

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

19 June 2013

James H. Lesar, Esq.
1003 K Street, N. W.
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20001

Reference: F-2013-00454 and F-2013-01202

Dear Mr. Lesar:

Please find enclosed documents responsive to "Item 5" and "Item 7" of the 7 February 2003 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request submitted by your client, Roger Hall, and Accuracy in the Media.

"Item 5" concerns "records relating to [forty-four] individuals who allegedly are Vietnam era POW/MIAs, and whose next-of kin have provided privacy waivers to Roger Hall, ... and those persons who are on the Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Officer's list of persons whose primary next-of kin (PNOK) have authorized the release of information concerning them." "Item 7" pertains to "all records on or pertaining to any search conducted regarding any other requests for records pertaining to Vietnam War POW/MIAs, including any search for records conducted in response to any request by any Congressional Committee or executive branch agency."

We have completed processing a portion of the records responsive to "Item 5." Specifically, this production contains records concerning eleven POW/MIAs. Upon completing our review, we have determined that 13 documents can be released in full and 17 documents can be released in segregable form with redactions made pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(5), and/or (b)(6). Copies of these documents are enclosed. We determined that 2 documents must be denied in full based on FOIA exemptions (b)(3) and/or (b)(6).

Additionally, we have completed the search for all records responsive to "Item 7" of your request. Please be advised that this production consists of all responsive records, except one, which will be sent to you under separate cover. We have determined that 19 documents can be released in full and 191 documents can be released in segregable form with redactions made pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(5) and/or (b)(6). Copies of these documents are enclosed. We determined that 46 documents must be denied in full based on FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(5), and/or (b)(6).

FOIA exemption (b)(3) cited in the documents spertains to information exempt from disclosure by statute. Please note that the relevant statutes are the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, 50 U.S.C. § 403, as amended, e.g., Section 6, which exempts from the disclosure requirement information pertaining to the organization, functions, including those related to the protection of intelligence sources and methods, names, official titles, salaries, and numbers of personnel employed by the Agency; and Section 102A(i)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, 50 U.S.C. § 403-1(i)(1), which exempts "intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure."

Because the above-referenced request is a subject of pending litigation in federal court, in accordance with Agency regulations as set forth at Section 1900.42 of Title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations, you are not entitled to appeal this determination administratively.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michele Meeks", written in a cursive style.

Michele Meeks
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosures

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

19 June 2013

John H. Clarke
2424 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
No. 410
Washington, DC 20037

Reference: F-2013-00454 and F-2013-01202

Dear Mr. Clarke:

Please find enclosed documents responsive to "Item 5" and "Item 7" of the 7 February 2003 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request submitted by your client, Roger Hall, and Accuracy in the Media.

"Item 5" concerns "records relating to [forty-four] individuals who allegedly are Vietnam era POW/MIAs, and whose next-of kin have provided privacy waivers to Roger Hall, ... and those persons who are on the Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Officer's list of persons whose primary next-of kin (PNOK) have authorized the release of information concerning them." "Item 7" pertains to "all records on or pertaining to any search conducted regarding any other requests for records pertaining to Vietnam War POW/MIAs, including any search for records conducted in response to any request by any Congressional Committee or executive branch agency."

We have completed processing a portion of the records responsive to "Item 5." Specifically, this production contains records concerning eleven POW/MIAs. Upon completing our review, we have determined that 13 documents can be released in full and 17 documents can be released in segregable form with redactions made pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(5), and/or (b)(6). Copies of these documents are enclosed. We determined that 2 documents must be denied in full based on FOIA exemptions (b)(3) and/or (b)(6).

Additionally, we have completed the search for all records responsive to "Item 7" of your request. Please be advised that this production consists of all responsive records, except one, which will be sent to you under separate cover. We have determined that 19 documents can be released in full and 191 documents can be released in segregable form with redactions made pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(5) and/or (b)(6). Copies of these documents are enclosed. We determined that 46 documents must be denied in full based on FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(5), and/or (b)(6).

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Michele Meeks".

Michele Meeks
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosures

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Classification: UNCLASSIFIED Status: [STAT]
 Report Number: FBIS-EAS-91-144 UDC Number:

Headline: 'Concrete' Proof of U.S. Pilot's Death

Source Line: BK2607112191 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 26 Jul 91

FULL TEXT OF ARTICLE:

1. [Text] Hanoi, July 26 (AFP)-Vietnamese authorities handed over to a U.S. envoy Friday new evidence "proving" that Colonel John Leighton Robertson is dead, a senior Vietnamese official said here.
2. Ho Xuan Dich, director of the foreign ministry's office for MIA (missing in action) research, told AFP that the two Vietnamese military documents were given to visiting U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Kenneth Quinn.
3. Mr. Quinn, who arrived here from Bangkok on a one-day visit, held talks with Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Le Mai on efforts to discuss claims that U.S. Servicemen could be held prisoner in Indochina 16 years after the war's end.
4. The MIA issue was propelled back into the spotlight last week by the release of a picture, purportedly taken last year, showing three men identified by relatives as pilots shot down over Indochina in the 1960s-including Col. Robertson. The U.S. Defense Department has already said it has serious doubts about the authenticity of the grainy black-and-white photo.
5. "We affirm that the three-person picture is false," Mr. Ho Xuan Dich said. "We provided some information proving that Mr. Robertson is dead."
6. The newly unearthed evidence, he said, consists of a log from the military commander of Hai Hung Province recording the crash of Col. Robertson's F-4 fighter-bomber in 1966, specifying that he was killed and his co-pilot captured.
7. Vietnamese authorities, who sent teams to scour provincial and central archives following a request early this week from U.S. Secretary of State James Baker to investigate the photo, found a separate air defense document containing the same information, Mr. Ho Xuan Dich said.
8. Col. Robertson's remains have never been recovered. His co-pilot was freed and returned to the United States in 1973. The other two flyers purported to be shown in the photo were shot down over Laos.

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9. Mr. Quinn, who left Hanoi later Friday for the Laotian capital Vientiane, said the "concrete information" provided by Vietnam would be sent back to Washington for analysis.
10. "As long as there's any chance that there are Americans alive, we're going to do everything we can to pursue it as rapidly as we can, and we've asked for help in investigating that," he said.
11. The U.S. envoy, who was accompanied by a U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency analyst and the two members of the U.S. MIA office in Hanoi, gave Vietnamese officials a copy of the publicized photo, as well as two others, according to Mr. Ho Xuan Dich.
12. Both are black-and-white mug shots of Caucasian men, and one contains the same date as that shown in the three-man picture.
13. "American servicemen's families ... have seen several photographs and identified the men in those photos as their loved ones," Mr. Quinn said after an earlier meeting with Mr. Ho Xuan Dich and Le Bang, deputy director of the foreign ministry's America Department.
14. "I was told the Vietnamese Government has taken steps to actively investigate these cases, and I expressed appreciation for that."
15. Mr. Ho Xuan Dich said he thought the two new photos were false, but he said Vietnam would cooperate in investigating them.
16. In the wake of recent progress toward peace in Cambodia, the MIA issue is emerging as the biggest obstacle to normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam.
17. A meeting is planned for Sunday in Bangkok between Mr. Le Mai and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia Richard Solomon to discuss normalization, which would mean the end of a crippling 16-year U.S.-led trade embargo against Vietnam.
18. The Pentagon said Thursday that the controversial three-man photo could be false, but added that no final conclusion had been reached.
19. "One principal source of the photograph lies in a ring of Cambodian opportunists led by a well-known fabricator of POW-MIA information," a Pentagon spokesman said in Washington.
20. Vietnam, in an official statement, called on the United States

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to oblige those who furnished the photo to cooperate with the U.S. and Vietnamese Governments in investigating the matter.

21. The Pentagon lists 2,273 American servicemen missing in Indochina, including 1,656 in Vietnam, 528 in Laos, 83 in Cambodia and six in Chinese territorial waters.

