the Golden Triangle in 1949, when it sent weapons and other supplies to the Kuomintang resis-
tant. The CIA thus moved to prevent the trial from ever takip place. Put
Taporn was talking to Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) investigators about his activities for the CIA. One of them, John Bac, later testified in Alsham's subcom-
mittee that Puttaporn had told him he had formed an officer in the Kuomintang army and had begun of opium mule caravans as they took the drug to pro-
cessing points. Bac said it was his impression that Put-
taporn felt the CIA was aware of these activities.

Puttaporn also told DEA he had a close friend, Victor Tin-Sein, who had become an officer in the Kuomintang army and had been had commando raids into China and he had led commando raids into Laos and at least 16 different occasions had been detected by the CIA on those raids. He also named his CIA contact as the U.S. consul in Chiang Mai.

Puttaporn apparently planned to claim in court that he had smuggled the drugs under the orders of the CIA, and to talk about his other CIA activities to hands off volunteers.

John Rogers

John Rogers, a student at the University of Michigan, was one of the Intelligence Directorate Operatives during the Fall 1975
that they may have been routed on the battlefield and will no longer play a dominant role in Angolan politics. Most of the FNLA's aid over the years has flowed through Zaire, with the CIA furnishing the majority of the support. The FNLA also received aid from Belgium, West Germany, France, Zairean and South African interests. The Chinese provided assistance to Zaire and the FNLA until a few months ago, when they began withdrawing their support and advisors.

UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) was founded in 1966 under its current leader, Jonas Savimbi. Its base is among the Ovimbundu people, who comprise 38% of the population. UNITA's strength is in the southern region of Angola.

UNITA did not receive significant outside help during its nine years of struggle for independence until earlier this year when Savimbi went looking for help from any source. It is also suspected that the change in UNITA's activities may have been sparked by a takeover of UNITA's military force by certain militarists who had earlier defected from the third Angolan movement. This has not been fully confirmed due to the lack of clear news from inside Angola. With the recent South African pullback from UNITA territories, many observers believe the Luanda government, which has been victorious on the battlefield, may offer UNITA some role in a new coalition government.

The third movement is the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), led by Agostinho Neto, and is the strongest of the three. The MPLA was founded in the mid-1950's and began armed resistance to the Portuguese in 1961. It draws its primary support from the Kimbundu people, who make up 22% of the population. Unlike the other movements, the MPLA is urban based and contains elements of all tribes, except the Bakongo, and both white and black Africans. It enjoys more support across tribal lines and among educated Angolans than the other two groups. Its forces hold most of Angola including the capital city of Luanda, where it declared itself the legitimate government of the country, the People's Republic of Angola.

Over 22 countries recognize the People's Republic of Angola and MPLA's claim to legitimacy. The MPLA started to receive modest amounts of military assistance from the Soviet Union in the early 1960's after the U.S. had been refused U.S. support to fight Portuguese domination. However, it was not until after the April 1974 revolution in Portugal, and most recently since the spring of 1975, that the Soviets began providing truly large quantities of assistance. Soviet aid is said to range from rifles, machine guns, and ammunition to armored vehicles, mortars, anti-aircraft guns, and ground-to-ground missiles. Additionally Cuba has sent approximately 3000 advisors to fight with the MPLA since mid-fall. The Cuban assistance is compatible with the Cuban principle of material assistance to any liberation movement desiring help. Reports taking the total number of Cuban advisors at up to 10,000 appear to be highly exaggerated propaganda efforts by the U.S. and South Africa. What is not generally known is that many Angolans with the MPLA are not full black but mestizos and mulattos who speak fluent Portuguese, Spanish as well as the African dialects. No doubt many of these Angolans are being mistaken for Cubans in some instances.

MPLA spokesmen have repeatedly stated that they intend to establish a non-aligned and independent government. In October, the MPLA declared: "We can assure you that we have fought for 14 years for the complete independence of the Angolan people, not to be under the umbrella of another power or another country." And in November, the Washington Post reported that the MPLA had turned down a Soviet offer for a major arms airlift to Luanda. Agostinho Neto is personally close to Mario Soares, currently the American favorite in Portugal, and certainly an ardent anti-communist.

So there is little to substantiate the position that Angola will become a Soviet satellite. Even assuming the most rapacious Soviet designs, the belief that the inevitably victorious MPLA would serve as a Soviet satellite is contradicted by the stance of the MPLA and the Soviet experience in Africa and elsewhere. Indeed, Soviet assistance to the NLF in Vietnam did not turn Vietnam into a Soviet satellite.

U.S. policy towards the three Angolan factions, and throughout all of Southern Africa, is based on a policy that has already been defeated in Indochina — the Nixon/Kissinger Doctrine. Under this policy, the U.S. seeks to avoid direct and open intervention in the affairs of other states through the use of regional client states and covert CIA operations. First announced in President Nixon's "State of the World" address on Feb. 18, 1970, the doctrine was initially known as "Vietnamization," and was designed not to bring peace but rather to "Change the color of the corps," according to former Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker.

The Angolan Independence Movement

On November 11, 1975, Angola became a free country after 500 years of Portuguese colonialism. But independence so far has only meant a violent civil war for Angola, as three competing African liberation movements, each massively supported by outside powers, vie for power in the country. Indeed, foreign intervention has turned the Angolan civil war into an explosive cold war confrontation. The actual conflict in Angola, however, does not easily reduce itself to an ideological struggle between communists and capitalists. All three movements say they favor some form of socialism, and each has stressed the primary of national reconstruction and independence.

The FNLA (National Liberation Front of Angola) is led by Holden Roberto, and based almost solely among the Bakongo people, who make up about 12% of the population. Roberto is closely allied with his brother-in-law, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, and has spent most of his adult life outside Angola in Zaire. During the recent conflict the FNLA controlled most of the territory along the Zairian border. Although FNLA did make a shaky alliance with UNITA in November, it now appears
The CIA in Southern Africa

U.S. involvements in Southern Africa began long before the current conflict. Before Biafra, before the Congo, the U.S. and its European allies were involved in southern Africa's regional power struggle. Independence in June, 1960, the CIA was acting on clandestine programs to prevent the emergence of a centralized government that would perpetuate the institutions of the multinational corporations that controlled the region. At first, the Agency's covert actions were focused on the manipulation of political figures and military leaders; but as the Congolese political scene became more and more unraveled from the spontaneous dreams of a newly achieved democracy, and as the unauthorized CIA activity was brought to the attention of the U.S. government, the Agency's covert interventions were redefined to include political manipulation.

