COINTELPRO:
Psychological Warfare
and Magnum Justice
Your magazine is fantastic!!! I'm so impressed! Keep up the fabulous work.

J.J. California

Vol. 2 Issue of CounterSpy is outstanding. It's hard to put down in words how this helps to raise morale. Just knowing that people like you are right in the middle of the action against the system makes us want to fight harder against injustice.

I think one of our main goals should be to really know and love each other as friends and to always struggle against all forms of injustice — sexism, racism — etc.

The one thing that irks me is that I'm 56 years old and probably won't live to see the big changes that are coming — but you never know.

Viva la Revolution!

J. Robbinett
Tucson, AZ

The only thing wrong with your publication is that it doesn't come out often enough. If we can help you in any way we would be pleased to do so.

R. Adler
Okauchee, WI

(The possibility of publishing CounterSpy bi-monthly is under consideration — Ed.)

I hope you are having fun killing off American security agents and intelligence officials. But remember what happens to traitors in this nation. They shut you modern Benedict Arnolds down. It's hard to put down in words just how this helps to raise morale. Just knowing that there are people like you are right in the middle of the action against the system makes us want to fight harder against injustice.

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COMMENT

The Panthers were dangerous . . . ideas of freedom are always dangerous to oppressive forces.

Elaine Brown  
Black Panther Party

Recently new reports have indicated that through the Church Committee's so-called investigation of domestic intelligence activity, particularly the COINTELPRO activities by the FBI, the Black Panther Party was targeted for destruction by the FBI. More FBI activity was directed against the Black Panther Party than any other organization for individuals, according to these reports. There are several serious problems with these reports; however, that must be pointed out if we, the Black and oppressed people of this country, are to learn anything from such reports. Moreover, it is important for us to understand why such activities were promoted and realize that they still are today.

The reports reflect that the FBI essentially did little more to Black organizations than cash in on natural divisiveness in the Black community or as one report said, "... let nature take its course". The first thing we need to recognize is the falseness of this idea, of the encouraging of rival "gangs" to fight one another. We can recognize its falseness by definition alone: that the Black Panther Party never has been a gang; that Black organizations really - for what? that all the FBI did was set situations.

We can get back to some of the specifics of these reports after analyzing all why this activity went on. J. Edgar Hoover, queen of the Black Panthers' hall, was consistently trying to portray the Party as nothing but a gang. The FBI, for example, thought up some facts or by some other tactic, to discredit or to the inconsistent and outright phony reports from the Church Committee - cover-ups in themselves. However, we can recognize its falseness by definition alone: that the Black Panther Party never has been a gang; that Black organizations really - for what? that all the FBI did was set situations.

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any deaths of United Slaves' members? Why is it that this sort of destruction took place between the P. Stone Nation and the Black Panther Party, and why did the FBI and its instrument, the false government, not accept responsibility for the brutal murders of United Slaves members? Why is it that we have been left to suffer under the terrible oppression of the United States government for ten years, even though letters were sent, or newspapers were printed, in this country and in other countries? Why is it that this sort of confrontation never took place between the P. Stone Nation and the Black Panther Party, even though letters were sent, or newspapers were printed, in this country and in other countries? Why is it that we have been left to suffer under the terrible oppression of the United States government for ten years, even though letters were sent, or newspapers were printed, in this country and in other countries? Why is it that we have been left to suffer under the terrible oppression of the United States government for ten years, even though letters were sent, or newspapers were printed, in this country and in other countries?

Indian people are asked to celebrate 200 years of murderous oppression. It is a gross insult.

Jimmie Durham
Indian Treaty Council

"The Department of Justice, through the FBI, has waged a blind and insidious reign of terror against the Indians, and on this basis the Pine Ridge reservation, under the influence of the Black Panthers, ranging from wiretapping and frame-ups to ambushes and assassinations. Confrontations such as the occupation of the Wounded Knee in 1973, and other desperate attempts by the Indians to focus world attention on their grievances and plight, have been part of a struggle in which the FBI and its instrument, the false government, are the real organizers and sponsors of this storm troops of "Goon Squads", continue to attack, beat and murder Indians. The government, in order to make a three-week trip to Guatemala and Cuba in his private planes, "to take some guns fishing". At the time I was doing international work, as an Indian in Latin America. Later we learned that AIW was on the CIA's list of organizations of this type of operation. Our investigation of the CIA's ties with this group of people was very difficult, because we were not prepared for the intricacies of surveillance. However, we have found that several of our friends have been killed by the FBI in recent years."
They cannot paralyze this party.

Juan Mari Bras
Puerto Rican Socialist Party

The present moment is a crucial point in the new struggle for liberation in our country. The intensity of the moment affects all of us who are involved in the great drama of Puerto Rico; both friends and enemies of the people struggling for independence and socialism.

This is no time for mistakes or misdirections. We have put our cards on the table. We told our story. The things we say have a clear significance and we will always live up to the expectations of our convictions. Recently, we had the opportunity of explaining our position to North American congressmen who came to San Juan to celebrate public hearings on the so-called "Compromise for Peace in Puerto Rico." These were our words to them:

"We are the only ones who suffer the consequences of the continued acts of harassment and persecution by the CIA, FBI, and the intelligence services of the United States government in Puerto Rico. This is our explanation to the chicanery, the continued acts of sabotage and violence committed by the governmental and paramilitary agencies of the colonial regime towards us have been nauseating. The persecution underlies the present pressure to force us to give up our struggle, the workers' movement and the student movement in Puerto Rico will continue to be active. This homeland - the only one we have - will be free, sovereign and independent. Whatever the cost may be, you cannot put our interests in Puerto Rico above our own. We want peace, but we are not afraid of war. We have every reason to believe that the people of Puerto Rico, with respect to basic principles and measures to be taken.

We must begin by demanding that the FBI and the CIA, etc., put an immediate stop to their anti-socialist and anti-independent acts in Puerto Rico.

The terrorist bands of the right, organized by Yankee intelligence and supported by a PHA faction, must be dismantled. The criminal and corrupt elements that operate within the Police Department of Puerto Rico, must be cleaned out. Even Police Superintendent Arist Cabello has admitted the existence of a so-called death squad within the said Department. That criminal gang must be dismantled.

The same opportunities that the colonial capitalists have with respect to the electoral campaign must be guaranteed to the people of Puerto Rico, so that they can take their messages and political decisions in peace.

The people have united under political differences that have been isolated by the parties. We must begin to mobilize them to support the independent parties so that they can take their messages and political decisions in peace.

If the leadership of the country agrees to provide that political climate, then count on the Puerto Rican Socialist Party to scrupulously meet the terms of that commitment. The right of the people to determine their own destiny and not to be manipulated by ..or, through police, the medias, the press, individual leaders, and make their political decisions in peace will then be guaranteed.

The proposals made by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party and continuing on the line of a reformist and socialist politics in a progressive and realistic fashion, is our firm position. We propose that the leaders of the parties in power, under these conditions, make a genuine effort to bring about the following:

- To fight the colonial political hypocrisy to the very end.
- To establish an independent police force.
- To establish a new educational system.
- To establish a new health system.
- To establish a new public transportation system.
- To establish a new taxation system.
- To establish a new judicial system.
- To establish a new labor system.
- To establish a new social security system.
- To establish a new housing system.
- To establish a new educational system.
- To establish a new health system.
- To establish a new public transportation system.
- To establish a new taxation system.
- To establish a new judicial system.
- To establish a new labor system.
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acquired after T.V. films showed it was a police riot. Prior to the trials, a Denver newspaper, The Rocky Mountain News, published four articles entitled Corky Gonzales and which the Crusade for Justice leadership should be gotten "rid of." The trials in '69.

In May, 1969, Denver police attacked about 10 or 12 young Chicanos in the Crusade parking lot, some of whom had just returned from a trip to California. Claiming they had come to investigate a fight, 20 police — with several dogs, guns and hand guns — went to the lot, proclaiming that any assault on the youth then charging them with disturbance, resistance, and interference. (During the police-provoked confrontation two of the police cars had their windows shattered and all the police incurred some injuries from fists, bottles and bricks). Among those arrested were Frenzio Vigil, the first Chicano in the Southwest to refuse induction into the armed forces.

The Crusade had made strong ties with other Chicano leaders such as Cesar Chavez' farm workers' movement as well as with Rezi Tijerina and other members of the Alliance who were struggling for land grants rights in New Mexico. The Black and Brown Beans, particularly in the Southwest and the Crusade maintained close communications. Solidarity with other Third World movements grew as the Crusade joined the Poor People's March on Washington D.C. in 1968.

With the Crusade gaining national unity, police repression and surveillance on Chicano activists extended across state lines. The intelligence network was determined to break up the threat that was building. Crusade leaders and the developing young leadership found themselves in continual confrontations and often being trumped-up charges or charges stemming from resistance to unprovoked arrest. Activists from New Mexico were being picked up in Denver on charges that they had been in the city only a short while, and without provocation. One Alliance member, Baltazar Martinez, had been in Denver only two weeks before a police bulletin credited him for the bombing of Denver school buses. After he was proven innocent, the police claimed the accusation against him had been a result of "misinformation." Meanwhile, the media took the opportunity to discredit both the Crusade and the Alliance Movement.

When Corpus Christi for Justice members and supporters attended the 1970 National Chicano Moratorium against the War in Los Angeles, California — a month later at a Crusade conference workshop, it came as no surprise that the without the seat of the truck). Later, charges of "conspiring to incite a riot" were pursued. Meanwhile, both evidence of cosmetic police intelligence did their home- work, altering the Denver press. The arrests and charges were sensationalized back home. Someone other than the police had to be blamed for the mayhem and riot stemming from this police confrontation.

Our solid ties were later broken to everyone except Corky Gonzales and Alberto Guralde, an activist who at the time was running for Governor under the Crusade-founded Colorado La Raza Unida Party. The trials acquitted Guralde but ended in a hung jury for Corky Gonzales. He was later exonerated and convicted of the concealed weapons charge, for which he served 40 days in jail after losing his appeal.

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The confrontation brought in over a hundred police including the bomb squad, which when it were slipped off the roof and wall of one of the apartments. The media "found no wrongdoing," not police. The subsequent trials proved different; all but one of the defendants, including Ernesto Vigil, whose jury took 30 seconds to render a not guilty verdict, were acquitted.

Our own sources attributed the confrontation to police effort to gain entry into the apartment complex, where, according to "undercover information," the Crusade was storing arms for shipment to Wounded Knee. The arms found in the apartments were legally owned by the residents of those apartments, although the media reported that over a hundred hanging guns, rifles, etc. were found. No such inventory was ever presented in the trials and police inventory lists accounted for less than 20 police officers. We charged the police with conspiracy.

Following the March 1973 defendants' trials, the police had to stage a quick come-back. A grand jury indictment was brought against another Crusade supporter, Gary Garrison, charging him with attempted bombing of a paint store. The bomb had been found underground inside a paper bag which prosecutors alleged had Gary's fingerprint on it. The news media boldly printed the fact that Gary was a member of the Crusade for Justice before it ever printed his name. After months of hearings and a trial that lasted until last August, Gary Garrison was acquitted.

One month following has acquitted Antonio Quintana and Juan Haro, a long-time activist in the Crusade, were arrested and charged with attempted murder, theft, attempted arson, and conspiracy to commit all in an alleged aborted plot to dynamite police substations. The news media reported that this attempt was to have been an act of protest against the holding of the International Police Chiefs' Association Conference in Denver this week beginning September 12. The arrests took place the day after thousands of Chicano turned out for a Crusade-coordinated protest march and rally commemorating Chicano Liberation Day, September 16.

During preliminary hearings for Haro and Quintana, agents of the ATF, FBI, CBI, and various other police units admitted to surveilling Crusade members and supporters for several months and, that, in fact, the main object of their surveillance were the leaders of the Crusade for Justice. Evidence largely rests on testimony by detectives, an agent-provocateur named Jose Cordova, Jr. (a-known perjurer, attempted murderer — exposed by defense attorneys — and drug dealer, who, according to detectives, had infiltrated into the ranks of the organization and was feeding into an intelligence network established by Cordova was allegedly feeding into an intelligence network established by the Crusade for Justice.

Evidence against Haro and Quintana rests largely on an agent-provocateur's fruitless attempt to lure Haro and Quintana to the police. The police had infiltrated into the top ranks of the Crusade. In fact, prior to the September 17 arrests, Jose Cordova was unknown to people involved in the Crusade, though subsequent investigation has revealed he is a known perjurer, attempted murderer (uncovered by defense attorneys), a drug addict and convicted of possession of marijuana in Jefferson County. Cordova was allegedly feeding into an intelligence network established since mid-75, which included the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the FBI, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation and various other police units who were surveilling the Crusade members and supporters, and particularly the leaders.