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Classification: UNCLASSIFIED Status: [STAT]
 Report Number: FBIS-EAS-91-145 UDC Number:

Headline: Newspaper Comments on MIA Photo Controversy

Source Line: BK2707075191 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network
 in Lao 0500 GMT 27 Jul 91

FULL TEXT OF ARTICLE:

1. [Text] VIENTIANE MAI newspaper published in today's issue an article saying that the controversy regarding the photograph showing three American pilots missing in the Indochinese war is being extensively covered by the U.S. mass media. Many major newspapers expressed different opinions, causing controversy about the fate of these U.S. servicemen. Some say that they are still alive. The producer of this photograph, still unidentified, affirmed that those servicemen are still alive and are being detained by the Vietnamese side. The photograph shows the three U.S. servicemen in the jungle with a sign giving the date of May 1990. A private organization handed the photograph to the U.S. Defense and State Departments last week.

2. These opinions force us to go back into our files on this issue. According to files given to Hanoi by Washington, Albro Lundy and Larry Stevens were shot down over Laos in 1966 and 1969 and had been listed as killed in action. John Robertson and a copilot Buchanan flew a F4C aircraft which was shot down in Hai Hung Province in North Vietnam on 16 September 1966. Buchanan survived and was arrested and later handed over to the U.S. side. A joint Vietnamese-American search from 16 February to 6 June 1990 determined that Robertson had been killed. Some of his remains collected at the place where his aircraft crashed were returned to the United States on 10 January 1990.

3. Evidently, the news about the three U.S. pilots shown in the much-publicized photograph saying that the three are still alive is groundless because all American prisoners of war captured in the Vietnam war were returned to the U.S. Government after the Paris Agreement on Vietnam.

4. In its 21 July evening broadcast, the Voice of America quoted Congressman Stephen Solarz as affirming that the photograph was faked. He also said that those pilots shot down either in Vietnam or Laos are no longer alive. Mr. Solarz drew U.S. public attention to the fact that the photograph made public last week was just an attempt by the opportunists who were abusing the worry and sorrow of the American personnel members' families.

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5. The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic as well as the governments of the other Indochinese countries are willing to participate in the U.S. humanitarian MIA program. The governments of the three countries always render serious cooperation to Washington in searching for the remains of the MIAs as well as other information. This program is now proceeding smoothly. In any event, the three countries are willing to cooperate with the U.S. Government to clear all suspicions and, at the same time, call on Washington to take drastic measures against the persons who want to destroy the atmosphere of cooperation. Those who created this controversy must be held responsible for all adverse consequences.

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Classification: UNCLASSIFIED Status: [STAT]
Report Number: FBIS-EAS-91-145 UDC Number:

Headline: Official's Arrival To Discuss MIA's Reported

Source Line: BK2607152391 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 26 Jul 91

FULL TEXT OF ARTICLE:

1. [Text] Hanoi VNA July 26-U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Kenneth Quinn, chairman of the Joint Office on the Americans Missing in Action [MIA] in the Vietnam War, arrived here today to discuss with concerned Vietnamese offices matters related to the picture of three Americans reported missing during the Indochina war and who are recently reported by some U.S. newspapers to be still alive.

2. Mr. K. Quinn was received by Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai and had a working session with Le Bang, deputy head of the Department for America of the Foreign Ministry, and Ho Xuan Dich, director of the Vietnamese Office for Search of Missing Personnel.

3. The Vietnamese side reiterated its active cooperation with the United States for a settlement of the MIA question the sooner the better. It supplied the U.S. side with evidence proving that the American pilot John Leighton Robertson, one of the three persons shown in the picture, had died when the F4C he was piloting crashed in Hai Hung Province on September 16, 1966. The Vietnamese side affirmed that the photo is a set-up. The Vietnamese side requested that the U.S. Government make it a responsibility for the supplier or suppliers of the said photo to cooperate with the U.S. and Vietnamese Governments in investigating this question.

4. Mr. Quinn thanked the Vietnamese side for its cooperation and prompt action.

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Classification: UNCLASSIFIED Status: [STAT]
Report Number: FBIS-EAS-91-159 UDC Number:

Headline: Press Release on Joint U.S. MIA Search

Source Line: BK1508140291 Hanoi VNA in English 1319 GMT 15 Aug 91

FULL TEXT OF ARTICLE:

1. [Text] The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today announced that Vietnamese and American specialists conducted the 14th joint search for MIA from July 17 to August 12.

2. The ministry said in a press release that the number of cases brought up for investigation or excavation during this joint search was the biggest so far, concentrating in the two central Vietnam provinces of Quang Binh and Quang Nam-Danang.

3. In Quang Binh Province, the head of the American team appreciated the cooperation offered by the local authorities and population and said that the joint search programme had been a very diversified one.

4. At the request of the U.S. side, Vietnam has arranged an investigation by the joint search group into the photo of three U.S. servicemen reported missing during the Indochina war. The group visited and conducted investigations at An Diem and Tien Lanh detention camps in Quang Nam-Danang and concluded that no foreigner was detained at those camps.

5. Also in connection with this photo, the joint search group has returned to Hanoi to conduct an excavation related to the U.S. flyer John Leightsom Robertson who died when his plane was shot down in Chi Linh, Hai Hung Province, on September 16, 1991.

6. The results of these activities will be evaluated at the Vietnamese-U.S. experts' meeting on MIA to be held in Hanoi from August 20-21. The meeting will also discuss measures to step up the resolution of cases of disparity of information or cases about which information has been too scanty.

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Classification: UNCLASSIFIED Status: [STAT]
Report Number: FBIS-EAS-91-205 UDC Number:

Headline: Premier Meets MIA Relative, Comments on Policy

Source Line: BK2310102291 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in
Vietnamese 1200 GMT 22 Oct 91

FULL TEXT OF ARTICLE:

1. [Text] On the afternoon of 21 October 1991, Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received and cordially talked with a delegation of British Television reporters led by Scott Smith who came to Vietnam to shoot a film on the issues of MIA's [Missing In Action] and POW's [Prisoner of War].

2. Accompanying the filming delegation was Miss Deborah Robertson, the daughter of U.S. pilot Robertson who was shot down in Vietnam in 1966. Robertson was one of three American MIA's pictured in a fake photograph and allegedly reported still living by some foreign papers in last July 1991.

3. Chairman Vo Van Kiet expressed his understanding and profound sympathy with Miss Deborah's family and other American families whose members were reported missing during the war in Indochina. He specified: The Vietnamese Government and people will do their utmost together with the U.S. MIA agency to search for the remains of U.S. soldiers killed during the Vietnam war whom both sides have not found. This is a humanitarian policy issue that the Vietnamese Government and people are much concerned about.

4. Chairman Vo Van Kiet asserted that the photo of Americans allegedly still living in Vietnam which was carried by some papers is totally groundless. This is an odious deed by a group of people who nurture ill-will against Vietnam. He said: The Vietnamese Government and people are willing to receive relatives of MIA's from the Vietnam war who wish to come to Vietnam to seek and clarify the truth about the missing U.S. servicemen in Vietnam.

5. Miss Deborah Robertson was emotionally impressed by the cordial meeting with and the concern of Chairman Vo Van Kiet who shared profound feelings with her family and other families of U.S. MIA's during the Vietnam war. She said she would tell all the truth to the American people so that they would understand the humanitarian policy of the Vietnamese Government and people.