During the 1960s, the CIA became the spearhead through which the United States sought to influence the internal political dynamics of southern African states. By the late 1960s, the United States had already spent over $50 million on covert operations in Southern Africa, and had already sent five-person teams to Angola and Zaire to study the development of anti-subversion programs. The CIA had already begun to implement plans to manipulate Angolan society through the FNLA as it was able to manipulate Zaire's politics through Mobutu. In 1969, the Nixon Administration decided to end the secret aid to the FNLA as a part of a larger policy to improve American relations with South Africa.

During the Kennedy Administration, the CIA was violently reorganizing Roberto and the FNLA to fight against rebel terrorism. By December 1975, the CIA had already spent $50 million on anti-subversion programs in Southern Africa. The CIA has worked with South African armed forces to counter the influence of the FNLA and UNITA in Angola, and has supported the Angolan government in its efforts to suppress the FNLA and UNITA. The CIA has also supported UNITA in its efforts to oust the MPLA from power in Angola.

The South African Intervention

The outside power with the largest direct involvement in Angola and the Angolans' struggle against the FNLA is the United States. The United States has been a major player in the Angolan conflict since the 1960s, providing military aid, training, and intelligence support to the Angolan government and its allies. The United States has also provided military aid to UNITA, the Angolan opposition movement, in its efforts to overthrow the Angolan government.

In the late 1960s, the United States began to secretly build up South African and Zambian intelligence agencies, especially in the area of strategic monitoring of the states along the Cape--monitoring sites which can be used by the South African intelligence services to monitor the Angola and Zaire territories. The United States has also provided military aid to UNITA, the Angolan opposition movement, in its efforts to overthrow the Angolan government.

The United States has also been working with the Angolan government and UNITA to counter the influence of the FNLA and UNITA in Angola. The United States has provided military aid to UNITA, the Angolan opposition movement, in its efforts to overthrow the Angolan government. The United States has also provided military aid to the Angolan government in its efforts to suppress the FNLA and UNITA.

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In over 20 cities across the nation. In Philadelphia, the CIA office there. After four to five days they review their positions on the Angolan situation and then rotated. Evidently the CIA has no problem finding recruits. Recruiting has occurred among ex-Army personnel, unemployed vets and recently laid-off policemen and corrections officials.

(8) In Baltimore, a group calling itself ADOUSCA has been active recruiting black and Cuban troops for Southern Africa mercenary armies. Some of these people are being directly enlisted in the South African and "Rhodesian" armies.

(9) For over a year, advertisements have appeared in gun and hunting magazines for mercenaries for the Southern African war.

(10) The CIA has also recruited among the mercenaries because overseas, with Portuguese, French, Spanish and even some ex-Nazis among those recruited by the CIA's paramilitary forces. The Jan. 11, 1976, London Sunday Telegraph reported that dozens of British mercenaries in Angola.

(11) The CIA has admitted to funneling over $25 million into FNLA/UNITA since it stepped up its 14-year-old project last January. Some estimates by State Department officials add to this another $10 million bringing the total to $35 million. The New York Times recently reported that this may be only a third of the true total of CIA covert funding of the war.

(12) Zairian commandos and paratroopers became part of the flank opposing the progressive government in Luanda. Estimates of their number operating inside Angola are roughly 3000. Both governments came to power with significant Soviet military support, yet both have successfully refused to allow Soviet bases in their countries.

Victory for the MPLA and the Angolan People

An MPLA victory on the battlefield or in allying with elements of UNITA would cause great changes in Africa. Certainly the liberation movements in Zimbabwe, currently occupied by the settler "Rhodesian" regime, and in other areas of Southern Africa will be energized to further their racist oppression by the white regimes. But perhaps the most significant aspect of a victory, besides the domination and progressive liberation people, would be the prevention of South Africa's plans to become the dominant power controlling the mining, refining and production of nuclear materials - plans which if they succeeded would give the apartheid producer government economic hegemony over the West during the entire period of South Africa's nuclear weapons program. With victory by liberation movements in strategic areas of nuclear mining, South Africa would cease to share nuclear production with other African nations.

Even more, a victory of the MPLA would be the defeat of the Nixon/Kissinger Doctrine in Southern Africa. The Nixon/Kissinger Doctrine is a pernicious attempt to contain the South African war in Angola by setting up a self-defined order in the regions of the Third World. Even then the two sides are again direct and indirect involvement of the U.S. and the European countries. But perhaps the most significant aspect of a victory, besides the domination and progressive liberation people, would be the prevention of South Africa's plans to become the dominant power controlling the mining, refining and production of nuclear materials - plans which if they succeeded would give the apartheid producer government economic hegemony over the West during the entire period of South Africa's nuclear weapons program. With victory by liberation movements in strategic areas of nuclear mining, South Africa would cease to share nuclear production with other African nations.

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What Can You Do To Stop The CIA War In Angola?

1. Invite your friends and associates to hear a speaker on U.S. intervention in Southern Africa. Speakers and literature are available from PEPSC, 1611 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. (Write to the Subcommittee on Africa, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510)

2. Form support committees for African liberation movements. A shipment of ships, arms, and missions, etc. would be a great act of solidarity with the people of Africa. Representatives of the various liberation support groups can be contacted through the Organizing Committee for a Fifth Estate.

3. Call, telegram or write your representative in Congress, demanding support for amendments to prohibit U.S. intervention in Angola.

4. Persuade your representatives, or take action to support bills to cut off the CIA operations in the Third World and renege the abandonment of the CIA. Further, urge that a special prosecutor be appointed to begin criminal proceedings against CIA officials for past and present U.S. legal CIA activities.