The Haro-Quintana trial has been continued until October 6, 1976, before a conservative judge whose experience is rooted in his recent appointment to the office and the police force. Juan Haro also faces a 12-year sentence for illegal possession of explosives on the basis of information provided by a federal trial lawyer;

Maria Serna is a member of the Crusade for Justice, one of the largest Chicano organizations in this country.
Phil Ochs

Phil Ochs wrote music which reflected and reported the movement for social change in this country. His songs were lifted from the pages of the daily newspapers and Dylan sang them at concerts as well as between education and for the assembled demonstrators. Active in the civil rights and anti-war movements, Phil developed an interest in liberation struggles around the world. He was invited to Allende's Chile where he sang to workers and miners with Chilean Folk-singer Victor Jara. Following the coup in Chile, Phil organized an anti-fascist rally at Madison Square Garden and persuaded Bob Dylan to perform along with Pete Seeger and Arlo Guthrie. In recent years Phil became increasingly depressed over personal and political problems and in April he ended his own life at the end of a rope. What follows is an extract from a taped conversation between Phil and a friend, Chip Bolotz, a radical journalist in Washington, D.C. who recorded Phil's analysis of political events shortly after Nixon's resignation.

"As the U.S. government slips down, the total outrageousness of it all, forces people forward.

Phil Ochs

Can You Do Us A Favor?

You can help us reach more readers by asking your library to subscribe to CounterSpy. Libraries pay $10 a year to subscribe. Send information and analysis of the emerging crisis around national security. Help build the Fifth Estate. Encourage your school and community library to subscribe.

TRENDS

Private police have moved in on workplaces across the country to stop workers with the tools of advanced technology. Unlike the Pinkerton agents of 30's, today's labor spies are equipped with TV cameras, lie detectors, and eavesdropping and wiretapping devices.

Employers' drive to learn more about those on the payroll has built up an expanding private industry security. The four largest securities corporations have enjoyed booming profits in the past few years which they have expanded in further expansion.

Wackenhut, the third largest but fastest growing firm, now has officers employing more than 14,000 people from Alaska to Brazil to Belgium. It was founded by George R. Wackenhut, a former FBI agent, and three other ex-security agencies.

Their battle has been both legal and intimidation. Some strikers think it was a Wackenhut behind window-smashing attacks. According to U.S. government statistics there were a total of 290,000 registrations for jobs in 1969 alone.

Today, in New York City, there are an estimated 40,000 private guards compared to 30,000 municipal policemen and in some places such as Wall St., rent-a-cop outnumber the regular police by a factor of ten to one.

Spring 1976, CounterSpy
More CIA Recruits

A new recruitment strategy adopted last fall has increased student applications to the CIA this year by 30 per cent — almost 10 per cent higher than the general increase in applications for all Civil Service jobs.

Capitalizing on the tight job market for 1976 graduates, the CIA has shifted its focus from large minority colleges to large public universities and dressed up its pitch with full-page advertising in campus newspapers, and personal appearances by former CIA Director William Colby on the college lecture circuit. (See “Stump Bill Colby” p. 6.)

The new approach was met with mixed reaction. Some colleges organized demonstrations against the CIA recruitment; others refused on-campus interviews entirely.

F.W. M. Janney, CIA director of personnel, told a New York Times reporter, “Generally, we conduct interviews on campus unless we have reason to believe it would cause some embarrassment to the university or ourselves.” He added that the students are asking harder questions about the agency’s policies during the interviews.

While the increase in applications has made the Agency generally more selective in filling its 1,100 positions, there were still more than 60 career counselors from 23 universities, including the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, UCLA, UW-Madison, Michigan State at East Lansing, and the University of Berkeley, representing whose social security numbers were requested by the CIA for background checks, came to Langley to talk with CIA officials about employment opportunities for students.

The following is the CIA’s “Guest List.” Did the CIA pay the way for your representative to visit?

University of California, Berkeley Mr. William Eng
University of California, Los Angeles Mr. Winton Doely
University of Southern California Mr. Charles Frazier
University of California, San Diego Mr. Fred Henderson
"No Enrollees"

Stump Colby

Former CIA Director William E. Colby was not fed for his crimes in Vietnam or Chile. He is getting a $25,000 per year retirement pension. Two books in contract with Random House are to assure that he continues to carry on the CIA’s policy of “plausible deniability” against the American public.

It’s important to stump Colby when he speaks in your community. We offer the following tools to do so:

Mr. Colby effec ts sympathy by having acted as a lightning rod for Congressional criticism of the CIA. Some quoted that Mr. Colby has been a “scapegoat.” But, a “scapegoat” is an innocent person who is wrongly punished, and Mr. Colby is guilty of countless crimes.

Colby played a key role in the CIA secret war in Laos; Operation Phoenix; and the destabilization of the democratic government of Chile. These CIA operations could not have occurred without the systematic destruction of the American people and Congress. Colby’s speaking is only a continuation of this CIA policy.

Phoenix was conceived, financed and directed by the CIA. CIA Chief William Colby was its architect. He oversaw the creation of mercenary teams, the founding of a vast and brutal torture center; the construction of a nationwide network of interrogation centers and finally destroyed Phoenix in coordinates and provided a legal cover for the growing campaign of mass murder and political imprisonment.

Mr. Colby: “The CIA has never assassinated anybody.”

"How do you define assassination?”

Mr. Colby: “Killing people — deliberate killing of people.”

Last August, Mr. Colby did admit that the CIA killed people. In the New Times interview with Michael Dronlin August 1975, Mr. Colby said the following:

Dronlin: “I’ve been told by Americans and Vietnamese directly involved, that under Phoenix VC were routinely targeted and executed.”

Mr. Colby: “Killed, not executed.”

In July 1969, the CIA began a coordinated program of detention, torture, and executions. The Phoenix operation was expanded after September 1970. According to Senate Intelligence C/Committee Report of December 18, 1975 called Cia, 1973-1975.

...By September 1971, a network of agents was in place, and the CIA was receiving almost daily reports of new coup plotting. At the same time, and its parallel, the Station and the Headquarters discussed a “deception operation” designed to alert Chedru officers to real or purported Chedru officials in the Chedru army. The Station/Headquarters dialogue over the use of the intelligence network paralleled the discussion of the deception operation. In November, the Station suggested that the ultimate objective is the military coup."

The CIA has never assassinated anybody."

But when asked about the CIA’s activities in Chile in this time period Mr. Colby states, “For six weeks (Sept.-Oct. 1970) out of those ten years (1964-1974) we looked into the possibility of starting up the military. From then on we had nothing more to do with the military.”

Ask Mr. Colby if he is a war criminal. Ask Mr. Colby if he is a war criminal.

"I believe that the ultimate objective of the military penetration program was a military coup."

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According to The Hamburger principles, crimes against humanity, murder, torture, and other inhuman acts done against any civilian population are considered war crimes.

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LEAA Opens Criminal Records

A prospective employer or insurance investigator can now obtain criminal history records and conviction records under a new policy making all federally financed criminal information systems accessible for non-law enforcement purposes.

In May 1975, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) issued regulations restricting release of information only to mass media or for employment or government licensing purposes, unless local or state laws specifically allowed otherwise. Within a year, however, the restrictions were lifted.

According to an LEAA spokesperson, "leaking crime history information relating to the offense for which an individual is currently within the criminal justice system may be disseminated without limitation."

The LEAA announced that it is modifying the regulations to permit "the strike of a balance between the public's right to know such information with the individual's right to privacy." Others are not so sure whether such delicate decisions should be left up to the LEAA.

The new policy began April 19, 1976.

Court OKs Police Set Ups for Dope

On April 27, 1976, the Supreme Court approved, 5 to 3, the federal Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) practice of supplying suspected drug dealers with heroin and setting them up for arrest.

Five of the eight justices agree that there had been no due-process violation when an undercover agent of the DEA twice arranged for a suspect to sell heroin to another government agent and then furnished the drugs that were sold.

The decision sustained the conviction of Charles Hampton of St. Louis, who had contended that the government should be prohibited from prosecuting a suspect to whom it had supplied contraband.

William H. Rehnquist went further to say that the government's complicity in crime, no matter how outrageous, could never serve as a defense for a suspect who was predisposed to commit the crime.

Books

The FBI: Past, Present... and Future


If you want to write a "balanced" book on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, you have to make it long. Sanford Ungar attempted that book, and recently presented us with FBI, which is almost 300 pages long. For almost two years he opened itself to Ungar.

What emerges is a book describing all aspects of the Bureau. The intelligence functions of the Bureau, however, stand alone—a part of the Bureau's activities that has served no legitimate purpose. There is no way to balance the bureaus, mail opening, surveillance, and counterintelligence programs (COINTELPROs) with efficient crime labs, solved bank robberies and car thefts, and dedicated agents.

Four years after his death, the spirit of J. Edgar Hoover, a force in the Bureau, is still visible.

Over his almost 40-year tenure as director, Hoover engrossed himself into the practical and practical attitudes of the FBI. That, Hoover-trained people are still spread throughout the Bureau, in the field offices, and in the "Seal of Government," as the FBI's Washington headquarters is called.

Reinforcing the spirit of Hoover within the Bureau is a reluctance by the Bureau to repudiate the activities of COINTELPRO. His motives for this are unclear. The FBI has the Bureau to maintain morale within the Bureau. From fear of the remaining Hooverites, it emerges from a conviction that these activities were actually within the bounds of what was expected of the Bureau by the American people.

Whatever the reason, it is clear that the mechanisms and personnel for future COINTELPRO remain in place. The Bureau has 169 million fingerprint cards in files of pointing out that if stacked on top of each other the cards would be 108 times as high as the Empire State Building; 65 million investigative files, and 58 million cards in its general index. There are 8000 FBI agents in the field. Internal security and counterintelligence matters account for 20% of the Bureau's resources, and the Intelligence Division is new or overstuffed staffed that some supervisors are busily one-third of each day.

The attitudes of Bureau personnel are appropriate for future COINTELPRO. Agents would do it all again. As one agent put it in an interview with Ungar: "I say it wasn't done any more, but I can assure you that it will, informally or in an official program."

Many agents in security work, he said, would not hesitate to try to have the suspects of their investigations fired from their jobs or ejected from their homes, as was sometimes arranged under COINTELPRO. He added that "if it, as a case agent, have an extremist, I would probably do anything I can to put him in jail."

"I urge you, with every bit of compassion I have for the struggle for progress, to order a quantity of these pamphlets for yourself and for every friend and member of your family that you possibly can. I am confident that after you read the pamphlet you will be moved to a greater degree of action to stop S-11."

—William Kunstler

"That's STOP S-11, a Guardian pamphlet by Willam Kunstler. It is a call for the struggle for progress, to order a quantity of these pamphlets for yourself and for every friend and member of your family that you possibly can."

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"That's STOP S-11, a Guardian pamphlet by William Kunstler. It is a call for the struggle for progress, to order a quantity of these pamphlets for yourself and for every friend and member of your family that you possibly can. I am confident that after you read the pamphlet you will be moved to a greater degree of action to stop S-11."

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For the past seven years, a secret right-wing newsletter called Information Digest has been delivering some of the most sensational analytical reports on the American Left to such subscribers as the FBI, CIA, and the National Security Agency. The Digest reports may be only one of a right-wing campaign of spying, massive dossier compilation, infiltration, blackbagging, subversion of civil liberties, wiretapping, burgling, plots against progressive leaders, illegal suppression of legitimate dissent, infiltration of government agencies, and crimes of all proportions.

The New York Assembly’s Office of Legislative Oversight and Analysis recently embarked on an investigative report on a secret “right-wing newsletter” used by the New York State Police to compile dossiers on over one million politicians, political activists, lawyers, writers, and show business personalities. The report on the newsletter, Information Digest, stated clearly that the mimeographed Digest was received by over 40 subscribers and “was the string that held together a network of hidden informants whose information was recorded by police departments throughout the nation without the individual involved knowing the process and without independent checking by the police as to the validity and source of this derogatory information.” (emphasis added). But there, the New York inquiry stopped.

A brief investigation by CounterSpy now confirms the worst fears contained in the New York report: the information was received and used by the FBI, CIA, and the National Security Agency (NSA). Information Digest could be just the tip of a rightist iceberg of spying, massive dossier compiling and information trafficking, blackbagging, subversion of civil liberties, invasion of privacy, plots against progressive leaders, illegal suppression of legitimate dissent, infiltration of government agencies, and crimes of all proportions. Experts consulted by CounterSpy including Frank Donner, of the ACLU’s Legal Surveillance Project and Wes McCune, veteran analyst of America’s right wing, were astonished by the sophistication and depth of Information Digest. Donner believes Information Digest demonstrates that the agents of the right, who were generously funded by the U.S. government, have better information on liberals and radicals than that normally processed by the government. McCune, who edits Group Research Report, a newsletter on the right-wing, was disturbed. Leave-taking lawyers who have examined Information Digest believe that, due to misuse of the data, much of the past seven-year history of the movement may have to be challenged and rewritten. All who have become familiar characters in Washington. Sheila, a huge woman, overweight, at least six feet tall with a large frame, small, frail features, fair skin, dark eyes and long dark hair which she usually wore in a braid, she always dressed in dark, undeniably clothing, often pants and a sweatshirt. John, also overweight and about Sheila’s height, had dark hair, wire glasses, and spoke with a British accent. He explained variously that he was from Wales or Surrey, England. He usually wore dark clothes and always appeared as a pale, complete with clerical collar, which fooled no one, but in those days, who cared?