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Classification: UNCLASSIFIED Status: [STAT]
 Report Number: FBIS-EAS-91-236 UDC Number:

Headline: Hanoi Reports on Controversial MIA Cases

Source Line: BK0912130991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT
 9 Dec 91

FULL TEXT OF ARTICLE:

1. [Radio report on some controversial MIA cases]
2. [Text] Recently, part of the American public has raised doubt about some discrepancy cases in the process of seeking American servicemen unaccounted for from the Vietnam War, including the case of Major Pilot John Robertson. Robertson's aircraft was shot down by Vietnam's MiG fighter on September 16th, 1966 over (? Truong Thon) hamlet, Cong Hoa village, Chi Linh District, Hai Hung Province, some 70 kilometers northeast of Hanoi.
3. The U.S. has proposed a joint excavation at the crash site. A joint Vietnamese-American searching team started excavating that site on November 18th and it is about to finish on December 11th. A group of foreign correspondents representing the American TV network CBS, the Voice of America [VOA], BOSTON GLOBE newspaper, British news agency REUTER, (?NHK) Television Company of Japan, etc. and journalists representing Vietnam's mass media have come to the area to cover the joint operation there.
4. Our radio correspondent had interviewed several members of the joint searching team and local witnesses.
5. Mr. Pham Tao, head of the Vietnamese excavating group at Cong Hoa village, said: Vietnam has made thorough preparations for joint excavations. Local people have agreed to have their fruit trees cut down and gardens razed. Each day, more than 30 local people are involved in the excavating work, not to mention a great number of militiamen, soldiers, and policemen engaged in the round-the-clock protection of the site.
6. American members of the joint team as well as foreign journalists think highly of the good preparations and cooperation provided by the Vietnamese side, especially the local people.
7. Work is going on well and some Americans keep singing while digging. Doctor Sarah Collins, a physical anthropologist of the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory who is now in Vietnam for the eighth time, highly appreciates the cooperation from the Vietnamese side.

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8. [Begin Doctor Sarah Collins recording] We appreciate the cooperation provided by the local people; I think that the work has gone very well. Mr. Dich, who is the head of the Vietnamese Office for Seeking Missing Personnel, and Mr. Thieu, one of his deputies, have been working with us and they are working very hard and they made good preparations for the site. So, I think the work is going on and we hope to be done. [end recording]

9. On the outcome of the joint excavation, Mr. Ho Xuan Dich, director of Vietnam Office for Seeking Missing Personnel, said evidence obtained at the crash site proved that Robertson was already dead. The seeking of missing American servicemen [words indistinct] searching for their remains. He said:

10. [Begin Ho Xuan Dich recording speaking in Vietnamese fading into English translation] In the process of excavating, we have found proof such as pilot's helmet, pieces of aircraft wreckage, some bones and teeth proving that the pilot is dead. The U.S. has agreed with us and what should be done now is to continue searching for his remains. [end recording]

11. The excavating site now is a garden and used to be the house of Mr. Nguyen Van Can, 80 years old. Robertson's crashed plane destroyed the seven-room thatched house. During the war, two of his sons were killed in action and still unaccounted for. Yet, he is willing to let the joint searching team to dig his garden and allows his younger son to join the excavation work. Asked to comment on this, he said:

12. [Begin recording by Nguyen Van Can's son speaking in Vietnamese fading into English translation] This is in the interest of the whole nation, which is not confined to a single household at all. Gain and loss are common practice during the war. [end recording]

13. So far, Vietnam has returned to the U.S. side 438 sets of remains of American servicemen, not to mention 59 cases considered as impossible-to-get remains. Vietnam has allowed the establishment of the American Missing in Action Office in Hanoi. Excavations and investigations have been carried out in more than 30 provinces throughout the country involving more than 600,000 Vietnamese workhands and Vietnam is doing all it can to help solve this humanitarian issue as soon as possible.

14. Where has the MIA issue originated from? There is no doubt about that; and what is the U.S. attitude toward 300,000 Vietnamese still unaccounted for from the war?

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Classification: UNCLASSIFIED Status: [STAT]
Report Number: FBIS-EAS-91-240 UDC Number:

Headline: VNA Reports U.S. MIA Search Results

Source Line: BK1312075691 Hanoi VNA in English 0600 GMT 13 Dec 91

FULL TEXT OF ARTICLE:

1. [Text] Hanoi VNA December 13-A joint Vietnamese-American excavation team has found bone fragments where Colonel John L. Robertson's F-4 fighter-bomber crashed on September 16, 1966, announced a Vietnamese official to Vietnamese and foreign correspondents coming to the site last week.
2. Ho Xuan Dich, director of the Vietnam Office for Missing Personnel said analyses at the identification laboratory in Hawaii, the United States, would be needed to determine if the finds-some bone fragments and teeth-really belong to Robertson whose death has been made a matter of doubt by the appearance in the United States last July of a photograph showing three men, one of them described as the pilot in question.
3. Garnett Bell, head of the US POW/MIA office in Hanoi said the finds, discovered at Chi Linh District, Hai Hung Province, 60 km northeast of Hanoi, were insignificant. "Up to this point we have received very little evidence: small pieces of wreckage and some small pieces of biological levels".
4. But inhabitants of Cong Hoa Village, Chi Linh, had no doubts about the death of the pilot. The flaming aircraft, shot down by a MiG jet fighter in the afternoon of September 16, 1966, crashed in the village, injuring several creche children and destroying a number of houses. Nguyen Van Cau, owner of the house directly hit by the downed aircraft, said he saw bits of flesh everywhere, even among bamboo groves.
5. Mr. Cau, now pushing 80, said he was too dazed to find out then how the other pilot was captured. Later he heard that the surviving American, Robertson's weapon officer, was caught as he landed in a village 16 km from the crash site.
6. The weapon officer, Hubert F. Buchanan, was returned to the United States in 1973.
7. Prior to the arrival of the joint excavation team, the crash site had been gone over by local militiamen who found pieces of the aircraft wreckage, charred personal effects and bone fragments. The bone fragments were returned to the United States on April 10, 1990

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and proved to be animal bones.

8. The recent joint excavation, which started on November 17 and ended on December 12, was a result of a meeting between Vietnamese and American MIA experts held in March 1991.
9. Also part of the joint search, 15th since 1988, a seven-member US team last Friday went to Lang Son, chief town of the province of the same name near the Sino-Vietnamese border, to interview witnesses about two cases in discrepancy.
10. The first, case O213 in the US record, is based on the information gathered during the joint investigation conducted in September 1988. Examination of records and interviews of witnesses at that time did not lead to any crash in Luc Ngan District as supposed in US records. In June 1991, a unilateral investigation by Vietnam located the site of a crash in Cao Loc District, 70 km to the north.
11. The first witness, Mr. To Cuong Minh, 68, former secretary of the local party organisation, said he saw the surviving American a few minutes after he was captured and had to order the militia to protect the captive from possible attacks by the inhabitants. He also said he saw the body of the dead about 50 metres from the burning fuselage.
12. Mr. Minh then told the militia to get a coffin and a shroud for the pilot. He also had incense burned during the burial.
13. However, the 68-year-old man could not be of help much when it came to locating the burial site, and the only other man he knew who had participated in the burial had been dead for a long time.
14. Moreover, the terrain has changed much since.

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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D. C. 20505

1 August 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED]

DIA/ROW-MIA

SUBJECT: POW-MIA Handwriting Analysis, [REDACTED]

REFERENCE: Memo dated 24 July 1991 [REDACTED]

1. As requested, [REDACTED] has completed the handwriting examination on the submitted photocopied known exemplars of John L. Robertson, Larry J. Stevens, and Albro L. Lundy Jr. with the submitted photographs, photocopies of photographs, and submitted questioned handwriting exemplars (1 original and 2 photocopied) received from Southeast Asia, allegedly from U.S. Prisoners of War. The questioned handwriting letters allegedly from John L. Robertson are dated 18-10-1990, the letters allegedly from Larry J. Stevens are dated 18-10-90, and the letters allegedly from Albro L. Lundy Jr. are dated 25-11-90. In one of the two submitted photographs there are three individuals standing together holding a sign that reads "Photo, LD -25-5-1990, NNTK!, K.B.E -19.", and in the other photograph there is a male individual in what appears to be a camouflage-type uniform with the name "GONZALES, FREDRIEC" on the collar. On the photograph that has been photocopied there are five standing individuals holding signs that bear names and other data written on them. [REDACTED]

2. The handwriting examination on the known submitted handwriting exemplars described above with the questioned letters purportedly from U.S. Prisoners of War revealed nothing of significance which would indicate that the authors of the known genuine handwriting exemplars (Robertson, Stevens, Lundy) prepared those letters that are in question. However, a definite conclusion could not be reached due to the fact that the genuine known exemplars, as well as, two of the questioned submissions are multi-generational photocopies vice originally prepared handwriting. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

SUBJECT: POW-MIA Handwriting Analysis, [REDACTED]

3. A few handwriting characteristics in common were observed in the handwriting of the letters purportedly from John L. Robertson, the photograph of the individual with the name GONZALES, FREDRIEC written on the collar, and on the photograph of five individuals holding signs, which would indicate that this author could not be eliminated as the possible writer on all three of these submissions.