5. Without organized public opposition, the Nixon/Kissinger Doctrine in Southern Africa will go unchallenged. Letters, telegramsm, and personal visits are crucial to the outcome of congressional action on Angola.

6. Hurry the law! Public demonstrations against the American involvement in Southern Africa will go unchallenged. Letters, telegrams, and personal visits are crucial to the outcome of the war, and it can have an effect on American policy towards Southern Africa as well. Don't allow the CIA to recruit in your community or campus for their deadly crimes, and don't allow the government propaganda to run amok!
NCLC: Brownshirts of the '70s

Once again, the National Council of Labor Committees is a subject of TIP. NCLC has continued attacks against the Left, and has more recently begun an offensive against scientists. These tactics have produced a growing concern among activists and demand further study of NCLC as a disruptive right-wing force.

TCLC's has launched three operations against left political groups since its inception. Operation COUNTERPUNCH is aimed at eliminating the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), October League (OL), Progressive Labor Party, and other trade union organizing.

One of the primary tasks of COUNTERPUNCH is to publish leaflets under the NCLC's name. These are distributed through the orthodox labor movement, among students, and in other left groups.

With all of the group's accusations and apparent hate for the Rockefellers, they still do their banking at the Chase Manhattan Bank. The Rockefeller family is one of the NCLC's main targets, and the bank has refused to sever ties with them.

The NCLC's tactics are physical violence. NCLC groups may be sent out to beat up key organizers, in some cases, beating them to death. There have been many reports of such violence, ranging from Philadelphia to Milwaukee, New York City, Detroit, Newark and Denver.

In addition to these operations, NCLC has been attempting to organize scientists, including a prominent food expert, ecologists, and other union experts.

The question most often asked by those who have been harried by the NCLC is whether they get the money to print these leaflets. According to one NCLC member, the group's income is derived from illegal activities.

Recently, COUNTERPUNCH has published a report on the NCLC's financial activities. The report reveals that the NCLC has a weekly income of $62,000, which is highly suspicious, given the group's small membership.

Several theories have been put forth as to where the NCLC receives its funding. One theory describes the NCLC as receiving money from right-wing industrialists. Another, and perhaps the most likely, is that the NCLC receives money from the CIA, FBI, Iraq, and right-wing Christians, among other terrorist groups.

If this bizarre, yet long overdue leak of information is correct, the NCLC saga could be one of the largest U.S. right-wing intelligence gathering operations to be uncovered.
The Posse Is Coming... Is Coming

After maintaining a low-profile over the last half-dozen years, and generally avoiding confrontations, the Posse Comitatus is emerging as an organization to watch. Rightist paramilitary individuals, especially in the United States en masse. Since the demise of the Minuteman organization in the late sixties, rightist paramilitary activities have mostly been conducted by local vigilante-type groups whose effectiveness was usually very limited. With the emergence of the Posse Comitatus in claims of 400,000 members, law enforcement sources say 110,000 for the right is rising again.

Unlike the Minuteman organizations, the Posse is decentralized in its structure. Local chapters, rather than the national leadership, are responsible for developing both strategy and tactics. Points of unity for the Posse are outlined in a brochure containing mostly generalized statements of rightist philosophy — with a new twist in addition to identifying communists as their main antagonists, Posse philosophy recognizes law enforcement officials and government in general as antagonistic forces. The only authority recognized by Posse members is the county sheriff, and even they can be subject to legal action if they are not approved by the national Posse Comitatus.

The national chairman of the Posse, D.L. (Mike) Rehrig, began setting up Posse "charters" in 1981, and now claims affiliates in 48 states. Posse membership has been reported to overlap with rightist groups, including the U.S. Freedom Union and the National Association to Keep and Bear Arms. Charters for the group are granted upon payment of $25 in dues and the signatures of seven men. What each group does after the charter is granted is pretty much its own affair — some groups are openly racist/anti-Semitic, others are not. In keeping with the Posse's concept of decentralization, the California AFSC-CIO has called upon law enforcement authorities to investigate Posse Comitatus following a confrontation between members of the group and the United Farm Workers last summer. These Posse members center on the Army to include National Guard officers in its civil disturbance training, as well as local police officers selected by the FBI. This training, however, was a tactical/technical training, and was not geared to the philosophical or strategic levels. The Army did receive a civil disturbance plan from the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) for a special unit to be used for... protecting police officers engaged in crowd control from sucker attacks, providing high ground and perimeter security for visiting dignitaries, hostage rescue, apprehension of desperate barricaded suspects, providing control assault fire power in certain non-riot situations, rescuing officers or citizens endangered by gunfire, and neutralizing guerrillas or terrorist operations directed against government personnel, property, or the general populace.

Chief Gates selected the men for the special unit from...
LAPD SWAT members and seven FBI agents opened fire with automatic weapons, including three Schmeisser MP 40 9-millimeter machine guns. A total of 5,376 rounds were fired by the SWAT team, and 83 tear gas grenades were launched into the area equivalent to a 25 x 30-room. All six members of the SLA inside the house were killed by either gunfire or smoke inhalation.

Foundations of SWAT

In preparing the recommendations that led to the formation of SWAT, Chief Gates was alleged to have read all the available Army manuals in insurgency and counter-insurgency, urban guerrilla warfare, and Special Forces operations. This self-education, coupled with Gates' military background, gave him the theoretical tools needed to formulate the SWAT project. Such tools, however, were not limited to Chief Gates. On July 23, 1967, 13 days of rioting broke out in the Black community of Detroit. While local and state police were unable to handle the situation, President Johnson sent Cyrus Vance, a former Deputy Secretary of Defense, to analyze the situation. Over 10,000 Michigan National Guardsmen were called to duty, and finally federalized by the President. In addition, 1,700 federal troops were brought into the city to help restore order.