In July, 1971, the couple opened up a “collective” bookstore at 1270 20th St. NW which incorporated a long wall of bookshelves, a series of tables for newspapers, magazines and pamphlets and a section for a Gestetner Mimeograph. A small shelf in back was used as a meetingplace and office. The front was given a dual name. The Red House — eight blocks from the White House and New Foundations — the former to provide movement connections, the latter to give a cloak of respectability for John, the “poet.”

The Red House never succeeded as a bookstore, and its real purpose remained obscure, even to people who worked with Sheila and John. Two letters, drafted mainly by John, went out from the group; one requested five-copy subscriptions to the entire underground press; the other offered a large number of foreign embassies in Washington, daily delivery of People’s World, Daily World, the Guardian, the Liberted Guardian and other socialist papers for a weekly fee of four dollars. The first letter successfully established a flow of geographically and politically diverse alternative papers. The second, which also requested that the embassy “advised us as the means you consider most appropriate for increasing the contacts between your country and the tradeunion movement,” never brought any response.

The only other stock was odd items from RPM Distributing Co., then a local avantgarde, and booklets from Times Change Press. The Red House continued as a one-man operation, 20 hours a week from September to December, after which it officially closed, obviously having lost its value to the D.C. police whose money paid for it. The group then moved to a suite of rooms on the second floor of the Medical Building at 2000 H St., N.W., one room which was inhabited by Thomas More, who was later to become a part of the new Left at the Center for Research on Criminal Justice. The only others who made up the “Red House” were Sheila, a huge woman, overweight, at least six feet tall with a large frame, small, frail features, fair skin, dark eyes and long dark hair which she usually wore in a braid, she always dressed in dark, undeniably clothing, often pants and a sweatshirt. John, also overweight and about Sheila’s height, had dark hair, wire glasses, and spoke with a British accent. He explained variously that he was from Wales or Surrey, England. He usually wore dark clothes and always appeared as a pale, complete with clerical collar, which fooled no one, but in those days, who cared?

Towards the end of the summer of 1971, John and Sheila stopped participating in the Red House to become involved in prison work through the Institute for Policy Studies, where Sheila later obtained a job. After failing to assemble a umbrella organization called “Washington Connection”, the couple created CCERL (Coordinating Center for Education in Repression and the Law). A house at 1616 Longfellow Street in Northwest Washington became the headquarters for CCERL, which originally operated from the left at the Red House bookstore. CCERL purported to combat police repression, illegal surveillance of protest groups, grand juries and political trials as well as to promote prisoner rights and the abolition of capital punishment. Basically, CCERL is listed in the Iron Fist and the Velvet Glove, the latest progressive analysis of U.S. police published in 1975 by the Berkeley-based Center for Research on Criminal Justice. It now appears that CCERL was actually organized to collect information from such anti-repression groups as the Center for Research on Criminal Justice. A paid request for information recently mailed to the new box number for CCERL (P.O. Box 15, College Park, Md. 20740) yielded no response, nor was the request returned with “Address Unknown.”

In September 1972, on the recommendation of a Howard University law student, Sheila was hired as a part-time co-ordinator of the local office of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG). Sheila immediately took over the preparation of the Guild newsletter which she changed drastically in format and....
content, conspicuously citing names, statements, and meeting places at every available opportunity. (Mainly, it was thought at the time that the additional content was the result of "new input" and "new energy".) Coincidentally, the new format had also definite similarities to the Informative Digest which John and Sheila were currently sending to the police, including large-type centered headlines and an occasional splash of the unusual.

During the year and a half in the Guild office, Sheila co-ordinated activities with community groups, including the People's Tribunal which sponsored hearings to investigate police brutality and particularly the murder of a 16-year-old youth during a police state-out: the Police Brutality Panel, a coalition for handling police brutality complaints; and a panel to investigate the complaint of the Council of Government (COG) to set up a large spy network with LEAA funding. Out of the COG investigation, Sheila helped expose the Justice Department's Operation SEARCH to project into all government agencies, during the Nigeria's National Executive Board meeting in Washington in October 1972. She was elected to the Nigeria's National Executive Board in January 1973 and later to the National Executive Board in June 1973.

As office coordinator, Sheila was very efficient, taking notes at all meetings, organizing membership, donor, and dues and sustainer lists—all of which were typed and disseminated to concerned members inside the Guild, and obviously, as we now know, to a select group outside. In short, it is clear to Guild leaders that she also efficiently miscoordinated events. As the Guild's contact, Sheila was assigned to organize the program for the second day of hearings. In the eleventh hour it was discovered that she had done nothing to prepare the program. On being criticized by the main organizer, Sheila threatened to resign, saying she would "get her way." The organizer, a prominent local community person, had to be dissuaded from making a public statement that she was an agent and help media with her pastings and hearings.

Another example of disruptive behavior was reported from the publicity committee of the National Lawyers Guild Convention in February 1973. At least three separate occasions during the convention, Sheila and John (reputedly persons respected by authorized Guild members), challenged their initiative and disrupted the session. The picture of a session, Sheila and John, who always sat on the aisle or in the back, would jump up, Sheila screaming at the reporter or photographer: "How do we know you're not a pig?" Sheila would get up heated arguments once attempted to physically assault a photographer. In the process, of course, not only were meetings disrupted, but tense relationships with the conservative Austin, Texas media were effectively destroyed.

Sheila's behavior would periodically disappear for a day or two at a time during their stay in Washington. The last time they were actually seen June 16, 1972, but, interestingly, to the Watergate 10,000 citizens protesting Nixon's crimes.

Banks emigrated abroad now. The police that unexpectedly dropped from Sheila's purse one day in the Guild office. The result, eventually, was the name of the Guild's chairperson. The guns and possible wiretap equipment found when a curious John and Sheila's bedroom, which remained locked during the day and bolted from inside at night. That same woman pulled from her 10,000 citizens protesting Nixon's crimes. She made a complaint which remained locked during the day and bolted from inside at night. That same woman pulled from her purse a .22 caliber pistol. When a curious look at the files, John and Sheila's bedroom, which remained locked during the day and bolted from inside at night. That same woman pulled from her purse a .22 caliber pistol. When a curious look at the files, John and Sheila's bedroom, which remained locked during the day and bolted from inside at night. That same woman pulled from her purse a .22 caliber pistol. 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Information concerning the post office box, you should contact
Captain G.R. Grant, Maryland State Police Headquarters.

Grant denied that the Maryland State Police "had rented"
Post Office Box 13144, but has repeatedly refused to explain
the circumstances of how the box was rented or used. On one
circumstance, Grant told the legislative investigators that the con-
nexion by postal authorities, "was no doubt a product of in-
formation drawn from...the circumstances prevailing at the
time the box was rented." According to the report:

"Mr. Norge's wife, a Golden State, said he left intelligence
work in June 1974 and knew nothing about
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Security Subcommittee was always right on the mark.

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The headline "$3,000,000 Bid for Fascist Army Bared":

...was asked by a group of wealthy New York brokers to lead a fascist movement to set up a dictatorship in the United States. Their short-sightedness prevented them from realizing that Butler was obviously the wrong choice for the job.

The McCormack-Destroyer House Committee on Un-American Activities hearing dealt with how Butler was approached by representatives of the arch-conservative American Liberty League. Butler was counted on to be a recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, he had finally recovered from a near-fatal injury sustained in World War II, and he was a determined foe of Nazi propaganda and a staunch supporter of the New Deal measures. Butler countered on his indignation over the conspiracy to bring about a full-scale investigation by the Congress and the Department of Justice. But after a superficial investigation during which many of the principals involved refused to testify, the testimony of Butler and others, the matter was dropped.

In 1964, Speaker of the House John W. McCormack recalled the plot. He appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities. McCormack himself was a Legionnaire and the revelations of the plot implicating Legion officials might have been painful to him, but Butler also knew that McCormack had been a recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, he had finally recovered from a near-fatal injury sustained in World War II, and he was a determined foe of Nazi propaganda and a staunch supporter of the New Deal measures. Butler countered on his indignation over the conspiracy to bring about a full-scale investigation by the Congress and the Department of Justice. But after a superficial investigation during which many of the principals involved refused to testify, the testimony of Butler and others, the matter was dropped.

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FOOTNOTES
5. "De-architecture" (1976), p. 94.
31. "De-architecture" (1976), p. 120.
COINTELPRO
Psychological Warfare and Magnum Justice

"Manipulating police and rival political factions like markers on a monopoly gameboard, the FBI "neutralized" the Black Panther Party in the most brutal sense of the word."

Tim Butts

For 15 years the Federal Bureau of Investigation managed a coordinated program of infiltration, disruption, and black propaganda that was mandated and controlled by the highest officials of the Bureau. Known as the Counterintelligence Program, or COINTELPRO in FBI Newspeak, these operations combined the most vicious aspects of psychological warfare and officially sanctioned vigilante terrorism against dissidents and non-whites who challenged the policies of the American government.

In its wake, the COINTELPRO actions of the FBI shattered many lives. Jobs were lost, homes broken up, reputations ruined, organizations crippled and decimated, and people were killed. For Bunchy Carter, John Huggins, Mark Clark and Fred Hampton, COINTELPRO was more than a psychological warfare operation against them and the Black Panther Party; it was a death warrant to have them killed without making the direct connection to the Bureau itself.

Seven general areas of counterintelligence operations have been described publicly by the FBI, but evidence produced in court trials and Congressional investigations indicate that other areas also existed. Although the FBI is quick to claim to the press that the COINTELPRO was abolished in 1971, they are just as quick to admit quietly to their friends that they have abandoned only a consolidated program and not the tactic of counterintelligence.

COINTELPRO as an exercise in psychological warfare can best be understood by comparing its stated purpose with the military, PsY-War purpose. According to internal FBI memoranda, the Counterintelligence Program was designed to "expose, disrupt, and neutralize" targeted groups through the use of rumors, lies, half truths and government "front" organizations. COINTELPRO could be termed a "dis-information" program.

Psychological warfare is similarly defined by the Department of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the official DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms: psychological warfare is the "planned use of propaganda and other measures designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitude, and behavior of enemy, neutral, or friendly groups in support of current policy and aims." A look at the major components of COINTELPRO show that it is compatible with this definition of psychological warfare.

The use of rumors, lies, and half truths is commonly called "black propaganda operations," and is a well established custom within the intelligence community. The FBI used black propaganda, which was a national choice of tactics given the goal of COINTELPRO to neutralize the opposition by manufacturing or exploiting weaknesses. The U.S. Army teaches students at the Army Special Warfare Centre at Fort Bragg that "... vulnerabilities can best be exploited by means of black propaganda... and (it) requires great care and secrecy..."
Great care and secrecy were the watchwords of COINTELPRO. It had not been for the burglary of the FBI Resident Agent Office in Media, Pa. on March 8, 1971, the existence of COINTELPRO may have never been uncovered. In that burglary, evidence was stolen and later released to the press. An analysis of the documents showed that 45 percent of the information involved criminal activities, 1 percent with organized crime, 14 percent with draft and military resistance, 15 percent with Black nationalism and 10 percent with police brutality. The FBI also used the oldest psy-war tactic, the manipulation of information, to discredit the leadership of the Black Panther Party and the Black United Panthers. Hoover outlined the goals of the FBI's COINTELPRO-Black Nationalist program in a memo written on February 29, 1968, titled, "FBI's Plan for the Future of the Black Panther Party and the Black United Panthers." The memo stated, "The FBI's plan is to use black propaganda to create friction between the two groups, and to divert energy from building the Black Panther Party and the Black United Panthers."

How COINTELPRO Began

The first FBI counterintelligence effort was initiated in 1956 and targeted against the Communist Party of the USA. This effort was led by former Attorney General General J. Edgar Hoover, the man who made the FBI a powerful tool in the fight against communism. The goal was to discredit the Communist Party and make it appear weak and ineffective. The method used was to create a false image of the party, using anonymous "leaks" and other propaganda tactics.

The FBI's counterintelligence activities were later expanded to include other groups, such as the Ku Klux Klan and the Black Panthers. The FBI used a variety of tactics to undermine the credibility of these groups, including infiltrating them with informants, spreading false information, and disrupting their operations.

The FBI's COINTELPRO program was initiated in 1969, under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover. This program was designed to attack the Black Panther Party and other similar organizations. Hoover's goal was to weaken the party's influence and make it appear ineffective. The program used a variety of tactics, including infiltration, sabotage, and disruption.

One of the most notorious examples of COINTELPRO was the FBI's attempt to discredit the Black Panthers. The FBI used a variety of tactics to undermine the party, including infiltrating it with informants, spreading false information, and disrupting its operations. The FBI's actions ultimately led to the collapse of the Black Panthers and the loss of their influence. COINTELPRO was eventually revealed to the public, and the FBI was forced to admit its role in the program. Despite this, the FBI continued to use similar tactics in its efforts to undermine the credibility of other groups.
The FBI has admitted that its informants were told to deliberately perform acts of disruption. Not only is such activity synonymous with the use of agent provocateurs.