4. [REDACTED] will retain photocopies of the submitted specimens in the event additional material becomes available for comparison.

5. For further comments or questions, please contact the undersigned on [REDACTED]

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2/24/82

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TO RVP-OSG TPE

INFO VP-L OSG TPE SVP-OCA WAS

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SUGGEST YOU PROCEED WITH INSERTION AS YOU SUGGESTED BUT EXCLUDE JOSEPH C. CHENEY AND CHARLES HERRICK FROM YOUR LISTING AS MISSING IN ACTION. THE FAMILIES OF BOTH THESE MEN ARE RECEIVING DEATH BENEFITS.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER WAS H73 022000Z

022220
BOE 040
022222
022250

VPL

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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

1 August 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR: NAME
DIA/POW-MIA

SUBJECT: POW-MIA Handwriting Analysis [REDACTED]

1.3(a)(4)

REFERENCE: [REDACTED]

1. As requested, [REDACTED] has completed the handwriting examination on the submitted photocopied known exemplars of John L. Robertson, Larry J. Stevens, and Albro L. Lundy Jr. with the submitted photographs, photocopies of photographs, and submitted questioned handwriting exemplars (1 original and 2 photocopied) received from Southeast Asia, allegedly from U.S. Prisoners of War. The questioned handwriting letters allegedly from John L. Robertson are dated 18-10-1990, the letters allegedly from Larry J. Stevens are dated 18-10-90, and the letters allegedly from Albro L. Lundy Jr. are dated 25-11-90. In one of the two submitted photographs there are three individuals standing together holding a sign that reads "Photo, LD -25-5-1990, NNTK!, K.B.E -19.", and in the other photograph there is a male individual in what appears to be a camouflage-type uniform with the name "GONZALES, FREDRIEC" on the collar. On the photograph that has been photocopied there are five standing individuals holding signs that bear names and other data written on them. [REDACTED]

1.3(a)(4)

2. The handwriting examination on the known submitted handwriting exemplars described above with the questioned letters purportedly from U.S. Prisoners of War revealed nothing of significance which would indicate that the authors of the known genuine handwriting exemplars (Robertson, Stevens, Lundy) prepared those letters that are in question. However, a definite conclusion could not be reached due to the fact that the genuine known exemplars, as well as, two of the questioned submissions are multi-generational photocopies vice originally prepared handwriting. [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

NOV 1994

[REDACTED]
BEST COPY AVAILABLE [REDACTED]

1.3(a)(4)

[REDACTED]
NND 942059 0307

[REDACTED]

SUBJECT: POW-MIA Handwriting Analysis [REDACTED]

1.3(a)(4)

3. A few handwriting characteristics in common were observed in the handwriting of the letters purportedly from John L. Robertson, the photograph of the individual with the name GONZALES, FREDRIEC written on the collar, and on the photograph of five individuals holding signs, which would indicate that this author could not be eliminated as the possible writer on all three of these submissions. [REDACTED]

4. [REDACTED] will retain photocopies of the submitted specimens in the event additional material becomes available for comparison. [REDACTED]

1.3(a)(4)

5. For further comments or questions, please contact the undersigned [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

1.3(a)(4)

[REDACTED]

1.3(a)(4)

[REDACTED]

1.3(a)(4)

3 0308

NND 942059

[REDACTED]

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MANCHESTER (N.H.)
UNION LEADER
WEDNESDAY 4 APRIL 1973

copy 73
200 Yanks still POWs, paper says

Associated Press
MANCHESTER, N.H. — The minister who headed the Remember the Pueblo Committee says he has learned that at least 200 Americans are still prisoners of war in Laos, Cambodia and China, the Manchester Union Leader said yesterday.
The Rev. Paul Lindstrom of Prospect Heights, Ill., said that his information came from intelligence reports gathered by military personnel, intelligence agents and State Department employees.
Although there have been

other reports of Americans still being held, Lindstrom was the first to provide names of some of the men and locations of POW camps.
Lindstrom said there were "121 American military men being held by the Communists in Laos."
Lindstrom said the 121 were held in six POW camps.
Among other American POWs Lindstrom reported are 64 airmen he said are in prison camps in "Yunan Province of China, just over the Laotian border."
Lindstrom also said he had

learned that four persons shot down over Laos on an Air America flight on Dec. 27, 1971 are being held prisoner in China.
He identified them as Edward Isenback, George Ritter and Roy Townley, all Americans, and Thao Khan Phan, a Laotian.
An Air America plane carrying three Americans and a Laotian disappeared over Laos on that date, but the four men were not publicly identified at the time.
Lindstrom also said there are another 79 American airmen either held by Hanoi or in Chinese prisons.

Approved for Release
11 Sept 81

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Reds Still Hold

200 U.S. POWs

Union Leader Brings to Light Pact Violation

Union Leader — This copy-
righted article was given
exclusively by the Rev. Paul
Lindstrom of Prospect
Edgemoor, Ill., to Arthur C.
Egan Jr., chief investigative
reporter for the Manchester
Union Leader and the New
Hampshire Sunday News.

The Rev. Mr. Lindstrom's
committee is credited with
making the first public dis-
closure that Presidential Ad-
visor Henry Kissinger was
on a secret mission to Moscow.
Details of subjects discussed
by the world leaders were
accurately disclosed by Lind-
strom's group a full two
weeks before the U.S. Gov-
ernment confirmed the secret
talks.)

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

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The Union Leader Corp.

The chairman of the Re-
member the Pueblo" committee
charged yesterday that "at
least 200" American military
personnel captured by the Com-
munist during the Vietnam
war are still being held pris-

Page 12

pr 73
says

ir persons shot
as on an Air
on Dec. 27,
held prisoner

them as Ed-
George Ritter
y, all Ameri-
Khan Phan, a

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ericans and a
peared over
late, but the
not publicly
ime. ...
o said there
American air-
by Hanoi or

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11 Sept 81

...ers in Red China...
 ...Paul H. ...
 ...President ...
 ...Secretary ...
 ...to the American ...
 ...an they say the Communists ...
 ...have fulfilled terms of the Paris ...
 ...peace agreement by returning ...
 ...all American POW's held by the ...
 ...Communists in Southeast Asia.
 "Both Nixon and Kissinger ...
 ...are lying when they state there ...
 ...are no POWs being held in ...
 ...Cambodia," charged the Rev. ...
 ...Mr. Lindstrom. "They know the ...
 ...Point (Communists) are ...
 ...still holding both American ...
 ...military men and civilians in ...
 ...two Cambodian prison camps."
 Calling the Paris peace agree- ...
 ...ment a "cloudy signing," Lind- ...
 ...strom accused President Nixon ...
 ...with exploiting returning POWs ...
 ...by ordering elaborate celebra- ...
 ...tions as a "coverup to drown ...
 ...out embarrassing questions con- ...
 ...cerning the MIA's (missing ...
 ...inaction)."

"I'm not saying these return- ...
 ...ing POWs shouldn't be treated ...
 ...as heroes," said Lindstrom, "but ...
 ...I think Nixon staged these ...
 ...homecomings to slave off ob- ...
 ...vious questions about those ...
 ...Americans reported as missing ...
 ...in action."

Lindstrom said that Nixon, as ...
 ...a vice president, "accepted a ...
 ...partial return of American ...
 ...POW's from Red China and ...
 ...North Korea. Is that what Nixon ...
 ...will do this time too - settle ...
 ...for a partial return of POWs ...
 ...from the Communist in South- ...
 ...east Asia?"