Following the Detroit riots, Johnson ordered the Army to initiate a training program for field-grade officers and above in the Army and National Guard. The purpose of the program was to acquaint military officers with a standardized approach to handling civil disturbances. It is evident from the rank required for attendance, the course was designed as a management level theoretical course, and not as a tactical field exercise. The doctrine is taught in a combination of role playing with a role baton. The Military Police School at Fort Gordon, Georgia, opened the Senior Officers Civil Disturbance Operations Course, known within the Army as

GARDEN PLOT

Training is key to the success of military contingency and operational plans. In the case of OPLAN GARDEN PLOT, training is done on two levels: the training of troops for deployment to the field and the training of military leaders in the command and control aspects of the plan. The troops are trained in the regular Army and the National Guard. The Army maintains two "Quick Reaction Forces" to respond to civil disturbances, consisting of elements of the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and the 4th Infantry Division at Fort Carson, Colorado. These units are trained through "tactical field exercises, or the simulation of civil disturbances and military responses in a war room setting. Unlike the tactical field exercises, CPX's do not involve the deployment of troops; they are "paper wars" that last from two to seven days.

In 1968, the military documented a plan for a five series of CPX's to train Pentagon based officials. Originally entitled QUENT TOWN, the National Security Council ordered the military to change the name of the exercise plan so it would not "reflect" the role of the game. QUIET TOWN was then changed to GRAM METRIC, and the first exercise was held March 21-29, 1969.

Fearing public exposure of the command post exercise, major military leaders asked for a change in the name of the exercise. President Johnson ordered the Army to change the name to "OPLAN GARDEN PLOT". The first exercise was held March 21-29, 1969.

OPLAN GARDEN PLOT is a military police exercise. It is designed to provide training to the military for handling civil disturbances, from a small protest to a major riot. The exercise is conducted in a "war room" setting. Unlike the tactical field exercises, CPX's do not involve the deployment of troops; they are "paper wars" that last from two to seven days.

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Icommitment of Federal military forces ...•

The designated task force commander to conduct a reconnais­

In the period of February 12, 1969 through June 30, 1972, a total of 1,352 civilians and 242 military officers attended SEADOC. The projections for Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974 called for a total of 1,340 students per year, 50% of whom would be civilians. Col. Zane Koren, a past commander of SEADOC, stated in a letter to August 22, 1970, that the civilians attending SEADOC included campus security chiefs, corporate security officials, U.S. Marshals, mayors, city managers, and police managers from all levels of civil government.

The current head of the Disant and Disorder Management Group of the U.S. Army Military Police School, Major Peter Davis, wrote in June that the basis for SEADOC instruction was contained in Army Field Manual 19-15. Actually, that Field Manual is but one of several used in SEADOC training, but it does have a substantial section dedicated to discussing the use of "special response teams" that are parallel to the LAPD's SWAT. Other manuals cover use and show of force, legal aspects of civil disturbance, hierarchy of civil disturbances, and the initiation of Martial Law/Martial Rule.

The recommendation to open SEADOC was one of several made by an Army task force appointed by Gen. Harold K. Johnson. Another recommendation that was approved created a Directorate of Civil Disturbance Planning and Operations. This new element, the CDSO, provided a clearinghouse for information and coordination of all civil disturbance activities. It was headed by a Major General and supported by a staff of 180 officers to operate a "Disaster Operations Center," a domestic war room.

The employment of Department of Defense military resources in controlling civil disturbances will normally be authorized by a Presidential Directive or an Executive Order. The primary purpose of the DoD military forces is to support the civilian authorities in the suppression of disorders. The military forces end transferred to Military Departments directed by the President.

SEADOC. The first classes were held in February, 1969. It is the only school of its kind operated by the Army.

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In January, 1969, President Richard Nixon ordered the Secretary of Defense to develop, along with the Attorney General, an Interdepartmental Action Plan for Civil Disturbances and approved the idea of opening SEADOC to select military personnel. In the period of February 12, 1969 through June 30, 1972, a total of 1,352 civilians and 242 military officers attended SEADOC. The projections for Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974 called for a total of 1,340 students per year, 50% of whom would be civilians. Col. Zane Koren, a past commander of SEADOC, stated that on August 22, 1970, that the civilians attending SEADOC included campus security chiefs, corporate security officials, U.S. Marshals, mayors, city managers, and police managers from all levels of civil government.

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GARDEN PLOT INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVES

I. PURPOSE

This directive sets forth Departmental Action Plan for Civil Disturbances, 1 April 1969, and Department of Defense Directive 6200.27, subject: Acquisition of Information Concerning People and Organizations not Affiliated with the Department of Defense, 23 June 1971...
2. Command and Control

area is defined for purposes of...
The Pentagon went much further in their domestic spying effort than was originally indicated by the disclosures of 1970/71 of domestic military surveillance. In association with GARDEN PLOT, the U.S. Army launched massive intelligence operations "Mlch 'N8nt a chance of anything disruptive occurring,,LANTERN lent action or so-called disobedience of a nature that disturbances of seriou,s or potentially serious conse­

GARDEN PLOT - KENT STATE

The attack plan that Warner devised called for him to ride with Marshal Calhoun in a command and control helicopter over Western Ohio. One half hour before dawn, the APCs would be moved in towards the hamlet with GEN and SDI behind them on foot. At dawn, the Indians would be warned that they were to surrender for the area would be passed. Fifty-five gallon barrels of CS riot gas were to be dropped from the helicopter while the APCs fired gas on the ground. The Indians would be gassed in "neutral" zones and effect arrests. The plan was originally devised on March 9 to be im­

LANTERN SPIKE operations were conducted by the Army's USAINTE (U.S. Army Intelligence Command), pronounced use sain tsel organized in 1969. USAINTE was created after Project SECURITY SHIELD in 1954 recommended the creation of a new separate intelligence command within the United States and its territories. Under USAINTE, each region of the United States was carved up into military intelligence groups, each responsible for intelligence coverage of a multi-state area. In 1975 USAINTE was abolished and replaced by the new U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (USAINTE). USAINTE, and now USASMINTA, a sister office for Department of Army (DA) anywhere there was a chance of anything disruptive occurring, LANTERN SPIKE could be implemented before GARDEN PLOT ever being declared in some cases. Under LANTERN SPIKE, an operations center (EOC) was established on around the clock basis. Agents would be sent to the states with large minority groups, and reports were constantly sent to the center. Liaisons were installed with state and local police and the FBI. Agents would often initiate informal groups to and try and influence events.