Phony Organizations

Another counterintelligence tactic was the use of "notionals," or political organizations manufactured by the FBI to serve as front groups within both right and left wing circles. Attorney General Saxbe claimed that this tactic was used only against Ku Klux Klan type organizations, but public statements and news reports contradict his claim.

At least one Ku Klux Klan "clenchant" was established by the Bureau and composed entirely of FBI informants. This clenchant was supposed to attract both unorganized and potential K Klansmen as well as members of other Klaverns who were dissatisfied with other Klan groups. It was hoped that the use of notionals would eventually create a situation where large numbers of United Klans of America members would leave and drain the strength of the group.

It is believed by many Bureau critics that as many as six phony "Maosist" groups were set up by the FBI in its COINTELPRO-Neo Left activities. Only two have been definitely identified, and the FBI refuses to comment on the possibility that others were created.

In New Orleans, FBI husband-wife team Jill and Gary Schaffer were paid $10,000 per year for their services, which included the founding of the Red Star Collective. The Schaffers used the Red Star Collective as a base for a wide range of activities, including a trip to China for Jill.

Gary Schaffer used his credentials to visit Paris and attend a meeting between anti-war activists and representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. He later went to Woman's Home during the 71клад revolution because of his dissatisfaction with Oglala Sioux and the U. S. government. He was asked to leave because wounded Knee supporters went to Washington to protest his being an agent.

The Red Star Collective was another national group established by the FBI in Tampa, Florida. Informant Joseph Burton was recruited to use the Collective, because he had attempted to infiltrate the United Electrical Workers. Using FBI money, Burton opened a "dime shop" and became a center for Movement activity in the Tampa Bay area.

FBI Provoked Violence

Psychological warfare is generally considered to be a non-violent activity. Actually, Deputy Attorney General Mound has defined psy-war as one of the "forces of conflict in which the killing of people is not involved." It is true that the COINTELPRO actions were not violent in their own right.

FBI informant Gary Thomas Rowe was a participant in COINTELPRO activities against the Ku Klux Klan. On two separate occasions, he was told by Bureau supervisors to participate in Klan confrontations. The Bureau justified the action by telling Rowe that it was necessary for him to build and maintain his cover within the Klan.

Ku Klux Klan leaders were often told that Klan members were being "alleged to 

April 28, 1976, CounterSpy
and work, the FBI moved swiftly to prevent one of Hoover's greatest fears, the coalition of militant Black organizations. To keep distance between the two groups, the Chicago Field Office suggested that tensions between the Panthers and the Black stone Rangers be further aggravated through a bit of black propaganda. On January 21, 1969, Sullivan authorized the FBI to approach the Chicago Police and two Panthers are involved in a shoot-out. One Panther is killed, the second arrested. Charges are later dropped.

On April 28, 1971, just six weeks after the Media break-in, Edgar Hoover ordered the FBI to terminate COINTEL-PRO for security reasons. In a carefully worded order to the field offices, Hoover made it clear that the FBI was not abandoning the use of psychological warfare tactics; all that was affected by the order was the reporting and supervision system established by Sullivan. In that order, Hoover instructed his agents that:

> "In exceptional instances where it is considered counterintelligence is warranted, recommendations should be submitted to the Bureau under the individual case caption to which it pertains. These recommendations will be considered on an individual basis."

Under these new guidelines, a Special Agent who desired to disrupt the activities of, for example, Women's Strike for Peace or to interrogate the third of a few statements by Joseph Burtin, who claims he was involved with COINTELPRO type disruptions right up to the time he quit the FBI in 1974.

Los Angeles Times reporter Narda Zaccino reported on Sept. 22, 1975, that an FBI official had admitted to her that counterintelligence activities were continuing, and "still have the option of using the techniques and tactics when they so desire."

Kelley did not volunteer any information about "intensive investigations" or any other aspect of domestic counterintelligence. Her testimony covered events prior to her appointment to the committee in 1973, or to probe him with questions on how the over 4.3 million dollars would be spent. The Appropriations Committee责怪Kelley before them for the shortest possible time and said nothing to challenge his statements, just as they did with Hoover when he was Director.

When the first COINTELPRO was established, the threat of domestic communism was a public, hardly the program. Today, the government is touring a new enemy, a new rationale for repression, just as they used the Red Scare of the 1950's. That new threat, of course, is terrorism.

There are many other questions that the American people must face. We would be a naive people if we really believed that the worst of these abuses of power have concluded. Call it war or COINTELPRO, the fact remains that the FBI's war against those labeled political enemies, continues today. Judging from the recent events on the Pine Ridge Reservation, the viciousness that the FBI once displayed against the Pan­thers has now been re-focused on the American Indian Move­ment. Who's next after AIM?

See Eloise Brown's commentary on the Senate Committee's report on COINTELPRO's goal to disrupt the Black Panther Party (page 3).

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Women's Liberation—A Subversive Act?

For the first time, there is documentation that the FBI has watched both liberal and radical women's groups since the beginnings of the women's liberation movement in 1969. According to the report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, J. Edgar Hoover saw a threat of subversion in women demonstrating and organizing around their sexual oppression and struggles for equality.

The FBI began its file labeled, "Women's Liberation Movement," in early 1969 at the request of the New York City FBI office. At that time, according to a memo from the New York office to then Director J. Edgar Hoover, the Women's Liberation Movement was "not an organization as such but rather a cause and philosophy." A "reliable" informant advised that there were no formal headquarters or officers on a local or national basis, and that necessary financial needs were met by the individuals within the separate groups. The memo stated that the FBI's view of the philosophy of the Women's Liberation Movement was complete equality in all facets of the socio-political and economic life of all women.

Although it believed there was no nationwide women's organization, the FBI required its field offices across the country to spy on women. The FBI justified these operations by describing some groups as exhibiting an "affiliation with and/or support for radical groups," and/or "organizations that are under the control of the Mideast Regional Tabernacle Choir."

The activity of the Women's Liberation Movement was "not regarded as a positive thing. I resigned from the FBI in November 1970. I was there because I felt that the spying continues under a different name to keep a running account of the movement and to inform us of the activities of the Women's Liberation Movement."

In a news release the staff of "Women," charge the FBI with "the most outrageous spying on all the public's political movements." They were monitored with "no regard for the rights of individuals," and are considered by the FBI to be "terrorists." The report went to three military intelligence units as well as the FBI headquarters in Washington, D.C.

In earlier testimony, Adams explained why the case was settled: "I was used words like, 'Be a wife, and mother. They wanted equal opportunities that men wanted and report the activities of the Women's Liberation Movement."

The Senate Select Committee hearings reinforce the contention that women were under the control of the Mideast Regional Tabernacle Choir. According to the report of the Senate Select Committee, over a 1½ year period she was available to turn over information on as many as 1,000 people.

In a statement to the Senate Committee, Mary Jo makes a "decision to humanize both parties — but especially, to oppress women."

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A national identification card, as well as 53 other "proposed solutions" to the problems of false identification, illegal immigration, drug smuggling, fugitive, welfare abuse and check fraud are under debate by the Federal Advisory Committee on False Identification (FACFI). The national ID Card proposal lost this year's round mainly because FACFI couldn't find the state or federal authority to do it yet. The "problem" wasn't great enough, and admittedly "public acceptance would be a massive educational job."

A voluntary authority of about 80 men, FACFI is politically homogeneous; controversies rage over practical issues such as cost effectiveness and public tolerance, but there is no debate over civil liberty or constitutional violations. FACFI's chairman is David Mochow, a trial lawyer from the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. His secretary is Emil Schreuder, a high-ranking FBI official. Membership includes representatives from most of the likely government agencies, such as the DEA, Immigration and Naturalization Service, the FBI, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), as well as a couple of unidentified individuals representing the CIA. (See FACFI List)

Representing private interests are the Bureau International Investigative Bureau, American Express Co., Sears Roebuck & Co., and some public spirited groups such as the National Sheriffs' Association, the International Association of Police Chiefs, and Interpol, the international private police force sponsored by the U.S. Treasury Department.

FACFI has met more than a dozen times in the past year to produce guiding packets of proposals. Comments, arguments for and against, actions necessary to implementation, and legal questions are presented for each proposal before a final vote. Some proposals are generally acceptable, others generally rejected, and still others are controversial. The National ID Card proposal, for example, is in this last category. The proposal went something like this:

"This solution proposes that we use all of the technology we currently possess to make one document that is a foolproof verification of identity and only that. The document would contain only information which could be used to verify the personal identity of the bearer. Furthermore, no non-identity information would be maintained in any files.

"The card could be issued by the state or federal government or by some independent agency. One interesting suggestion is to use the U.S. Postal Service, with its universally available offices, relative independence from law enforcement, community acceptance, and strict regulation under federal law, as the issuing agency for the national identity document."

"The major technical problem in such a scheme would appear to be the verification of identity of an applicant for such a secure document. It is proposed that the standards for source documents for the National ID Card, the same as for a U.S. passport (which requires data on the bearer's personal sentiments). The card would require renewal after a maximum of five years. The fees charged for original application and renewal should cover the costs involved."

"Application for such a card is seen as purely voluntary; most people would probably get the card as an aid to checking. An insurance program could be set up to indemnify fraud victims resulting when a card was used and properly recorded on the check or other instrument; this would provide a positive incentive to use the card, rather than a lesser security. The card could be used by the same group. Further incentives to obtain the card would be set up if the Federal government would accept only the card for verification of identity in applying for privileges, benefits, or government employment."

"Actions required: Draft the appropriate Federal or Model State Legislation."

The national ID Card procedure is common to many police states, most notably, the Republic of South Africa, where black citizens must obey "pass laws" by showing sophisticated identity cards to police wherever they go. The card must be carried at all times; it is imprinted with the bearer's personal background data and photograph. Riots and demonstrations proving these laws have continued over the years in South Africa. In South Vietnam, under the Thieu regime, ID cards were used under the CIA's assassination operation, the "Phoenix Program."

All the proposals that FACFI did recommend were steps in the direction of national ID cards. They have also recommended they be re-chartered for another year to guarantee that the push for national ID cards proceeds.

The Alien ID-Card will be complete with photographs, fingerprints and "encrypted personal information" which could technically carry the bearer's entire criminal history, family background, political sentiments, as well as identity data. In about a year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture will begin using the same ID cards, for food stamp users. The proposal for self-identification for welfare users suggests "that official identity documents be required for all family members at the time of welfare applications."

State driver's licenses, acknowledged to be today's most significant ID card, would now include a photograph and be cross-indexed at all states. Individuals would no longer be able to cat-and-check with several states' cards in one license. FACFI members insist on locking up false identity officers were merely warnings of the release of an individual on bail or parole, long enough to enable the authorities to ascertain whether or not the arrested person is using a false ID, or is a fugitive. This proposal, of course, is potentially unconstitutional.

The proposal that got the most laughs was one to use television and radio to assist in apprehension of fugitives. It involved getting the police together with TV producers and familiarizing them with "police shots" of real cops talking about false identification and describing fugitives. Some members commented, "This has already been tried on a program called "Your FBI" and failed. Others thought it would be dangerous to encourage citizens to become amateur detectives."

Other favorable proposals were: a national clearinghouse for false ID information; closing access to vital statistics records; stricter ID standards for social security recipients; and an international conference on false identification to begin international standardization of identity!

"Their object is clearly not to tackle major crimes—certainly not organized crime or white-collar crime—but to attack poor people, undocumented workers, welfare recipients, social security beneficiaries and food stamp users. Perhaps the forces of "law and order" represented in FACFI hope that they can play on fear to gain public acceptance of one of the greatest tools of government oppression—a national ID card."

Check the Federal Register for the next FACFI meeting. The public is invited.

MEMBERSHIP

FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FALSE IDENTIFICATION—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Chairman
Mr. David J. Mochow
Department of Justice

Co-Chairmen
Mr. Douglas H. Westbrook
Mr. Emil L. Schroeder
Department of Justice

Secretary
Mr. Robert G. Laursen
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Jack W. Woodard
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Joseph F. Lefcourt
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. John H. Crandall
General Services Administration

Mr. Andrew J. Webber
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Department of Justice
Backlash to Indian Sovereignty

A white backlash against Indian claims to sovereignty has been organized into a 12 state coalition to promote the interests of wealthy agribusinessmen, ranchers and commercial fishermen living on or near Indian reservations in the west and mid-west. Calling itself the Interstate Congress on Civil Rights and Responsibilities, the group of right-wingers—all law order Indians who have fought the Congress, whose members have accumulated huge fortunes by appropriating and exploiting Indian lands and resources. Rather than leave Indian country the Indian custom would dictate to disdain effects within its borders! Congress members are mustering their forces and fortunes to rob Indian people of the last remains of sovereignty, their land base and legal rights under treaty.

The issue: A Frenchman in America does not have the same rights as he would in France. An American in Canada does not have the same rights as he would in the United States. Why should not Indian reservations be enlarged by boundary changes, by annexations, and to self-government are subject to the laws and responsibilities of that non-tribal government.