Sent to China

Lindstrom also charged that ...
 ...Laotian Communists trans- ...
 ...ferred 64 American airmen ...
 ...across the border into Red ...
 ...China "between October of 1971 ...
 ...and January of 1972." Lind- ...
 ...strom said that intelligence ...
 ...sources reported these men ...
 ...were "still being held in prison ...
 ...camps in Yunan Province of ...
 ...Red China, just over the ...
 ...Laotian border."

Commenting on American ...
 ...POWs in the hands of Laotian ...
 ...Communists, the Rev. Mr. ...
 ...Lindstrom said, "As of March ...
 ...25, 1973, there were 121 Ameri- ...
 ...can military personnel being ...
 ...held prisoner by the Communists ...
 ...in Laos - the majority of ...
 ...these being U.S. Air Force ...
 ...personnel."

According to Lindstrom, six of ...
 ...the 121 American military men ...
 ...held in the hands of the Laotian ...
 ...Communists were reported ...
 ...to have been released ...
 ...on Jan. 11, 1973, the date of ...
 ...the signing of the Paris peace ...
 ...treaty.

Lindstrom said his sources of ...
 ...information were intelligence ...
 ...reports gathered by military ...
 ...personnel, agents of the Central ...
 ...Intelligence Agency (CIA), in- ...
 ...telligence agents of the South ...
 ...Vietnamese government, and ...
 ...employees of the U.S. State ...
 ...Department.

"For the past two years," ...
 ...said Lindstrom, "these sources ...
 ...have proved extremely reliable. ...
 ...Even when our own government ...
 ...denied certain intelligence re- ...
 ...ports they were later verified by ...
 ...the very same Pentagon and ...
 ...State Department sources who ...
 ...denied them."

...also revealed by ...
 ...Lindstrom that four of the crew of ...
 ...Air America ...
 ...by the Communists ...
 ...and ...
 ...and it said to be under ...
 ...control in the CIA for special ...
 ...missions over Laos and Cam- ...
 ...bodia.

Lindstrom identified the four ...
 ...as Edward Usenback, George ...
 ...Ritter and Roy Townley, all ...
 ...Americans, and one Laotian ...
 ...identified as Thao Khan Phan.

"Their plane, Air America ...
 ...No. 293, was shot down Dec. 27, ...
 ...1971 while on a mission over ...
 ...Laos," said Lindstrom. "The ...
 ...crash was reported as being in ...
 ...Nong Sang, a general area ...
 ...termed Muebang Sai."

Lindstrom said intelligence ...
 ...reports said the men were held ...
 ...in a prison compound near Ban ...
 ...Boh "until June 20, 1972, at ...
 ...which time they were trans- ...
 ...ferred to Hanoi." He re- ...
 ...ported the four American ...
 ...airmen were sent to Red China ...
 ...in August of 1972 and are ...
 ...being held in the very same ...
 ...prison compound with the ...
 ...American POW's.

Although Lindstrom said the ...
 ...intelligence reports did not give ...
 ...the name of the American ...
 ...actually at the controls of the ...
 ...aircraft when it was shot down, ...
 ...a report of the injuries was ...
 ...provided U. S. officials.

"Our source of information ...
 ...was so close to these men that ...
 ...he reported the pilot received a ...
 ...broken arm; the co-pilot suf- ...
 ...fered a fractured knee, the crew ...
 ...chief or 'kicker' as they call ...
 ...him, received a gash in the ...
 ...head. The Laotian had several ...
 ...teeth broken and received facial ...
 ...wounds."

Lindstrom said there were six ...
 ...POW compounds still existing in ...
 ...and Vietnam.

Laos and said in addition to the ...
 ...American military personnel ...
 ...there was "at least one mission- ...
 ...ary there and one U. S. govern- ...
 ...ment employe."

"As of March 30, 1973, we had ...
 ...the location of these camps in ...
 ...Laos where the American POW's ...
 ...were being held. The American ...
 ...military command also has ...
 ...these location and are aware ...
 ...Americans are still in the hands ...
 ...of the Communists."

Lindstrom said that "U. S. ...
 ...Air Force map coordinates give ...
 ...the locations of these camps as ...
 ...follows: WJ203, Laos reference ...
 ...to TNA Eds; VJ214, Laos ...
 ...reference has not ...
 ...face of the Pacific ...
 ...in Laos; VJ153, Laos reference ...
 ...Seng Su, radio headquarters for ...
 ...the Communist; VJ1033, a ...
 ...group of buildings called French ...
 ...Villas; VJ1477, a cave near ...
 ...Houie Talet; and WJ-9959, said ...
 ...to be a prison compound where ...
 ..."skilled" men were held pris- ...
 ...oner."

Asked to explain what was ...
 ...meant by "skilled men" Lind- ...
 ...strom replied, "we tried to find ...
 ...that out but were unsuccessful. I ...
 ...have no idea of what it means ...
 ...at this time."

According to Lindstrom's in- ...
 ...formation, there are members ...
 ...of the Royal Laotian Army also ...
 ...being held in these camps with ...
 ...the Americans. Some of

...committee ...
 ...being held in ...
 ...was termed a prison ...
 ...south of the Red China bor- ...
 ...in a town known ...
 ...Tham Mung Tin Khuang. "I ...
 ...sources were unable to de- ...
 ...termine the exact number ...
 ...prisoners held at this spe- ...
 ...camp," Lindstrom said.

"In August of 1972," accord- ...
 ...to Lindstrom's intelligence ...
 ...reports, "there were 79 additio- ...
 ...airmen sent by the Laotian ...
 ...Communists to Hanoi."

Lindstrom said he believed ...
 ...these 79 men were either ...
 ...being held in Hanoi or were ...
 ...to the prison compounds in ...
 ...China with the other Americ- ...
 ...POWs.

In discussing American POW ...
 ...still in the hands of Cambodi- ...
 ...Communists Lindstrom said ...
 ..."we know the location of ...
 ...prison camps in that country ...
 ...and so do Pentagon officials ...
 ...they have been silenced by ...
 ...White House."

Lindstrom said U.S. Air Force ...
 ...map coordinates gives the lo- ...
 ...cation of the first camp as "1220' ...
 ...N and 1052732'E." According ...
 ...Lindstrom "there are six ...
 ...American military men, ...
 ...South Koreans, and 45 ...
 ...Laotian Army men held at ...
 ...camp."

The second prison camp was ...
 ...to be in Cambodia at ap- ...
 ...proximate coordinates 124015-N ...
 ...and 106170 E. "At this camp there ...
 ...are unidentified newsmen, eight ...
 ...American POWs and 23 ARVN ...
 ...held prisoner. This informati- ...
 ...was correct, to the best of ...
 ...knowledge, in February ...
 ...1973."

In calling his informati- ...
 ..."very accurate on the America ...
 ...POWs, Lindstrom pointed out ...
 ...that a Soviet journalist, Vito ...
 ...Louis, writing in a London ...
 ...newspaper in February of this ...
 ...year, reported the fact ...
 ...number of American POW ...
 ...were being held in Red Chinese ...
 ...prison compounds.

"Our government, especially ...
 ...Nixon and Kissinger, have ...
 ...to this day never commented ...
 ...on this report. It seems strange ...
 ...they would not have something ...
 ...to say on Lind's story," said ...
 ...Lindstrom.

The Rev. Mr. Lindstrom is ...
 ...pastor of the Christian Church ...
 ...of Liberty and Peace ...
 ...church's school, which has ...
 ...grades from kindergarten ...
 ...through high school.

Lindstrom's committee was ...
 ...the first to correctly give the ...
 ...exact date, time and place of ...
 ...the release of the Pueblo crew ...
 ...by North Korea. The same ...
 ...committee also was first in ...
 ...revealing the fate of an OH-23 ...
 ...helicopter crew downed by ...
 ...gunfire over North Korea at a ...
 ...time the U.S. government would ...
 ...not even admit the incident took ...
 ...place. However, 10 days later, ...
 ...the Pentagon confirmed the ...
 ...report issued by Lindstrom's ...
 ...committee.