For instance, one after-action report of LANTERN SPIKE states with pride that agents covering the march on the reservation in October, 1967, were "well received by the demonstrators and in many instances were as­

GARDEN PLOT was a practical application of the Interdepartmental Action Plan, GARDEN PLOT, and the lessons of CRAM METRIC and CABLE SPICER op­

The plan immediately swung into action. The entire Special Operations Command (SOCOM) was given a good indication of the intensity of the domestic intelligence agencies. Although the majority of anti-war protesters appear reluctant for moral, practical or legal reasons, to engage in non-violent demonstrations, a number of strikers, or would-be protesters, have been violently attacked and arrested during the past year. Violence is almost sure to erupt.

The plan was originally devised on March 9 to be im­

The roadblocks then went back up to stay. But the military's attack plan for March 12 was canceled in favor of a siege to start on the next day. In five successful weeks of siege, on April 7, preparations were made again with a modified plan devised after Warner went to the Pentagon. The attack date was set. If negotiations failed to reach a settlement by May 10, an at­tack would take place on the morning of May 10. Army officers from Fort Carson arrived in to assist in the campaign of attack. The stage was set, and the countdown was set. But the rebels were nowhere to be seen.

LANTERN SPIKE could be implemented before GARDEN PLOT...
Training for the Siege

The Civil Disturbance Management Course (CDMC) opened in 1971, and over 4,000 local police, National Guard, and federal law enforcement officers from virtually every state west of the Mississippi River have attended the course.

CDMC, unlike SEADOC, teaches on both the strategic and tactical levels. A supplementary course to CDMC, titled Officer Survival and Internal Security (OISIS), teaches the nuts and bolts of SWAT at their San Luis Obispo training grounds.

The management level course, however, is patterned after the SEADOC course although it is taught by National Guard officers rather than the regular Army officers who teach SEADOC. Former SEADOC commander Zane Kortum stated in his interview that he sent his CDMC graduates, to his SEADOC courses twice a year to compare notes on course content, student reaction, and related matters.

A SWAT training started in November 1971, and over 140 law enforcement officers and corporate security guards have completed the course. At least 15 more classes of 50 men, the equivalent of 150 SWAT teams, will attend the OSIS course during the 1973-74 academic year. OSIS instructors do not refer to their teams as SWAT because of the growing negative public image. Instead, they refer to them as Special Emergency Response Teams (SERT).

Aside from the common philosophy that binds SEADOC and CDMC, a common funding source exists between the two schools. The State of Georgia is given a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) each year to cover the costs of tuition and limited supplies attending SEADOC. The CDMC was started by a $425,000 grant from LEAA, and the entire Institute is given money from LEAA funds awarded to the California Criminal Justice Planning Agency.

LEAA, Boost to Riot Control

LEAA has played a major role in militarizing domestic police programs through activities other than SEADOC and CDMC. Beginning in 1970, LEAA began to promote the concept of mutual aid pacts between city and county governments. These pacts are somewhat similar to inter-agency programs of the National Guard, as well as multi-municipal agreements even go into the area of mutual aid.

For example, the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department is currently working with a small group of the San Diego police in a variation of SWAT, known as DART, or Disturbance and Riot Training. South Dakota, during the 70-71 school year, is receiving LEAA funds to increase its 90-man Tactical Team within the State Police.

Perhaps the most dramatic indication of how LEAA helps to militarize domestic police can be seen in the current plans for Puerto Rico. An estimated $1,799,500 of LEAA money will go into a plan designed to develop mechanisms to effectively predict, prevent, and control riots and civil disturbances on the island. The plan is a four-year action plan that began in Fiscal Year 1974 and will run through 1977.

The island of Puerto Rico is being divided into five police regions, and each region will have an Emergency Operations Center to allow coordination between police, National Guard and Civil Defense in the event of a civil disturbance. These centers will have compatible communications equipment and will serve as the command facility for training exercises involving the police and National Guard. An island-wide Tactical Operations Force has been established already, and it will be supplemented by a Mobile Strike Force of 90 men to be trained and ready by the end of Fiscal Year 1975. In 1973, 500 riot control specialists were trained and another 500 in 1974. By 1977, Puerto Rico will have an armed camp patrolled by paramilitary police operating with all the efficiency that modern communications, training, and equipment can offer.

Such expenditures for riot control are not new to LEAA. In 1969, the 118th Ml Group provided direct agent observation support requested by General Zane Kortum stated in 1970 that LEAA money will go into a plan designed to "develop mechanisms to effectively predict, prevent, and control riots and civil disturbances on the island. The plan is a four-year action plan that began in Fiscal Year 1974 and will run through 1977."

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military, however, have been preparing for that war since the end of World War II. Virtually every major urban area in the country has some form of police-military police. Some call it SWAT, others, call them Special Service, Emergency Response Teams, Barricade Squads, and the like, but they are all the same fight. With an estimated $10 million in LEAA funds going to combat "terrorism during the Bicentennial," police units of state exact how many SWAT-type units they have. In every state, there are the proliferation of their units. In the last two years, the FBI has trained units for use of its 35 field offices; although they refuse to say how many SWAT-type units they have. In addition, the FBI has trained over 400 local police units. The number of SWAT-type units generated from the California Specialized Training Institute could go as high as 300 with another 100 to be trained this coming year. And there is no counting the number of units started after a meeting to INPEAC of the simple reading of reports on the growing law enforcement. The transfer of military technology, and even more horrible, the transfer of military philosophy into the civil force, may have dire implications for future exercise of even minimally practiced rights in free speech, freedom of assembly and association, and the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances. The leader Jerome Castronova told a television reporter in April, 1968: "No disaster consequent for this city, or this nation could take place than if we had maintained a pre-emptive police power patrolled our streets every night from sun until the issues turned brown and fell from those trees. We want the city clean, just as clean as our honors, just as bright, and just as easily attacked. The founders of the Republic saw that same danger and took action to prevent it, but the sophisticated denounced by the terms of the 20th Century i have quietly circumvented their honorable intent. From Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, the police of this country have found the streets and in the command post. All of this must be viewed in context: those who view SWAT alone and fail to see the painstaking process it has taken to develop it, or fail to see that SWAT is only a manifestation of a deeper process of establishing a domestic counter-insurgency capability will not be prepared for the events of the future. SWAT was born because the law enforcement community saw the contradictions of society becoming more aggravated in the future, and SWAT is the reactionary force that will handle those contradictions.