"The purpose of the organization is to destroy Indian reservations," according to a South Dakota Indian Legal Services attorney, who has fought the local Civil Liberties for South Dako­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­tans, Inc. in two different jurisdictional cases. "They just feel that Indian reservations are no good, no help to anyone, not even the Indians."

While reservations are not officially opposed, Congress national chairman Jack Freeman of Faith, S.D., shrewdly upholds the course of termination, whereby a tribe loses its federal treaty rights and all rights to the land, sources, and to self-government in these areas.

"We believe four congressmen should think in terms of termination — and a lot of Indians are beginning to believe this because it will be both of economic and social benefit — not immediately but maybe 10 or 15 years in the future." Congressmen have assembled a "substantial legal battery," according to Freeman and "plan to institute suits on a grand scale to extinguish the aboriginal title and extinguish the rights of the Black Hills for any amount of money. Not only do the chiefs disdain the courts, but the small amount of money that has been paid to the Indians since 1877 is far less than is owed.

The Lakota Nation refuses to sell the sacred Black Hills for any amount of money. Not only do the chiefs disdain the courts, but the small amount of money that has been paid to the Indians since 1877 is far less than is owed. The U.S. Government gives us half of the value of the Black Hills.

The strength of the Indian liberties is yet to be seen. Their demand for "state sovereignty" has demonstrated how the Black Hills, South Dakota Attorney General Wright Volker, who attended the founding conference of the Interstate Congress on Civil Rights and Responsibilities, South Dakota Attorney General John Kahlom, who more than once has tried illegally to move on the Pine Ridge reservation. The federal government takes two steps back for every step forward in treaty negotiations with traditional Indian leaders. Yet neither silent nor strong-arm opposition has sufficed to forestall the defeat of traditional Indian people, whose identity and sovereignty are tied to the land. Legal battles to se­cure their land rights, water rights, fishing rights, mineral rights and human rights by treaty and law are being waged day after day in the courts.

Under the new tribal government of the Black Hills Treaty Council (TIP), a Colorado attorney warned: 'They're really organized up there in Washington; they're obviously trying to abridge treaty rights. The strength of the Indian liberties is yet to be seen. Their demand for "state sovereignty" has demonstrated how the Black Hills, South Dakota Attorney General Wright Volker, who attended the founding conference of the Interstate Congress on Civil Rights and Responsibilities, South Dakota Attorney General John Kahlom, who more than once has tried illegally to move on the Pine Ridge reservation. The federal government takes two steps back for every step forward in treaty negotiations with traditional Indian leaders. Yet neither silent nor strong-arm opposition has sufficed to forestall the defeat of traditional Indian people, whose identity and sovereignty are tied to the land. Legal battles to se­cure their land rights, water rights, fishing rights, mineral rights and human rights by treaty and law are beingaged day after day in the courts.

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More CIA in Africa

In an informative article on April 2, 1976, Liberation, in Paris, published the names of the current CIA operations in Africa. The article analyses the role of the CIA in Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Zaire, the Ivory Coast and Senegal with an examination of the methodology the CIA used in psychological manipulation of events through its agents in African governments and the media. Listed were:

- Algeria
  - Edward R. M. Kane, Chief of Station
  - Richard R. Haythorn

- Cameroon
  - Jeff Corydon
  - Montgomery Rogen
  - Central African Republic
  - James Dudley Haase
  - Martin J. Bergin, Jr.

- Dahomey
  - Michael Berger

- Cameroun
  - Edward R. M. Kane
  - Richard W. Stanley

- Congo (Kinshasa)
  - Terrance Kaufler
  - Gerald G. Lindsay

- Côte d'Ivoire
  - John C. Beam, (former Chief of Station in Burntwood)
  - Lyle A. Dermer
  - Ronald J. Gagat
  - Gilbert D. Giba
  - Michael B. Grady
  - Edward Dushcart

- Ethiopia
  - David E. Zimmerman, Chief of Station
  - Richard E. Piers
  - Alphonse Capelli

- Nigeria
  - David E. Zimmerman, Chief of Station
  - Richard E. Piers
  - Edward Dushcart

- Senegal
  - Charles A. Jones

- Somalia
  - Somaliland
  - Peter W. Comar
  - Martin R. McFarland
  - Raymond Strahm
  - Paul A. Pena
  - Earl T. Eason

- Sudan
  - Ralph T. Brown
  - William T. Catchton

- Tanzania
  - Sheldon D. Scharf

- Chad
  - Philip H. Ringsted, Chief of Station

CIA in Zaire

The CIA has grown its relations with Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire in order to establish a strong base in Kinshasa from which to coordinate other CIA operations in the Sub-Saharan area. In the sixties, the CIA was instrumental in placing Mobutu's regime in power. Zaire was a strong base for the CIA during the war in Angola.

In our Winter 1976 issue we listed the names of six CIA personnel in Kinshasa that Philip Agee, acting in solidarity with African people's struggles for self-determination, released to the MPLA last January.

The Black Panther Intercommunal News Service, on March 13 and 27, revealed how the CIA station in Kinshasa expanded during the period of the CIA's support for the FNLA and UNITA in Angola. The Panthers exposed more CIA personnel acting in Zaire, mainly those in the telecommunications staff.

Peter W. Conner
Wilfred Gagnon
William Harner
Richard J. Harrison
Martin D. McFarlan
David W. Martin
Thomas T. Whitten
Nancy Bus
Vicki Vigil

*cut with telecommunications staff, but CIA.

Chief of Station

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  - James Dudley Haase
  - Martin J. Bergin, Jr.

- Dahomey
  - Michael Berger

- Cameroun
  - Edward R. M. Kane
  - Richard W. Stanley

- Congo (Kinshasa)
  - Terrance Kaufler
  - Gerald G. Lindsay

- Côte d'Ivoire
  - John C. Beam, (former Chief of Station in Burntwood)
  - Lyle A. Dermer
  - Ronald J. Gagat
  - Gilbert D. Giba
  - Michael B. Grady
  - Edward Dushcart

- Ethiopia
  - David E. Zimmerman, Chief of Station
  - Richard E. Piers
  - Alphonse Capelli

- Nigeria
  - David E. Zimmerman, Chief of Station
  - Richard E. Piers
  - Edward Dushcart

- Senegal
  - Charles A. Jones

- Somalia
  - Somaliland
  - Peter W. Comar
  - Martin R. McFarland
  - Raymond Strahm
  - Paul A. Pena
  - Earl T. Eason

- Sudan
  - Ralph T. Brown
  - William T. Catchton

- Tanzania
  - Sheldon D. Scharf

- Chad
  - Philip H. Ringsted, Chief of Station

CIA in Zaire

The CIA has grown its relations with Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire in order to establish a strong base in Kinshasa from which to coordinate other CIA operations in the Sub-Saharan area. In the sixties, the CIA was instrumental in placing Mobutu's regime in power. Zaire was a strong base for the CIA during the war in Angola.

In our Winter 1976 issue we listed the names of six CIA personnel in Kinshasa that Philip Agee, acting in solidarity with African people's struggles for self-determination, released to the MPLA last January.

The Black Panther Intercommunal News Service, on March 13 and 27, revealed how the CIA station in Kinshasa expanded during the period of the CIA's support for the FNLA and UNITA in Angola. The Panthers exposed more CIA personnel acting in Zaire, mainly those in the telecommunications staff.

Peter W. Conner
Wilfred Gagnon
William Harner
Richard J. Harrison
Martin D. McFarlan
David W. Martin
Thomas T. Whitten
Nancy Bus
Vicki Vigil

*cut with telecommunications staff, but CIA.

Chief of Station
Mercenaries Prepare to Invade Portugal

Carl Michael and Julie Brooks

The 10,000-man "Army for the Liberation of Portugal" (ELP), coming of right-wing mercenaries from around the world, is prepared to invade Portugal from its base in southern Spain, if the future Portuguese government does not appease Western interests.

ELP is the military arm of General Antonio de Spinola's Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Portugal (MDLP). ELP's objective is "to liberate Portugal from Marrakesh through the use of political assassination, sabotage, and psychological warfare."

The MDLP was formed after Spinola's attempt to remove the Armed Forces Movement in power in Portugal in September 28, 1974. On that day, Spinola gave the cue for the non-Salazarist right wing to come out of hiding. The rally was announced as the "silent majority" to show its support for Spinola. In the course of time, however, it became clear that the proponents of a return to Salazarism were using the rally as a cover to precipitate an armed putsch.

Information received by the security service of the armed forces indicated that arms were being stockpiled in Lisbon, ready to be distributed to defendants, and that groups of agitators intended to exploit the rally and foment an atmosphere of chaos and terror, thus giving the president of the republic a pretext for declaring a state of emergency and assuming total power. Despite this information, the army apparently made no move, and Spinola's attempted coup faded.

The leadership of ELP-MDLP is fairly well known. The MDLP is directed by its secretary-general, Manuel Vinhas, the owner of a large Angola beer company. He is known for his close ties with the SNLA, a militant organization in Zaire, and with Spinola, whose Portuguese authorities issued a warrant for the arrest of Vinhas when he visited Spinola in Portugal just before September 28, 1974.

ELP is not limited to a collection of right-wing officers in the former colonial army. ELP recruits from a wide range of anti-communist tendencieS, ELP successfully ousted him later. He was replaced by a right-wing general who took over law enforcement tasks in the north. ELP's stronghold in Portugal was founded in September 28, 1974.

ELP is formed by a collection of right-wing officers in a former colonial police force.

Setting aside the preceding week, ELP was revealed in March 1975 when Col. Corvacho, chief of staff of the military region of northern Portugal, gave a press conference to announce the arrest of 13 ELP leaders, including names "Castor" and "Morgan" as being two ELP leaders, and added that ELP possessed two pirate radio stations in Spain near the Portuguese border. At this time, no one had connected Spinola's MDLP to its military branch, ELP.

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ELP is not limited to a collection of right-wing officers in the former colonial army. ELP recruits from a wide range of anti-communist sources which include Portuguese immigrants and Portuguese-Americans in the United States, Israelis, Brazilians, Cuban refugees, white Angolan refugees, and former agents of Dictator Salazar's secret police PIDE.

According to Politique Hebdo, a CIA program to recruit Portuguese immigrants, went on in the Portuguese communities of Massachusetts, and particularly, New Bedford. The head of this program is said to be Albert Edward L. Dailey, who was born in the Azores, and who was the D.A. active in the Chapaaquidk district involving Senator Edward Kennedy. The Portuguese-American radio station in the U.S. which heavily editorialized against the communist "totalitarianism" developing in Portugal, is the one that Spinola stopped during his visits to Lusanne in Switzerland. Bulhosa also lent financial help before April 25, 1974 to Mario Soares, the head of the moderate Portuguese Socialist Party, which recently won the largest victory (35%) in the Portuguese elections.

Bulhosa is a friend of a secret agent journalist from France, named Dominique de Roux. Bulhosa, a professor, works with Sonap, a Portuguese association, which has transported more than 150 "anti-communist volunteers" from Brazil to ELP bases in Spain. In Israel, the Mapam party's European representative, Ely Ben Gal, has been recruiting "commandos" to be sent to Portugal, and approximately 100 "anti-Castro" Cubans have also arrived in Portugal.

By the end of last summer, 40 some immigrants had been recruited, trained, and sent to Portugal to execute "subversive actions." An earlier edition of Politique Hebdo magazine revealed that the campaign of the New Bedford Portuguese Timer and the Newark Latin Americans against the escalation of communist totalitarianism in Portugal, was coordinated with an effort by Rep. Ronald Sarasin (R. Conn) to organize a demonstration in front of the White House and a letter campaign to demand that the U.S. publicly condemn the Portuguese regime.

In Canada, the Journal Portugais engaged in a similar campaign.

The leadership of ELP-MDLP is fairly well known. The 25 officers officially implicated in the military coup of March 11, 1975 and the 15 officers that fled with Spinola comprise most of the leadership. ELP is directed by its...
Seven people were killed in the intensified violence that has plagued the Portuguese Left since last summer.

There have been numerous reports of ELP bombings in Portugal and the Azores. On April 22, 1976, two Cubans were killed and four Portuguese citizens were seriously injured when a bomb exploded in the Cuban Embassy in Lisbon. That bombing was associated with other pre-election violence that killed and four Portuguese citizens were; seriously injured when a bomb exploded in the Cuban Embassy in Lisbon. That bombing was associated with other pre-election violence that 11, 1975 ELP directed approximately 800 armed men. In

ELP owns an airplane which has been used to drop phosphorous bombs over Portugal causing numerous forest fires.

ELP won a major policy dispute over Portugal in the administration, resulting in the dismissal of a CI&A covert operation, involving "100 agents\). was under the leadership of the CIA's own "Warriors\" in Spain, a fanatical Catholic right-wing group with connections to SEIS.