GENERAL

Approved for Release
Date OCT 96

(10)

THE PACIFIC CORPORATION

- a. Incorporated in Delaware on July 10, 1950 as Airdale Corporation.
- b. Acquired 100% of the capital stock of AAM (CAT Incorporated), August 23, 1950.
- c. Name changed to The Pacific Corporation on October 7, 1957.

AIR AMERICA, INC. (AAM)

- a. Incorporated in Delaware on July 10, 1950 as CAT Incorporated and name changed to Air America, Inc. on March 31, 1959.
- b. Acquired most of the assets and liabilities of the Chinese partnership Civil Air Transport on August 23, 1950.
- c. Operates contract flying services and aircraft maintenance. (From August 23, 1950 to February 28, 1955 continued the operation of a Chinese flag airline, doing-business-as Civil Air Transport, on provisional authorizations issued by the ChiNat government. The Chinese partnership was formed by Chennault and associates in October 1946, began operations in January 1947 as CNRRA Air Transport and adopted the name Civil Air Transport in 1948.)

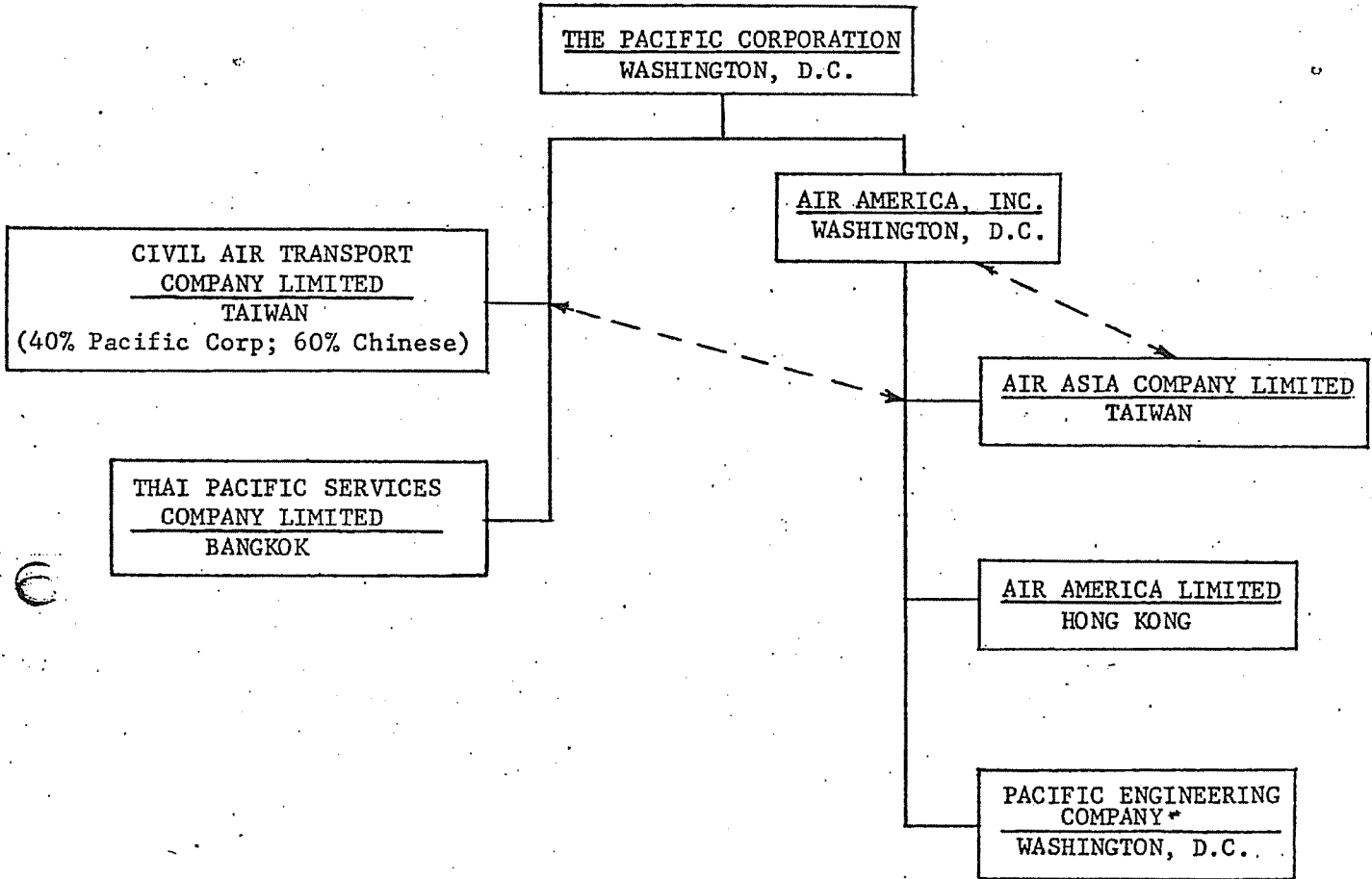
AIR ASIA COMPANY LIMITED (AACL)

- a. Incorporated in Republic of China as Asiatic Aeronautical Company Limited on January 19, 1955 and name changed to Air Asia Company Limited on April 1, 1959.
- b. All shares are owned by AAM except about 1% held by individuals as qualifying shares.
- c. Began operations on March 1, 1955 and acquired the Taiwan based aircraft maintenance facilities and Chinese registered aircraft held since August 23, 1950 by CAT Incorporated.

CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT COMPANY LIMITED (CATCL)

- a. Incorporated in Republic of China on January 20, 1955.
- b. 40% of shares owned by The Pacific Corporation. The remaining 60% is in the name of Chinese citizens.
- c. Obtained international and domestic route licenses in February 1955.
- d. Began operations on March 1, 1955. Utilizing personnel and equipment contracted from AAACL continued to perform a Chinese flag airline operation previously conducted by CAT Incorporated using the name Civil Air Transport.

9 November 1971



CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP

EQUITY

	<u>The Pacific Corporation</u> (Delaware)	<u>Air America, Inc.</u> (Delaware)	<u>Civil Air Transport Company Limited</u> (China)	<u>Air America Limited</u> (Hong Kong)	<u>Thai Pacific Services Company Limited</u> (Thailand)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:					
Chairman	Velte	Velte	Wang Wen-San		Velte
Vice Chairman		Doole			Doole
Member	Doole	Carter	Velte	Doole	Grundy
Member	Carter	Grundy	Chen	Grundy	
Member			Grundy	Velte	
Member			Twanmoh		
SUPERVISOR			McCulley		
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:					
Chairman		Velte			
Member		Doole			
Member		Grundy			
OFFICERS:					
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer		Velte		Velte	
President & Chief Executive Officer	Velte				Velte
President		Grundy			
Managing Director			Grundy		
General Manager				Grundy	Grundy
Vice President	Carter	Carter			
Vice President	Herd	Green			
Vice President		Bevans	Green		
Secretary	Bevans	Bevans	Jao	Bevans	Bevans
Treasurer	Herd	Herd	Herd	Herd	Herd
Assistant Vice President		Gluskin			
Assistant Vice President		Bradburn			
Assistant Vice President		Larson			
Assistant Secretary	Peterson			Taylor	
Assistant Treasurer	Sinner	Sinner		Sinner	Sinner

Manager - HongKong

Clifford

October 29, 1971

MASTIEIL

THE PACIFIC CORPORATIONIncorporated

Incorporated under the Laws of Delaware on July 10, 1950
 Authorized Capital - 100 Shares of no par value stock

Stockholders

100 Shares of Stock are outstanding and held by Manufacturers
 Hanover Trust Company in a Custodian Account and are registered
 in the name of the Bank's Nominee, Sigler & Co. pursuant to a
 Custodian Agreement between the Bank and Messrs. George A.
 Doole, Jr., Robert G. Goelet, William A. Read, Arthur B.
 Richardson and Samuel S. Walker.