Commander Louis Guiffrida of the Civil Disturbance Management Course put it this way: "If you knew about LRRP (Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol) units, the 'regular' Army version of Green Berets, then you know what SWAT is. It's an extension, of course, of domestic needs in an urban setting."

Dennis HUDSON, a member of the LAPD SWAT, was more blunt in his way of stating the same sentiments. HUDSON told a repsective that: "As for the... potential to overwhelm military political type, we can't ruin SWAT was established because of those very types...."

The police are a war with the people of America, and the front line shock groups call themselves SWAT. Tim Berre

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**CONUS Army Boundaries**

**Army Readiness Region Boundaries**

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**GRAM METRIC CABLE SPICER**

The exercise will simulate unprecedented multiple civil disturbances in the major urban areas, and focusing on approximately 15 selected cities within the CONUS. The Revolutionaries will attack the suburban areas of the cities, and federal military assistance will be requested in up to 15 cities. The requests for federal assistance will include requests for trains of 1000 equipment in most of those 12 cities, and requests for federal military forces in up to 12 cities. In response to these requests, there will be simultaneous deployment of federal military forces in support of the state and city government to states and communities to three cities.


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FEDERAL TROOPS COMMITTED TO PROTECT FEDERAL PROPERTY ON THREE OCCASIONS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>REASON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Colpepper, VA</td>
<td>Prevent unauthorized entry of Pentagon by peace marchers</td>
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<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>Present disruption of operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>Present unauthorized entry of Pentagon by peace marchers</td>
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FEDERAL TROOPS PREPOSITIONED, NOT COMMITTED, IN ANTICIPATION OF DISTURBANCES IN NINE INSTANCES SINCE WORLD WAR II

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<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>REASON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Birmingham, AL</td>
<td>Bombing and racial trouble</td>
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<td>1968</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Democratic National Convention</td>
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<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>New Haven, CT</td>
<td>Preventing trial of Bobby Scale</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>Democratic National Convention</td>
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<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Miami Beach, FL</td>
<td>Republican National Convention</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>Presidential inauguration</td>
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USE OF FEDERAL FORCES SINCE WW II

President Provided Federal Assistance under provisions of section 311. Title 10, US Code, to restore law and order at the request of governors on four occasions since World War II.

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<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>REASON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Racial Disorders</td>
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<td>1968</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>Disorders following the death of Dr. Martin L. King</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Disorders following the death of Dr. Martin L. King</td>
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FEDERAL TROOPS ALERTED BUT NOT PREPOSITIONED IN ANTICIPATION OF CIVIL DISRUPTIONS

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<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
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<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Little Rock, AR</td>
<td>School integration</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Tuscaloosa and Huntsville, AL</td>
<td>University integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Birmingham, AL</td>
<td>School integration</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Norfolk, VA</td>
<td>Civil rights demonstrations</td>
</tr>
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</table>

FOOTNOTES

15. Ibid, p. 55.
20. Department of Justice. op. cit. p. 223.
21. Ibid.

Glossary

Common military terms used in civil disturbance reporting:

COMPO - Civil Defense Operations. Used a brigade, battalion, or company assigned to control civil disturbances.

CIDCON - Civil Defense Operations. A contingent and control rating system for the deployment of COMPO. A CIDCON 3 is normal training and a CIDCON 4 is the deployment of troops to a civil disturbance area.

RAC - Regional Emergency Centers. A command and control staff room utilized during civil disturbances or natural disasters to provide intense temporary situation management and force coordination.

FORCOM - U.S. Army Forces Command

HQ - Headquarters

MDW - Military District of Washington

MD - Military Intelligence. Army units assigned to USAINT.

NYMTC - U.S. Army Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service

TF - Task Forces. A temporary grouping of military units assigned to a specific mission such as civil disturbance control.

TJADOC - U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

USAINT - U.S. Army Intelligence Command

USA NC - U.S. Army Material Command

USTRATCOM - U.S. Army Strategic Command

REPORTS

15. Ibid, p. 55.
20. Department of Justice. op. cit. p. 223.
FBI/Police Political Operations

The pervasiveness of FBI and local police intelligence operations against legitimate political activity continues to be exposed and opened to many cities across the country. Documentation now exists showing that files have been maintained on millions of citizens; political organizations have been infiltrated; popular movements have been disrupted by provocateurs; public officials have been harassed; citizens have been bugged from their professions, and in a few instances have been the victims of FBI or "red squad" violence.

MADISON, Wisconsin—After two years of community pressure and litigation to open police files on anti-war activists in Madison, the 47-volume, 9,000-page "Affinity Files" were unveiled in early December, 1975. Two thousand pages of intelligence reports, from outside agencies such as the FBI and the CIA, were obtained. Forty pages of personality profiles of selected radicals and information on undercover agents conducted during student vacations were also provided. Former Inspector Herman Thomas, the mouth behind PBS (Police Intelligence Gathering System), called the 40 pages "dynamic".

Madison Mayor Paul Soglin spent a day rummaging through the files and, to no one's surprise, found specific references to his own antiwar activities.

The "Affinity Files" were compiled between 1967 and 1973 by informants and undercover police in Madison. The files confirm infiltration of newspapers, religious organizations and student groups.

More information and reprints of some files are available from Take Over newspapers, R.O. Box 706, Madison, Wisconsin, 53701.

Chicago—Judge Thomas Brown, a county circuit judge, has ordered the Service Activities Unit of the Michigan State Police to disbanded and destroy its secret files on 30,000 people. The order came along with a ruling that the 1951 and 1960 "anti-subversive" laws authorizing the program are unconstitutional. The judge said that the red squad had a "shifting" effect on civil liberties. While many people are charging the order to eliminate the police unit, innovators are also under way to prevent the cops from shedding the secret files. Two ACLU attorneys are appealing the court to turn over the files to the victim of police spying.