"Seven people were killed in the intensified violence that has plagued the Portuguese Left since last summer."

of the activities of ELP would be impossible within Portugal. The Spanish government and important financial institutions, most notably the Banco de Bilbao, the Bank of Spain, and the National Bank of Spain, are supportive of the Spanish government and the ELP-MDLP. The ELP-MDLP is a right-wing terrorist organization that has been active in Portugal since the 1970s. The organization is known for its involvement in bombings and assassinations, and has been accused of being supported by foreign states, including France and the United States. The ELP-MDLP bases are distributed according to their objectives. As one member said, "For the North, there's no problem. In the South, it's already over. But Lisbon... Lisbon will be a major city. We have to do away with those (communists) who have sold Portugal to imperialism." Therefore, ELP-MDLP has concentrated most of its strength on the Spanish border, the central and southern regions of Portugal, and on bases in Salvator de los Pozos, Verin, Ayamonte, Tuy, and Salamanca.

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Corporations Support ELP

Of course, these two Covia companies are tied financially to Banko de Bilbao, such that all known fascist leaders are supported by the Spanish government. The Spanish government and the ELP-MDLP are closely tied. Spanish investment with ELP-MDLP reflects in many ways that ELP-MDLP owns an airplane which has been used to drop phosphorous bombs over Portugal causing numerous forest fires. Also bought through Sanchez Covia's companies. The two radio stations, mentioned earlier, were bought through the Spanish Society for Radio Diffusion (SYCRD), which belongs to the family of the ELP. ELP-MDLP also owns an airplane, an AT-6, number 985-6, which has been used to drop phosphorous bombs over Portugal causing numerous forest fires to ruin that year's turiferous crop.

American Tactical Options

Spinola's Army M/59

Spinola's Army M/59, a former Portuguese lieutenant, left for France in 1975. He spoke at Salvator de los Pozos, Verin, Ayamonte, Tuy, and Salamanca.

"Seven people were killed in the intensified violence that has plagued the Portuguese Left since last summer."
If of Ambassador Stuart Nash Scott. Hartington included a New York Times article (Oct. 21, 1974), quoting Brigadier General Carruthers as saying that the CIA was a great problem for the Portuguese leadership and an Associated Press story alleging that the CIA agents "spied on Portuguese affairs." The examination of Carlucci's team demonstrates that the Kiessinger has destabilization plans drawn up. Chief of Station for the CIA in Lisbon is John S. Morgan who served in 1969 (1969-1975) and 1971. Morgan was expelled from Switzerland for his world-wide activities to gain support for MDLP. Swiss authorities had permitted him to stay so long as he ceased the campaign for support. After Spiliona publicly stated that he had been in Dusseldorf in April trying to buy arms for the MDLP-ELP attempt to seize power, the Swiss officials began an investigation and discovered that Spiliona was deeply tied to the MDLP-ELP plots. Spiliona has spent much of his time, since his second coup attempt failed in March of 1975, campaigning for more support for his attempted coups.

For now, the MDLP-ELP supporters in the and in the big western corporations have chosen to exercise their interests through the electoral system in Portugal, but the MDLP-ELP is still financially steady, ideologically well-motivated, trained, and waiting. If the Portuguese and European right and American foreign policy makers are pleased with the coalition of moderate/conservative parties reinvesting it as the new Portuguese governing party, MDLP-ELP will be on reserve. If, however, the developing regime backfires economically or politically, that coordination clearly take action.

In Brazil (1960-1968) and Uruguay (1970-1973), the CIA's Portuguese CDS and Manuel Allegre of the Portuguese Socialist Party together. From there he traveled with Carlucci's old restaurant. Spinola flew to Bonn to meet with Herr F.J., followed by the Portuguese government. MDLP-ELP will be on reserve. If the Portuguese and European right and American foreign policy makers are pleased with the coalition of moderate/conservative parties reinvesting it as the new Portuguese governing party, MDLP-ELP will be on reserve. If the Portuguese and European right and American foreign policy makers are pleased with the coalition of moderate/conservative parties reinvesting it as the new Portuguese governing party, MDLP-ELP will be on reserve. If the Portuguese and European right and American foreign policy makers are pleased with the coalition of moderate/conservative parties reinvesting it as the new Portuguese governing party, MDLP-ELP will be on reserve. If the Portuguese and European right and American foreign policy makers are pleased with the coalition of moderate/conservative parties reinvesting it as the new Portuguese governing party, MDLP-ELP will be on reserve.

ITC provided a right-wing commando unit with electronic listening devices. In Brazil (1960-1968) and Uruguay (1970-1973), the CIA's Portuguese CDS and Manuel Allegre of the Portuguese Socialist Party together. From there he traveled with Carlucci's old restaurant. Spinola flew to Bonn to meet with Herr F.J., followed by the Portuguese government. MDLP-ELP will be on reserve. If the Portuguese and European right and American foreign policy makers are pleased with the coalition of moderate/conservative parties reinvesting it as the new Portuguese governing party, MDLP-ELP will be on reserve. If the Portuguese and European right and American foreign policy makers are pleased with the coalition of moderate/conservative parties reinvesting it as the new Portuguese governing party, MDLP-ELP will be on reserve. If the Portuguese and European right and American foreign policy makers are pleased with the coalition of moderate/conservative parties reinvesting it as the new Portuguese governing party, MDLP-ELP will be on reserve.
Apartheid's Corporate Covert Action
South African Intelligence & U.S. Corporation Oust Britain's Liberal Leaders

Winelow Peck
Has that persistent foe of South African apartheid, Great Britain's Liberal party, been sabotaged by apartheid's powerful friends and aided and abetted by its own liberal leaders? Were Anglo-American covert actions prompted by a too-long suppressed anxiety with English liberals, or to cover up corporate emnity with English liberals, or to cover up corporate malfeasance? Were Anglo-American covert actions prompted by a too-long suppressed anxiety with English liberals, or to cover up corporate malfeasance? Were Anglo-American covert actions prompted by a too-long suppressed anxiety with English liberals, or to cover up corporate malfeasance? Were Anglo-American covert actions prompted by a too-long suppressed anxiety with English liberals, or to cover up corporate malfeasance? Were Anglo-American covert actions prompted by a too-long suppressed anxiety with English liberals, or to cover up corporate malfeasance?

The white rulers of South Africa have strong hatred for England's liberals. While the British Conservative and Labour parties tend to ignore the business interests of South Africa with British interests, the liberals have consistently voiced animosity toward the apartheid system. South Africa's media have made the liberals the stock "devil" for all British action against South African interests. When liberals in Parliament stand against British association with South Africa, or when Young Liberals organize anti-apartheid demonstrations, South Africa's white leaders sink into paralisis. To apartheid's leadership, liberals and their influence are the source of all South Africa's problems in Britain. When former Prime Minister Harold Wilson defied the CIA's request to return to South Africa on a visit to the country, the British government angrily asked that he be refused entry into the country. When Wilson returned, research student Peter Hain, 26, was arrested for the robbery of a bank in London. The CIA had helped BOSS switch from an exclusive internal security focus to worldwide operations against the enemies of apartheid. The CIA also believed to have broken into homes and offices of anti-apartheid leaders in London and the continent, though after Harold Wilson's defense of Thorpe in Parliament, the chief of BOSS went before television cameras in Port CPSA denying BOSS involvement in the plot against the liberals.

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One of the women in the film was the mistress of a cabinet minister. When former Prime Minister Harold Wilson defied the CIA's request to return to South Africa on a visit to the country, the British government angrily asked that he be refused entry into the country. When Wilson returned, research student Peter Hain, 26, was arrested for the robbery of a bank in London. The CIA had helped BOSS switch from an exclusive internal security focus to worldwide operations against the enemies of apartheid. The CIA also believed to have broken into homes and offices of anti-apartheid leaders in London and the continent, though after Harold Wilson's defense of Thorpe in Parliament, the chief of BOSS went before television cameras in Port CPSA denying BOSS involvement in the plot against the liberals. The CIA also believed to have broken into homes and offices of anti-apartheid leaders in London and the continent, though after Harold Wilson's defense of Thorpe in Parliament, the chief of BOSS went before television cameras in Port CPSA denying BOSS involvement in the plot against the liberals.

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readers dismiss doubts. Blackmail attempts, mercenary armies, mass assassination, and terrorism now both the look-alike and Hain's wife have disappeared. A mysterious man named Kamil who had documents he appeared. Kamil was visible to passersby until he disappeared.

Liberals in Parliament. In that speech, just before his retirement from politics, he said, "A country cannot develop its full economic potential if it does not make the best use of its labor force," This is the key to his opposition to apartheid and his great vision for South Africa.

Wyatt, the porn broker, testified that he had been paid between 1953 and 1956 bribes. Two people sympathetic to the anti-apartheid drive contacted Wyatt while he was still in South Africa. Wyatt, who had heard no further word about Kamil at this time, other than that he and Anglo American have worked out a deal and that he is in their good graces again.

The Winter of Our Discontent

While the investigations are currently in progress in London. It is the history of a Mr. Gordon Winter who is providing the main background for the recent events. Gordon Winter is a British journalist who circulated the stories accusing the Liberal Party of corruption.

Gordon Winter had been involved in the South African underworld as an informer while working for South African newspapers. He spent time in South Africa and returns to London in 1970 by former chairman of FWF Brian Crozier. Crozier is a well-known British writer of right-wing viewpoints.

Prepared in 1968 for then-CIA director Richard Helms explaining the history of FWF. Later in the Washington Post and the Herald Tribune, Bernard D. Nussler confirmed Time's story, along with the denials by the principals involved of their CIA connections. The classified CIA report reads...

Forum World Features, Ltd. (FWF) is an international news service located in London and incorporated in Delaware whose overt aim is to provide on a commercial basis a comprehensive weekly service covering international affairs, economics, science and medicine, book reviews and other subjects of a general nature. In its first two years FWF has provided a steady stream of news and features to a varied audience worldwide. It is safe and prosperous.

Bernard D. Nussler confirmed Time's story, along with the denials by the principals involved of their CIA connections. The classified CIA report reads...
BOSS falls under the department of Balthazar Johannes (Joh) Vorster, who became Prime Minister on September 13, 1978. Vorster was a commandant in the pro-Apartheid Orange Free State Police (OFS) and later the director of a governmental organization which sought the establishment of an authoritarian state with centralized control over the "whites" and independence from private enterprises and the breaking of connections to Britain.

BOSS does not just target Africans but anti-apartheid groups, nationalist groups and local and international supporters and sympathizers. The scope of their surveillance is determined by Van den Bergh. Van den Bergh has not adopted the traditional police attitude of standing aloof from politics. He has appeared on many political platforms lecturing on the dangers of communism, and stated that "certain student organizations, newspaper reporters, churchmen and other intellectuals are under "communist influence" and that liberals helped communism by "icky sentimentalism."

BOSS is somewhat controlled by the State Security Council of Ministers. But the Council is ineffective. For instance, when originally formed BOSS and the other services were "independent"; threats as discovered by BOSS were to be followed up by the Security Police. Now BOSS controls all departments and other bodies in regard thereto; and (2) to perform such other functions and responsibilities as may be determined from time to time.

In many ways, van den Bergh's powers are greater than those of the Prime Minister, since he is not answerable to Parliament or even the Cabinet, but only to the Prime Minister—a close personal friend with whom he was interned during the war as a suspected member of the Oberschwaben. Most observers believe only Anglo-American Cooperation's Oppenheimer has more power in South Africa.


counterSpy, Spring 1976

One security man in the foyer of the hotel rose lazily from a seat and went to call on friends in Johannesburg. When I asked to use the telephone, they took me to a room where the instrument was double walled and in the event of a fire the glass can be broken without putting down the phone. They protested to me not to avail and BOSS began its rule of South Africa. 

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the evening and when he returned he found his room had been entered and his papers taken. In 1973, the anonymous Club of Ten surfaced in London taking expensive advertisements in the British press in defense of white southern Africa. Investigators found extraordinary secrecy and a good deal of circumstantial evidence pointing to the South African government. The offices of the Anti-Apartheid Movement and of the South African government were burglarized in what many suspect was related to the greatest threat to South Africa . . . the Anti-Apartheid Movement . . . had its headquarters in London."

"In April, 1968, just before the creation of BOSS, van den Bergh and his agent, W. van Bevern, the former Prime Minister's solicitor, were approached by the security branch to undertake the students were approached by the security branch to undertake intelligence work on university students. "Their first CIA appointment was to Damascus in Syria in November 1955 as a "consular officer. "There he was joined by Howard "Rocky" Stone, who was described by the Reagan administration as the CIA's "number one expert on covert operations." On August 13, 1967, Stone, Jeton and a Colonel Robert W. Malloy were given 24 hours to leave Syria. They were accused of attempting army coup. This coup followed an election purge."

After this Jeton was involved in many "cowboy" operations of the CIA. In November 1958, Jeton was posted as a vice consul to Dakar, where he worked with George McMurtrie Godley, later an assistant Secretary of State and close collaborator of the CIA in his secret war in Laos. Godley was rejected by the Senate in his nomination to the post of Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs but is currently Ambassador in war-time Lebanon.

After a 16-month period in Washington, Jeton was posted to Kinshasa in the Congo in 1965 as a political officer in the Embassy. Godley was also in Kinshasa, then called Leopoldville. This was during the Congo power struggle when President Mobutu Tshombe, influenced by the CIA, hired mercenaries, mostly South Africans including some of those involved in the CIA's secret war in Angola."