Board of Directors

Chairman
 Member
 Member
 Member
 Member
 Member

Samuel S. Walker
 George A. Doole, Jr.
 Robert G. Goelet
~~William A. Read~~ AMES
 Arthur B. Richardson
 Paul C. Velte, Jr.

Officers

President & Treasurer
 Vice President
~~Vice President & Secretary~~
 Assistant Secretary
 Assistant Treasurer

Paul C. Velte, Jr.
 Clyde S. Carter
~~James H. Bastian~~ BEVANS
~~Hilbert H. Dawson~~ PETERSON
 Paul E. Sinner

October 29, 1971

MASTER

JAN 18 1972

AIR AMERICA, INC.

Incorporated

Incorporated under the Laws of Delaware on July 10, 1950
Authorized Capital - 400,000 Shares of \$1 par value stock

Stockholders

~~200,000~~ ^{260,200} Shares of stock outstanding and all are registered in
the name of The Pacific Corporation.

Board of Directors

Chairman	Felix B. Stump
Vice Chairman	Samuel S. Walker
Vice Chairman	George A. Doole, Jr.
Member	James B. Ames
Member	Robert G. Goelet
Member	Hugh L. Grundy
Member	William A. Ross
Member	Arthur B. Richardson
Member	Paul C. Velte, Jr.

Executive Committee

Chairman	Paul C. Velte, Jr.
Member	Felix B. Stump GRUNDY
Member	George A. Doole, Jr.

Officers

Managing Director & Chief	Paul C. Velte, Jr.
Executive Officer & Treasurer	Hugh L. Grundy
President	Allen Wueste
Vice President	James N. Walker, Jr.
Vice President	Var M. Green
Vice President	Clyde S. Carter
Vice President	Henry P. Bevans
Vice President - Assistant Secretary	Joseph L. Madison HERD
Vice President SECRETARY	James H. Bastion BEVANS
Secretary	David B. Gluskin
Assistant Vice President	Earl H. Richmond
Assistant Vice President	James E. Meals
Assistant Vice President	Hilbert H. Dawson
Assistant Secretary Washington	Paul E. Sinner
Assistant Treasurer	

Vice President
Vice President
Vice President
~~Assistant Vice President~~

Clarence J. Abadie, Jr.
~~James A. Barnhisel~~
~~Thomas B. Ingles~~
~~Jackson L. Forney~~
HICKLER

October 29, 1971

MASTER

AIR ASIA COMPANY LIMITEDIncorporated

Incorporated under the Laws of the Republic of China on
January 19, 1955

Authorized Capital - ~~800,000~~ 608,000 Shares of NT \$100 par value stock

Stockholders

<u>Registered Owner</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>
Air America, Inc.	607,976
Henry P. Bevans	4
George A. Doole, Jr.	4
Var M. Green	4
Hugh L. Grundy	4
Paul C. Velte, Jr.	4
Allan Wueste	4

Board of Directors

Chairman	Felix B. Stump
Vice Chairman	Samuel S. Walker
Vice Chairman	George A. Doole, Jr.
Member	James B. Ames
Member	Robert G. Goelet
Member	Hugh L. Grundy
Member	William A. Read
Member	Arthur B. Richardson
Member	Paul C. Velte, Jr.

Executive Committee

Chairman	Paul C. Velte, Jr.
Member	George A. Doole, Jr.
Member	Felix B. Stump

Officers

Managing Director & Chief	Paul C. Velte, Jr.
Executive Officer & Treasurer	Hugh L. Grundy
President	Allan Wueste
Vice President	James W. Walker, Jr.
Vice President	Var M. Green
Vice President	Clyde S. Carter
Vice President	Henry P. Bevans
Secretary	Jackson L. Forney
Assistant Vice President	Earl H. Richmond
Assistant Vice President	Jerry Fink
Assistant Secretary - Taipei	James C. K. Jao
Assistant Secretary - Taipei	Hilbert H. Dawson
Assistant Secretary - Washington	

Supervisor

William L. McCulley

October 29, 1971

MASTIA

CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT COMPANY LIMITEDIncorporated

Incorporated under the Laws of the Republic of China on
 January 20, 1955
 Authorized Capital - ~~400,000~~ 4,000 Shares of NT \$100 par value stock

Stockholders

<u>Registered Owner</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>
The Pacific Corporation	1,555
Wang Wen-sen	800
Y. C. Chen	800
J. K. Twanmoh	800
George A. Doole, Jr.	15
Hugh L. Grundy	15
Var M. Green	15

Board of Directors

Chairman	Wang Wen-san
Member	Y. C. Chen
Member	George A. Doole, Jr.
Member	Hugh L. Grundy
Member	J. K. Twanmoh

Officers

Managing Director	Hugh L. Grundy
Vice President	Var M. Green
Treasurer	Paul C. Velte, Jr.
Secretary	James C. K. Jao

Supervisor

William L. McCulley

December 21, 1971

MASTER

AIR AMERICA LIMITEDIncorporated

Incorporated under the Laws of Hong Kong on November 2, 1966
 Authorized Capital - 5,000 Shares of HK\$ 1 par value

Stockholders

<u>Registered Owner</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>
Air America, Inc.	3,999
George A. Doole, Jr.	1

Board of Directors

Member	George A. Doole, Jr.
Member	Robert G. Goelet
Member	Hugh L. Grundy
Member	William A. Read
Member	Arthur B. Richardson
Member	Samuel S. Walker

Officers

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	Paul C. Velte, Jr.
General Manager	Hugh L. Grundy
Treasurer	Lindsey Herd
Secretary	Henry P. Bevans
Assistant Treasurer	Paul E. Sinner
Assistant Secretary	Jerry Fink
Assistant Secretary	Hilbert H. Dawson
Assistant Secretary	W. Alexander Jarvis
Manager - Hong Kong	Dale Means

December 21, 1971

MNSTEAL

THAI PACIFIC SERVICES COMPANY LIMITEDIncorporated

Incorporated under the Laws of Thailand on November 1, 1967
 Authorized Capital - 10,000 Shares of 100 Baht par value stock

Stockholders

<u>Registered Owner</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>
The Pacific Corporation	9,994
Henry P. Bevans	1
George A. Doole, Jr.	1
Hugh L. Grundy	1
David Hale Hickler	1
Paul C. Velte, Jr.	1
Allan Wueste	1

Board of Directors

Chairman	Samuel S. Walker
Vice Chairman	George A. Doole, Jr.
Managing Director	Wiphat Bunnag
Member	Robert G. Goelet
Member	Hugh L. Grundy
Member	David H. Hickler
Member	William A. Read
Member	Arthur B. Richardson

Officers

President and Chief Executive Officer	Paul C. Velte, Jr.
General Manager	Hugh L. Grundy
Treasurer	Lindsey Herd
Secretary	Henry P. Bevans
Assistant Treasurer	Paul E. Sinner
Assistant Secretary	Jerry Fink
Assistant Secretary	Hilbert H. Dawson