A detailed analysis of this report and additional information on FBI/police intelligence activities in the Milwaukee area can be obtained from the 可以询问芝加哥市的警察局。

CHICAGO, Illinois—A Cook County grand jury, convened last March, recently released its report based on testimony from 71 witnesses regarding LaRouche and illegal intelligence-gathering activities by the Chicago Police Department Service Squad, the Milwaukee Police Department Security and Special Assignments Section and the FBI. The grand jury concluded: "It is my opinion that this system produces inherently insidious and distorted data... The intelligence reports served as a vehicle to pin derogatory labels on persons and organizations. Often these labels had very little basis in fact.

Legal Action

Black Panther Civil Suit—After more than five years of legal disputes, a civil suit was finally introduced in Chicago on Jan. 20 against Edward V. Hanrahan, former Cook County state's attorney, and other county and federal officials involved in the murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark during a 1969 raid of the Black Panther Party headquarters.

The families of Hampton and Clark and the seven survivors of heavy gunfire in the pre-dawn raid are seeking $47.7 million in damages from 31 defendants in the federal district court. The plaintiffs argue that their civil rights were violated by a murder conspiracy and cover-up by law enforcement officers after the raid.

The Black Panther Party and the Committee for Justice for Harry P. Newton also have delivered a petition to the Senate and House select committees calling for a "thorough and complete investigation" of the agency's role in the case.

The petition demonstrates "concern among a large number of Americans about abuses against the Black Panther Party and other minority and civil rights organizations.

Driver v. Helms—in another ACLU lawsuit, the plaintiffs are charging the CIA with illegally opening correspondence to and from the Soviet Union.

Halperin v. Colby—A suit being conducted by the ACLU under the Freedom of Information Act has succeeded in forcing the release of CIA Director William Colby's report to President Ford on the illegal domestic operations. The activities through these years have included the infiltration of protest groups, the surveillance of U.S. citizens and the keeping of files on at least 10,000 American "dissidents."

Women's Strike for Peace v. National Security Agency—The Fifth Circuit recently assisted the ACLU in acquiring a list of plaintiffs who were probable victims of the CIA's operation CHAOS. Plaintiffs are seeking damages for violation of their rights by the CIA and the National Security Agency, which operates under CHAOS, listened in on international telephone conversations.

Many other suits are still pending on national security issues. One suit is attempting to overcome the "standing" obstacle by relying on the Freedom of Information Act, which recognizes the right to sue the government for the release of certain information. The suit argues that the exclusion of the CIA budget from a list of information is unconstitutional. See Article 1, Section 9 of the Constitution.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, the Socialist Workers Party, working through their multimillion-dollar damage suit filed against the FBI and CIA and organized by the Political Rights Defense Fund, received 141 pages of documents on the CIA's operation CHAOS describing campus spring. The documents tend to support the SWP's contention of illegal political harassment.

Senate Bill One

A new national effort to hold the line under Senate Bill 1 is currently being undertaken by the National and Local Political Rights, Civil Liberties, Religion, Individual Rights and Personal Freedom organizations. Planning is now under way for a national conference to be held in Washington in early spring.

This effort is being coordinated by the Senate Committee on Representations Legislation (S. 251, 93rd Cong., 1st Sess.)
Keepin' Informed

Fifth Estate Annual Report 1975 - The membership, staff, and organizing capacity of the Organizing Committee for a Fifth Estate has gone through vast changes during 1975. It has been a period in which our work has grown, our ranks have expanded and we have had to meet new challenges in new creative and principled ways. Our focus over the year has included:

- Congressional committees: The Organizing Committee has supplied witnesses, raw data and original research to both the Church and Pike Committees investigating the abuses of the CIA and other federal government intelligence agencies. We have also assisted a number of other congressional committees investigating abuses of state and local agencies and government secrecy. Although the Organizing Committee is largely dispersed in their efforts to terminate abuses of power, we continue to believe that with public pressure Congress will eventually institute some meaningful legislation around this question. Concerned citizens should immediately begin writing letters to Congress expressing their feelings about the abuses of power by the CIA, FBI and other intelligence agencies.

- Media: The Organizing Committee has cooperated extensively with the working press in supplying original material and insights into the major cases of 1975. We look to you, the audience of the Fourth Estate, to the staff writers and investigative reporters on the trail of intelligence abuses, as a key to bringing to public debate the vital issues of the day.

- Publishing: Despite continued financial problems we have managed to publish CounterSpy throughout 1975. Increasing staff capacity and memberships provide an optimistic outlook for the regular appearance of CounterSpy in 1976. Pamphlets on specific agencies have been published as an effort to provide updated information on the national security bureaucracies that will be instituted this year.

The Organizing Committee is wrapping up preparations for a Fifth Estate. Members have been contacted by the staff and those interested in organizing a campus or community group within the Fifth Estate may write now for the manual, which is scheduled for publication by early spring.

- Organizing: The Fifth Estate during 1975 became a mass membership organization. Members receive CounterSpy and all other publications, plus additional information on how they can work on security problems in their communities. Active members will be regularly polled for opinions on the issues and work of the Fifth Estate.

The Organizing Committee has also been instrumental in organizing several other organizations during 1975. Most of these organizations are independent of the Fifth Estate and the Organizing Committee. Others are local research and action groups which operate autonomously but may occasionally join the national umbrella of the Fifth Estate.

Victor Marchetti Co-author of the CIA and the Cult of Intelligence. Former executive assistant to the Deputy Director of the CIA.

John Marks Co-author of the CIA and the Cult of Intelligence. Current staff assistant to the State Department Director of Intelligence.

K. Herrick Dodds Consultant to Intelligence Documentation Center. Former military intelligence agent and consultant to the CIA on the Phoenix Assassination Program. Author of numerous articles on the intelligence community.

George O'Twilie Former CIA technical specialist, Author of The Assassination Papers.

Winston Peck Associate at the Intelligence Documentation Center. Founding member of the Organizing Committee for a Fifth Estate and co-editor of Counter Spy. Author of numerous articles on CIA and labor. Former analyst for the National Security Agency.