After leaving Kinshasa in June 1968, Jeton served as police, civil affairs officer in Tombouctou, before taking up his post in Poutaria in October 1971. Jeton's appointment to Pretoria at this time is an indication of the CIA's interest in working with BOSS against liberation movements. This is Jeton's specialty. He has recently been seen in Paris, which is reported to be the centre of CIA operations against the whole of Africa.

Jeton's deputy was Jarred Richardson, who graduated from Oxford University and joined the CIA in March 1966. After an appointment to Addis Ababa he was appointed economic and commercial officer in Poutaria in May 1972. More recently he was posted to Paris where he has been seen in the company of leaders of the CIA-backed armies fighting in Angola.

The number two man now is believed to be Ben Prysto. He is a third secretary in the Pretoria Embassy and came there in July 1975 from Nairobi. Head of communications for the CIA in South Africa is reported to be Armand A. Homsy at Stellenbosch University, to whom 11 students at South African universities were approached by the security branch to undertake activities that could be damaging to South Africa's interests.

The CIA Connection

Most observers believe that Jeton could not have made such dramatic headway at international level in 1969 without help from the CIA. The newspaper clipping and some other information seems to indicate that the relations between the two agencies are very important. The newspaper clipping and some other information seems to indicate that the relations between the two agencies are very important. Information should be obtained from a woman who worked in channel money and certain types of logistical supplies through the companies to the CIA's operations against African liberation forces.

The April 4, 1976, the Nationalist Party government introduced new legislation to require the right wing that, while Prime Minister Vorster maintained his highly secret and his close has followed Oppenheimer's suggestions to ingratiate himself with foreign banks and political and according to a report in "The Rand Daily Mail." The report mentioned that although his government continues to maintain that there were no "first ten" in Pretoria. He was previously in Nairobi and Luxus. His presiding over a cabinet meeting, Vorster was able to keep the public informed about the South African government was quick to point out that the CIA had not had any such order. They raised the possibility that the article was propaganda planted by the CIA as an indirect way to influence the U.S. policy in this case. The author refused to discuss the article without the approval of his superiors at CIA headquarters. He did, however, say the article, "was not intended to please White South Africans."

Nixon/Kissinger Doctrine

The relationship of the CIA and BOSS consistently reflects the overall policy changes in U.S. relations with South Africa. BOSS was created shortly after Henry Kissinger issued National Security Study Memorandum 39 directing an interdepartmental staff to make a "comprehensive review of U.S. policy toward Southern Africa (including CIA) and Tanzania."

Kissinger had taken the helm of the Western political and economic system at a time of significant change in the role of the U.S. government as the ultimate power and protector of the global corporate imperialism. He realized that for the system to be maintained against any erosion — especially revolution. Any challenges — a series of sub-imperial centers had to be created to serve as major partners to sustain regional political and economic "stability." Otherwise, the necessity for American monopolies, such as Anglo-American, to maintain control over the resources and markets in these regions would be undermined.

The first public announcement of the Nixon/Kissinger Doctrine — as the strategy of sub-imperialism has become known — came in President Nixon's "Statement of the World's"
address on February 19, 1970. The Doctrine was initially only applied to Indochina and was known as "Vietnamization" and was designed not to bring peace but to prolong the war. Ambassador E. D. Bunker, who was directing the war at the time, referred to the policy change as needed to "change the color of the corpses." After the dramatic defeat of U.S. policy in Indochina, the U.S. could no longer play the role of international policeman.

As with Indochina, Kissinger could not ignore the global significance of Africa when formulating his global policy. With the closing of the Suez Canal following the 1967 Middle East War and the increase of Soviet naval activities in the Indian Ocean, South Africa was of strategic importance to control the Cape trade route. The U.S. also needed to use overflight and landing facilities in or near Africa for military aircraft heading to and from Indochina and later the Middle East. And the considerable investment and balance of trade advantages to both Britain and the U.S. in South Africa needed to be protected. South Africa is even more strategic to U.S. policy because of its status as the major supplier in the capitalist world of gold—controlled by the Anglo-American Corporation—and in its importance of guaranteeing the useful operation of the two-tier gold price system.

To develop this policy Kissinger's NSC staff composed of representatives of the NSC, Treasury, Commerce, the Joint Chiefs, AID, and NASA, responded to the NSMB-39 memo and prepared their report. The study indicates that the U.S. had five policy objectives in southern Africa:

1) The likelihood of direct U.S. involvement in the conflicts there had to be minimized.
2) The Soviet Union and China were to be prevented from exploiting the racial situation there to gain political influence among African governments and liberation movements.
3) The U.S. would have to encourage the colonial and settler regimes to moderate their racial and colonial policies.
4) The U.S. would have to encourage South Africa to give up its hold over Namibia.
5) American economic, scientific, and strategic interests and opportunities in the area had to be protected.

The study acknowledged that these objectives were in many instances conflicting and irreconcilable. Thus, the Nixon-Kissinger Doctrine was a compromise from the beginning. If the U.S. remained close to the colonial and settler regimes in southern Africa, this would be in the long run against U.S. American relations with the rest of Africa and the Third World.

For the next seven years of the Nixon/Kissinger Doctrine the U.S. strengthened existing bilateral military and intelligence systems of several sub-imperial clients such as Brazil in Latin America and Iran in the Middle East. One aspect of this strategy was the formalization of a new "Blacklist" of any country the U.S. wanted to close its doors to. This list included the Nordic countries, the U.S.S.R., China, France, and others. The list was intended to discourage arms sales to these countries, but in practice it had little effect.

In October 1974, in Exquor, Ted Taylor revealed that another aspect of the Kissinger document, a National Security Council Decision Memorandum (NSDM) of 1970 that said that "the whites are here to stay—and the only way constructive change can come about is through them." This policy was to be operating through the early seventies including the period of the CIA's secret war of assistance to South African invasion of Angola.

In late April, 1976 Kissinger made his historic tour of Africa renewing earlier U.S. attitudes. Kissinger pledged support for the black nations in their struggle to liberate Zimbabwe from the " Rhodesian" settler regime of Ian Smith and encouraged South Africa to give up its hold over Namibia. Simultaneously South Africa concluded a new series of agreements with Israel. In the State Department both of these moves have been interpreted as representing a widening gap in the association of the U.S. to the apartheid government. Some State Department personnel are referring to the South African-Israeli relationship as the development of a "5th World," composed of the most right-wing states of the capitalist imperialist system. Some openly fear that South Africa and other dictatorships may move independent of U.S. hegemony in world affairs.

In such a changing political atmosphere it is difficult to predict the actions of the policy instruments of either the U.S. or South Africa. But it is altogether possible that BOSS may increase its unilateral actions independent of CIA assistance, encouragement or monitoring. It is altogether possible that BOSS's unilateral actions, or those of the private security arms of corporations like Anglo American, may conduct operations of which the CIA would disapprove.

Until investigations in London are completed we do not know conclusively that BOSS was behind the attempt to de-stabilize the Liberal Party. We do not know if the CIA approved or did not approve any of the alleged operations. We do not know if the rule of the Anglo-American Corporation in these events or the years of bribes which have been alleged by former Anglo-American employees and members of the anti-apartheid movement. What we do know is that all of these events occur within the economic, political, and class destinies of Britain, South Africa and the U.S.

In such a volatile atmosphere bizarre intrigue of destabilizing political parties, bribery of high government officials, mystery groups with secret police and CIA connections, and crimes of every proportion are becoming the rule, rather than the exception of international relations. In such an atmosphere it may become increasingly difficult to determine what force has more influence over events. We do not know who is really in charge.

Jeremy Thorpe resigned on May 11. 1976 as Leader of the Liberal Party. It was going to press.

FOOTNOTES

1. Taylor had put two-way mirrors in the apartment of a London society man named Stephen Ward. Ward was eventually cleared of any wrongdoing by the Duke of Kent. However, he was convicted by a jury ofsix men and two women of aiding and abetting in the conspiracy to sell confidential information about the 1963-64 sex scandal of whom the Duke was a key figure. The trial took place in November 1964 and was reported to be one of the most expensive and widely publicized trials in British history.

2. The Kissinger Doctrine was a compromise from the beginning. If the U.S. remained close to the colonial and settler regimes in southern Africa, this would be in the long run against U.S. American relations with the rest of Africa and the Third World.
Members of Congress, the U.S. Navy and the super-secret National Security Agency (NSA) are militarily communications experts as well as ADVISERS, the military communications network so greatly praised by South African defense leaders. They also believe the exaggerated description of Silvermine's intelligence capabilities. Some critics even believe the new and secret electronic sensor battlefield — developed for Silvermine to monitor and prevent infiltration of guerrilla insurgents across the border between black and white Africa — is a fake. Silvermine is only the sweeter in the spiced South African government's larger maneuver to join NATO and involve the Southern Ocean for the West. For almost a decade, South Africa has offered NATO its sea ports, numerous small airfields and its small, but well-equipped army. In return, South African hopes Americans and European firepower will protect it from its black neighbors to the north. This proposition found ready ears in NATO as well as the Pentagon.

A Washington, D.C., firm, registered with the Department of Justice as agents of South Africa, arranged many promotional meetings for Silvermine. The firm also has close ties to right-wing industries and corporate media holdings in both the U.S. and the Republic of South Africa. They have also

arranged for U.S. officials to tour Silvermine.

Western military strategists are ripe for South Africa's offer because they worry about the Soviet naval buildup in the Indian Ocean. Although CIA analysts believe Soviet forces deployed in the Indian Ocean have been relatively small and inactive, the U.S. Navy still shows concern. They believe the increase in Soviet naval ships in the Indian Ocean from no "ship-days" in 1967 to some 1,600 "ship-days" spent there in 1976 may affect political developments along the Persian Gulf in Africa and on the Indian subcontinent. Finally, with the collapse of Portugal's autarky in southern Africa, Western strategists view this "bullshit real" as a test of American power whose recently realized military threat leads to dangerous adventure.

Pentagon brass are also receptive to the purchase of Silvermine because they believe their naval port and telecommunications intelligence facility on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean may be too isolated to adequately monitor Soviet ships. During debates over the latest appropriation for the island, the Navy implied that the Diego Garcia base would make a big difference to U.S. defense capabilities because it would be the only base that could be used to strike targets in both China and the Soviet Union.

But Chester Bowes, a former ambassador to India, was at the time, "If we intend to frighten the Russians and others out of the Indian Ocean, it is a laughable gesture." Taking a different viewpoint is former CIA Director William E. Colby who claims the use of Diego Garcia may actually speed up the Soviet presence in the Indian Ocean.

At Sea Power magazine in November, 1975, claimed there is "absolutely no doubt the U.S. Navy would like to maintain a permanent mini-flags' teletype, frigates, submarines, gunboats, and perhaps even an aircraft carrier" in South Africa.

The Physical Cavern of Silvermine

According to several reliable sources, Silvermine was commissioned in 1973 by South African Prime Minister John Vorster after an initial investment of about $30 million. Silvermine is headquarters for a communications and intelligence system complex on the eastern coast near Durban on the east coast and Walvis Bay in South Africa-occupied Namibia on the west coast. There is a communications station about 40 miles away at Durbanville, to prevent transmissions from the stations from affecting the receivers at Silvermine. The stations' power generation system can supply power to a town of 10,000 inhabitants.

The center of Silvermine is so far beneath the ground that a great depth of protection is afforded, to both equipment and personnel, against conventional as well as biological and atomic weapons. Protection is so intense that even large buildings can function separately — distinct from either the other buildings or the outside world. The upper floor of the complex is protected by two massive steel doors and hidden cameras. This center is the pulse of the entire system. On this same floor is the computer room and the connection center, which has banks of computers (either local or overseas communications centers. All the telecommunications are linked to the National communications network (ships, air plans, etc.) which forms an important bridge linking South African defense communication systems to the armed forces of the West. Nearly two thirds of the 1800 cubic meters of floor space is for various staff offices, as well as a conference room. The offices of the Operations Staff running Silvermine are one floor deeper in the stone mountains. The bomb-proof center is now equipped with radar, sensors, computer, cryogenic machines, and other communication equipment designed to acquire, collate, and maintain a continuous surveillance of all air and sea traffic along South Africa's seacoasts.

In a puff piece for Silvermine, Neill Ullman of the Wall Street Journal described the facility in a report filed from South Africa on July 31, 1975.

"On Silvermine's video screens, the ocean areas from the east coast of South America to Bangladesh and from the edge of West Africa to the Antarctic can be represented in their entirety or in sections of various sizes. At the touch of a computer console, a watch officer can summon, for example, a geographic display of all merchant ships in any selected area, or all eastbound merchant ships, or all naval vessels. Having spotted a vessel on the video display, the operator can query the computer for any combination of the ship's characteristics including type, size, course, speed, flag, cargo, weapons, search and rescue capabilities, last position, destination, radio and communications equipment, medical facilities or personnel embarked and even the hours at which the ship's radio officers stand watch. The complex keyboard also evolves similar data on all aircraft in the area."