Douglas Porter Director of the Intelligence Documentation Center. Co-editor of CounterSpy. Author of numerous articles on right-wing terrorism and domestic repression.

Col. L. Fletcher Pratt (Ret) Former military liaison to CIA. Author of The Secret Team and numerous articles on the intelligence community.

Mort Rosenzweig Co-director of Institute for Policy Studies. Among his books are Being and Doing and The War Now Sugar. Member of the Special Staff of the National Security Council in the Kennedy Administration.

Ben Ridenhour Freelance journalist currently researching military conspiracy plans for martial law in U.S. Helped to expose the My Lai massacre.

Anthony Bauso Co-director in Pentagon Papers trial. Former analyst for the Corporation.

Ethelgoff Sale Author of SDS and Power Shift. Author of numerous other works.

Patrick Sanderson Former Federal Drug Enforcement Agency Intelligence Officer. Author of numerous articles in DIA.

Richard Stieb Fellow for Institute for Policy Studies. Co-author Washington Plans an Aggressive War and numerous articles in the IDC.

William Turner Former special agent for the FBI. Author of several works on the FBI.

Discrimination Research Group (DRG) has been established in Chicago in conjunction with the IDC to engage in research of abuses of the Chicago police, FBI and military intelligence forces in the Chicago area. DRG is located on the campus of Northeastern Illinois University and can be reached at 550-560 - East Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60625, 312-552-9030, 8260.

Pamphlets on specific agencies, plus additional information on how they can work on security problems in their communities. Active members will be regularly polled for opinions on the issues and work of the Fifth Estate.

- Resource List: The following is a resource list of literature available from groups working in the areas of national security and civil liberties. Organizations should be contacted directly for information regarding the cost of literature.

Institute for National Policy 1201 21st Street, Washington, D.C. 20036

National Committee Against Repressive Legislation (NCARL) 500 South Plymouth Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20002

International Policy Report

Ann Arbor Fifth Estate evolved as a result of the University of Michigan teach-in. "The Bicentennial Dilemma: Who's in Control?" A working group of university students and professors who have formed a research team under the umbrella of the Fifth Estate which produces an accredited class on intelligence and is actively researching military intelligence and repression in the civil service.

New Organizations

- Project On Official Illegality was recently launched to institutionalize mechanisms to account for illegal actions at all levels of the national security bureaucracy. Information is being prepared to help to lower-level personnel opposed to illegal orders or aware of illegal actions by their superiors. This new project is also working with middle-level personnel to clarify the rights of government employees who receive illegal orders. The Project holds monthly discussions with senior officials to help overcome illegality in government. For further information write c/o Ralph Stavins, IPS, 1905 "Q" Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Research Associates International provides information on the international trade union movement, multinational corporations and their impact on the U.S. International community. Write to them at P.O. Box 127, Hollywood, California 90028.

Campaign for a Democratic Foreign Policy is a nation-wide network of activists based in the Philadelphia Peace Campaign who are working to democratize our foreign policy. They seek to develop the lessons of the Vietnam to "right human rights" legislation cutting economic and military aid to Israel and the African countries; across-the-board cuts in the military budget; an end to U.S. intervention abroad: exposure of the domestic and overseas role of major U.S. corporations; and full employment. Write to CDP at 1304 19th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
The Supreme Court has the authority to judge whether the government is following the law. It is the court of last resort in the United States and has the power of judicial review, which means it can strike down laws and governmental actions that it deems unconstitutional. But the Court is not the only check on the government. The Constitution also provides for other checks and balances, such as the legislature and the president.

The Constitution of the United States, Article II, Section I, Clause 2, states: "The President, Vice President, and all civil Officers of the United States shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors." This provision gives the Senate the power of impeachment, which is the process of removing a public official from office. The House of Representatives has the power to impeach the President, Vice President, and other civil officers of the United States. The Senate then conducts a trial to determine whether to remove the official from office.

The Constitution also provides for checks on the power of the executive branch. The President is required by law to provide Congress with an annual budget, which Congress must then approve. The President is also required to provide Congress with weekly updates on the nation's economy and foreign affairs. The President's powers include the ability to make treaties with other nations, to declare war, and to levy taxes. But Congress has the power to override presidential vetoes, and the Supreme Court has the power to strike down laws and governmental actions that it deems unconstitutional.

The Constitution also provides for checks on the power of the legislative branch. The President is required by law to receive all bills passed by Congress and to sign them into law, or to veto them and return them to Congress with a written explanation. If Congress overrules the President's veto, the bill becomes law. The President is also required to preserve the laws of the United States and to see that they are faithfully executed. The President is also required to give Congress accurate and timely information about the condition of the nation.

The Constitution also provides for checks on the power of the judicial branch. The Supreme Court has the power of judicial review, which means it can strike down laws and governmental actions that it deems unconstitutional. The Supreme Court also has jurisdiction over cases involving the Constitution, as well as cases involving federal law and treaties. The Supreme Court is the final court of appeal in the federal judiciary.

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ration:

Truth & Light

In many ways, it is not time to get tough with the CIA or the FBI, it's time to get tough with the people who allow it. Two hundred million of them. Innocence is not necessarily a virtue if it is associated with surrender.

Programs focusing on the relationship of the multinational corporations to the intelligence agencies, political assassinations, and the invasions of individual privacy via surveillance and computer technology have been presented on campuses in Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Francisco, Ann Arbor, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. This series is being presented in conjunction with the Public Education Project on the Intelligence Community (PEPIC).

PEPIC is sponsored by the Youth Project, Inc. of Washington, D.C. and is an educational effort designed to encourage public participation in discussions regarding abuses of power and the need for controlling the intelligence gathering agencies. The project assists in setting up campus and community forums, acts as a speakers bureau, and as a referral service for educational materials and resource groups.

PUBLIC EDUCATION PROJECT ON THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

For further information contact:

PEPIC
1611 Connecticut Ave. NW, 4th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20036
202-483-0832

NAME ________________________________
SCHOOL/ORGANIZATION ____________________________
STREET _______________________________________
CITY/STATE __________________ ZIP ____________
TELEPHONE ____________________________