The criticism of Silvermine may be best exemplified by the Commander of Silvermine who was quoted in the same article as saying the "data are only as good as the intelligence the computer receives." Several experts on communications and intelligence interviewed both here and in Europe, claim the bulk of Silvermine's data on ships and planes come from ordinary shipping and merchant lines such as the Lloyd's Shipping List. These are the common sources of the data displayed on Silvermine's computer console. The critics believe Silvermine is no better than any routine air or sea terminal in its ability to monitor traffic.

Critics discount even the capabilities of advanced telecommunications spying on ships and aircraft in the region. Visits from NSA and its British counterpart, Government Communications headquarters (GCHQ), has resulted in some of the components of Silvermine's electronic espionage capabilities. The improvements of SIGINT (Signals Intelligence) and Electronic Warfare.

SIGINT is the capability of monitoring communications and radar transmissions to gain information on the source of those transmissions. If Silvermine could use SIGINT effectively it could: break codes of Soviet ships, locate Soviet submarines, analyze new radar equipment on Soviet ships, and eavesdrop on diplomatic communications of other African countries; or locate guerrilla units.

Electronic Warfare, if utilized properly, could cover a vast range of activities for Silvermine. With an electromagnetic spectrum that has been promised to be used in an adverse situation, one could move it to the wrong side. Silvermine can protect South Africa's planes and ships by finding and identifying other ships and submarines using Cape sedan screens. Silvermine could conceivably use Electronic Warfare sensors to hear, see and smell as well. Although South Africa might be able to provide a SIGINT and an Electronic Warfare shield for its borders, it cannot possibly survey the vast areas of space as well as that from South America to the far side of the Indian Ocean. Silvermine does not have the antennas and other devices to perform the same functions as Silvermine.

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world with reported links to nearby Durban and Walviva Bay, the Royal Navy's...and intelligence system in the naval codes; and any Soviet submarine could adequately evade worldwide search and rescue center at Governor's Island in Puerto Rico, Diego Garcia, Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, and the NSA naval communications station at Loudonerry, as well as NSA's CRITICOM communications network. Connected to the NATO communications systems, ADVOKAAT's routine unmanned intelligence is also fed to the U.S. Coast Guard's worldwide search and rescue center at Governor's Island in New York City.

Many technological experts who have examined ADVOKAAT claim it's nothing more than a simple improvement on the existing high frequency ham radio communications and is in certain instances is slower than using telephone lines. However, there is one new element to ADVOKAAT that experts say has raised eyebrows.

Jack Hall, a former telecommunications expert for the British Marconi corporation, recently left Marconi Communications Systems Ltd., when he realized the significant role it played in Southern Africa. He exposed the company's construction of a new communications link from Silvermine to an electronic battlefield in Namibia. Hall wrote that the South Africans already possessed the radar, detection devices (SIGINT and Electronic Warfare), and the computer to implement this defense system, but that "it must have the Marconi transmission network set up in Namibia." Hall said that the South Africans already possess the radar, detection devices (SIGINT and Electronic Warfare), and the computer to implement this defense system, but that "it must have the Marconi transmission network set up in Namibia." Hall said that the Silvermine system is just another toy to impress NATO.

Troops are used by all major military powers for medium and long range communications because it offers secure and reliable links which can be used to relay messages over a layer in the atmosphere. This technology is supposed to overcome the dilemma that "people are too slow to react to modern warfare," but can carry electronic information, as well as voices, from radar systems, electronic battlefield intelligence, and data collection centers. The data can be analyzed by computers hundreds of miles away from the battle area where the transmitted data is decoded, and other electronic intelligence gathering can significantly reduce the demand on ground forces. According to Hall and others, the electronic battlefield has probably been activated in the key border areas around the Common Dead in Angola and the Caprivi Strip but could conceivably cover the entire border. The basis of South African control of this dam, which supplies power to several major uranium mines, would impede South Africa's nuclear program.

Critics, who claim it will never be fully effective, note the American experience with the IGRIOO WHITE electronic battlefield in South Asia. IGRIOO WHITE, a system similar to that of the South Africans, which was supposed to monitor infiltration along the Hai Chi Minh Trail, was a complete failure. Many sensors were destroyed. Computers could not understand the signals, which were human voices. Many of the detection devices were counterfeited by the genius of the Indochinese. According to Hall, the South African's response to the IHQIOO failure was to do things better with Silvermine. The border area ADVOKAAT must cover is much larger than the Hai Chi Minh Trail. According to one critic, Silvermine's electronic intelligence gathering can significantly reduce the demand on ground forces.

NATO may prefer South Africa and Silvermine

On April 22, 1969, the South Africans published their Defense White Paper, the first open proposal from South Africa to join NATO forces. The data can be analyzed by computers hundreds of miles away from the battle area where the transmitted data is decoded, and other electronic intelligence gathering can significantly reduce the demand on ground forces.

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The South African Defense Department recently purchased, through the black market, a quantity of battlefield sensors. These are of various types, but most resemble "bugs" used in espionage to detect ground vibrations caused by vehicles or infantry, and heat emissions from engines or people. Other sensors work like chemical "sniffers" to detect explosives, and optical "triggers" which signal when an invisible light beam is interrupted. These devices would be equipped with small-size computers and software, which would be programmed to detect the information to local centers and then, via the Silver Mine network, to Silvermine. Sensors will also respond to animal movement and other natural activity. Since human monitoring of the large number of sensors is impractical, computer analysis must be used to identify and locate potential threats while ignoring the false alarms.

Once the computer has identified a threat, it could activate mines or other weapons systems in the area and relay information back to base areas to guide bomb raids on the target. Finding the enemy is the biggest problem in countering guerrilla tactics, and electronic intelligence gathering can significantly reduce the demand on ground forces.

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No way is the nightmare over. Persistent unemployment and inflation, corporate rig­
offs and political corruption, a bloated mil­…

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纳瓦拉的噩梦
是…

——总统 乔治·R·福特

NO WAY!

— THE PROGRESSIVE

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Fundamental changes are required. We offer no prepackaged panaceas, we sub­…

In THE PROGRESSIVE

“We must first understand that, at present, everything in the American empire is for­…
**KEEson KEEPin On**

The struggles of Third World peoples for independ­ence, self-determination and freedom from external domination abroad, we are beginning to learn, are tools to deal with all America in the future. The people united will never be defeated.

The Fifth Estate encourages the exchange of information and support of struggles against imperialism—in solidarity with the demands of Third World peoples and to fight the government’s divisive strategy for neutralizing progressive forces.

The following is a list of groups primarily concerned with liberation struggles outside the United States. No doubt there are omissions, which are unintentional, yet clearly reflect the vast growth of support for Third World peoples.

**AFRICA**

**Africa Liberation Support Committee**

244 West 33rd Street

New York, NY 10010

(General chapter available from address above)

**Africa Information Service**

244 West 33rd Street

New York, NY 10010

**American Committee on Africa**

164 Madison Avenue

New York, NY 10016

**Anti-Apartheid Committee**

1500 Farragut Street, NW

Washington, DC 20005

**American Friends Service Committee**

515 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia, PA 19106

**Anti-Apartheid Committee**

520 High Street

Montreal, Quebec, Canada

**Committee for a Free Mozambique**

625 West 41st Street

New York, NY 10018

**Pan-African Council**

14 West 23rd Street

New York, NY 10011

(General chapter available from address above)

**Indian Southern Africa Committee**

3322 W. 33rd Place

Indianapolis, IN 46222

**Liberation Committee on Namibia**

e/c: Lutheran Campus Center

2026 Avenue University

Madison, WI 53715

**Massachusetts Conference of United Church of Christ**

6 Fern Street

Natick, MA

**Petition Action on Southern Africa**

United Church of Christ

6 Fern Street

Natick, MA

**Task Force on Southern Africa**

Petition Association

5414 Western Avenue

Washington, DC 20005

(202) 232-8756

**Ottawa-Montreal Office for the United Nations**

771 L.U. Room, Room 1100

New York, NY 10017

(212) 662-3633

**U.S. Committee Against Apartheid**

1213 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20005

(202) 667-8112

**Washington Office on Africa**

110 Madison Avenue NE

Washington, DC 20002

(202) 546-7961

**American Friends Service Committee**

1501 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia, PA 19102

(215) 563-9372

**Campaign of African People**

500 High St.

Montreal, Quebec, Canada

**Committee for a Free Mozambique**

625 West 41st Street, Apt. 4F

New York, NY 10018

**Pan-African Council**

14 West 23rd Street

New York, NY 10011

(General chapter available from address above)

**Chicano-Latino American Network**

11182, Harrisson

East Lansing, MI 48823

616-332-0861

**Chicago Committee for the Liberation of Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea**

2366 North Halsted

Chicago, IL 60614

312-348-3370

**African Activist Association**

African Studies Center

University of California

Los Angeles, CA 90024

213-825-3800

**Cay Ramah Nabiite Action Group**

611 Protestant

San Francisco, CA 94117

**Anti-Apartheid Movement, USA**

346 W. 38th St.

New York, NY 10111

**Friends of Angola**

1466 Ruxton Rd., NW

Washington, DC 20011

(202) 385-5772

**Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility**

475 Riverside Drive

New York, NY 10027

(212) 870-2295

**International Debt and Aid Fund for Southern Africa**

1430 Massachusetts Ave., Box 201

Cambridge, MA 02138

617-491-2820

**Indians Against Inequality**

475 Riverside Drive, Room 572

New York, NY 10027

(212) 870-3151

**African Bibliographical Center**

Box 1906

Washington, DC 20005

302-225-1192

**Freedom Information Service**

Dr. D. Tognetti, MS 39174

601-556-4096

**Southern Africa Action Coalition**

2324 Cagneur Street

Vanouver, B.C., Canada

**Southern Africa Information Group**

Box 4443 E

Ottoa, CANADA

613-224-2561

**Liberation Support Movement**

PO Box 9258

Richmond, B.C., Canada V7E 3A8

604-278-2992

**Anti-Apartheid Movement**

99 Charlotte Street

London W1P 0DG, ENGLAND

Thieves' Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America (OSAPAA)

PO Box 4224

Halifax, CANADA

**Rev. Today**

74 Dekirk street

London E.S. 24, ENGLAND

**Philippines Coaltion to Stop**

Rahdeno and S. Abengt Imprat

c/o S. Silverman

263 W. Telephone Ave.

Philadelphia, PA 19144

213-912-2623

**Operation Mandela**

6115 Springfileld Avenue

Philadelphia, PA 19143

215-744-1066

**Southern Africa Committee**

244 W. 27th Street

New York, NY 10012

(212) 741-3490

**Brazilian Committee on Southern Africa**

119 College Place

Springfield, NY

315-476-7703

**Task Force on Southern Africa**

Petition Action on United Church of Christ

6 Fern Street

Natick, MA

**Chicano-Latino American Network**

1121 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20005

(202) 667-8112

**Washington Office on Africa**

110 Madison Avenue NE

Washington, DC 20002

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625 West 41st Street, Apt. 4F

New York, NY 10018

**Pan-African Council**

14 West 23rd Street

New York, NY 10011

(General chapter available from address above)
LATIN AMERICA
Solidarity Committee with the Argentine People
PO Box 498
Grand Central Station
New York, NY 10017

PO Box 420
Berkeley, CA 94704

North American Federation of Churches
William Wipfler
475 B Street
Washington, DC 20001

United States Catholic Conference
Tom Guglielmo
1131 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20036

Catholic Action
Marge Schuler
322 11th Street NW
Washington, DC 20001

Chagall
Boa 206 Cathedral Station PO Box 1757
New York, NY 10025

Manhattanville Station
PO Box 17728
202-723-8274

CANADA
Latin American Solidarity Committee
197 King's Cross Road
London, WC1, ENGLAND

Latin American Solidarity Group
3426 Beacon St.
Boston, MA 02135

Latin American Solidarity Group (MASC)
403 Wacott Street
San Francisco, CA 94117

Boston Labor Militant
200-210 Washington St.
Boston, MA 02110

Public Defender Co-Committee
232 E. 11th St.
New York, NY 10003

New York, NY 10027

New York, NY 10003

New York, NY 10017

Washington, DC 20027

10003

PUBLIC EDUCATION PROJECT ON THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY
PEPIC
667 Eye Street NW
Fourth Floor
Washington, DC 20004

90018

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For More Information:

PEPIC
1811 Connecticut Avenue NW
Fourth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20009

(202) 483-0830

message) 202-483-0830

October, 1976
The purpose of this memorandum is to review articles entitled "Agents and Informers" and "Counter-insurgency Comes Home", which appear in a quarterly journal entitled, "Counter-Spy", dated Fall, 1974 (copies attached). It is noted in memorandum to dated 9/13/74, that this journal was obtained by at a conference on the CIA and covert actions held in the Dirksen Senate Office Building on 9/12/74.

The publisher of the quarterly is The Organizing Committee for a Fifth Estate (OCFE). "Counter-Spy" is self-described as a source of analyses and information on the practices, organization and objectives of U.S. intelligence.

Facsimile from an FBI report

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