1/1/72

	<u>The Pacific Corporation</u> (Delaware)	<u>Air America, Inc.</u> (Delaware)	<u>Air Asia Company Limited</u> (China)	<u>Civil Air Transport Company Limited</u> (China)	<u>Air America Limited</u> (Hong Kong)	<u>Thai Pacific Services Company Limited</u> (Thailand)
Board of Directors.						
Chairman	Walker, S.S.	Stump	Stump	Wang Wan-san	-	Walker, S.S.
Vice Chairman	-	Walker, S.S.	Walker, S.S.	-	-	Doole
Vice Chairman	-	Doole	Doole	-	-	-
Member	Doole	Ames	Ames	Chen	Doole	Goelet
Member	Goelet	Goelet	Goelet	Doole	Goelet	Grundy
Member	Read	Grundy	Grundy	Grundy	Grundy	Hickler
Member	Richardson	Read	Read	Twanmoh	Read	Read
Member	Velte	Richardson	Richardson	-	Richardson	Richardson
Member	-	Velte	Velte	-	Walker, S.S.	Bunnag
<u>Supervisor</u>	-	-	McCulley	McCulley	-	-
Executive Committee						
Chairman	-	Velte	Velte	-	-	-
Member	-	Stump	Doole	-	-	-
Member	-	Doole	Stump	-	-	-
Officers						
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer	-	Velte	Velte	-	Velte-	-
President & Chief Executive Officer	-	-	-	-	-	Velte
President	Velte	Grundy	Grundy	-	-	-
Managing Director	-	-	-	Grundy	-	Bunnag
General Manager	-	-	-	-	Grundy	Grundy
Treasurer	Velte	Velte	Velte	Velte	Herd	Herd
Vice President	Carter	Wueste	Wueste	Green	-	-
Vice President	Bastian	Walker, J.W.	Walker, J.W.	-	-	-
Vice President	-	Green	Green	-	-	-
Vice President	-	Carter	Carter	-	-	-
Vice President	-	Bevans	-	-	-	-
Vice President	-	Madison	-	-	-	-
Secretary	Bastian	Bastian	Bevans	Jao	Bevans	Bevans
Assistant Treasurer	Sinner	Sinner	-	-	Sinner	Sinner
Assistant Vice President	-	Gluskin	-	-	-	-
Assistant Vice President	-	Richmond	Forney	-	-	-
Assistant Vice President	-	Meals	Richmond	-	-	-
Assistant Secretary	Dawson	Bevans	Fink	-	Fink	Fink
Assistant Secretary	-	Dawson	Jao	-	Dawson	Dawson
Assistant Secretary	-	-	Dawson	-	Jarvis	-
Manager-Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	Means	-

*Vice President
Vice President
Vice President
Assistant Vice President*

*Abadie
Cunningham
Eugles
Forney*

C00190813

DIRECTORS
OF
AIR AMERICA, INC.
And
AIR ASIA COMPANY LIMITED

STUMP, FELIX BUDWELL, Chairman - McLean, Virginia
U.S. Naval Academy - Adm. USN (Ret.)
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Formerly Commander in Chief, Pacific
Vice Chairman, Freedoms Foundation

DOOLE, JR., GEORGE ARNTZEN, Vice Chairman - Washington, D. C.
University of Illinois - Colonel USAF (Res.)
Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration
Formerly Pan American World Airways and Middle East Airlines, Director
The DHM Company, Director and President

AMES, JAMES B. - Boston, Massachusetts
Harvard College - Colonel USAF WWII
Harvard University Law School
Ropes and Gray (Partner)

GOELET, ROBERT G. - New York City
Harvard College - Naval Aviator WWII
New York Airways, Director
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co., Director
Home Insurance Company, Director

GRUNDY, HUGH L. - Taipei, Taiwan
Formerly Pan American World Airways and CNAC
Air America, President
Air Asia Company Limited, President
Civil Air Transport Co. Ltd., Managing Director

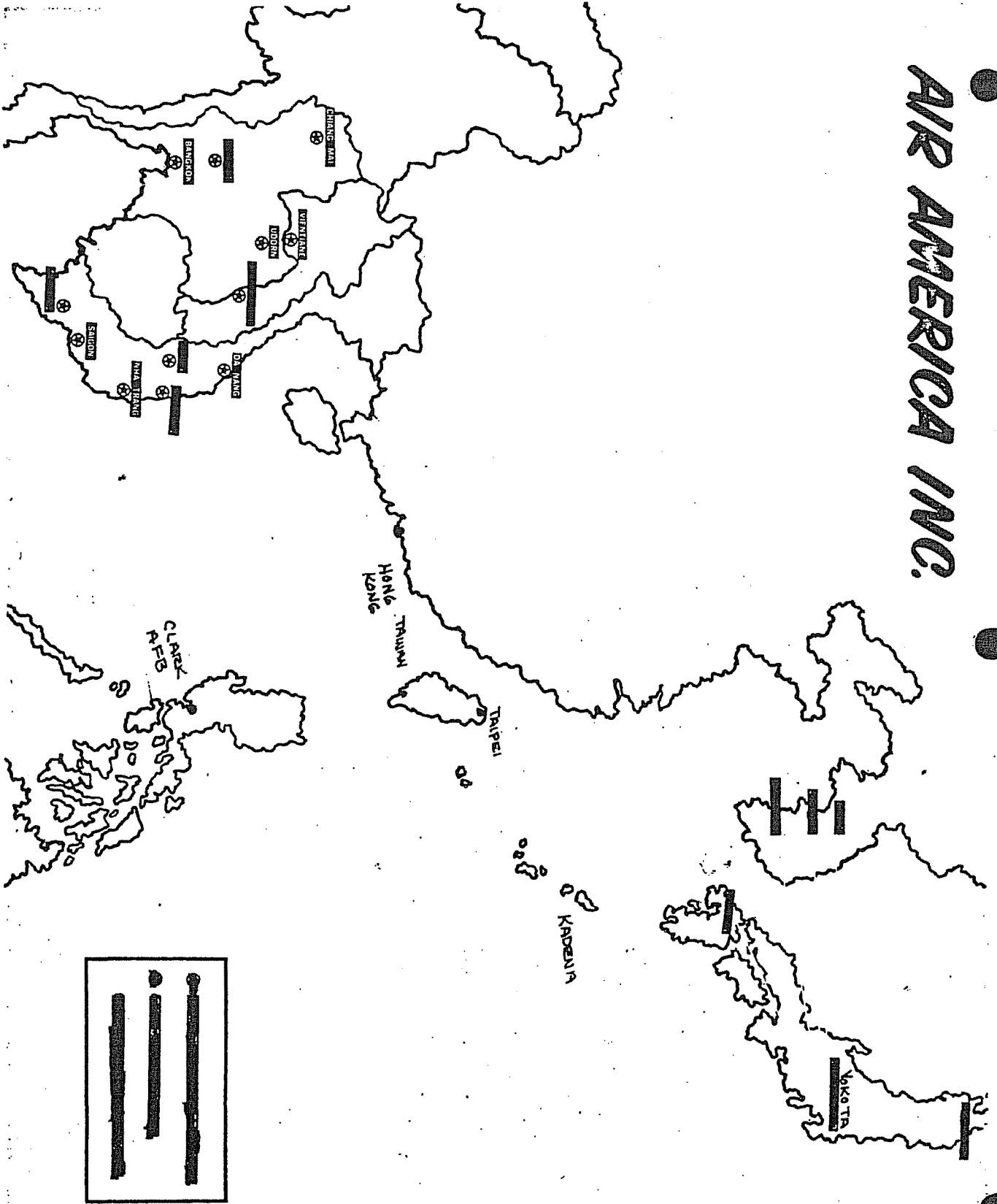
READ, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS - New York City
Harvard University - Vice Admiral, USNR (Aviation) (Ret.)
Formerly Dillon Read & Company (Partner)
Formerly The Hanover Bank, Senior Vice President

RICHARDSON, ARTHUR BERRY - New York City
University of Maine
Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc., Director; formerly President
The Chase Manhattan Bank, Member Advisory Board
West Pennsylvania Electric Company, Director

VELTE, JR., PAUL C. - Washington, D. C.
Pace College
Air America, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
Air Asia Company Limited - Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

WALKER, SAMUEL SLOAN - New York City
Yale University - Naval Aviator WW I and II
Joseph W. Walker & Sons (Partner)
Empire City Savings Bank, Chairman Board of Trustees
West Pennsylvania Electric Company, Director

AIR AMERICA INC.



ALTOP 081

The Pacific Corporation

100 - The Seeger Co

100 shares

no par

at MHTC

Air America Inc

200,000 - The Pacific Corp

400,000 shares

\$1.00 par

\$10.00 stated

in vault

Air America Limited

3999 - Air America Inc

1

George Doule

5000 shares

\$1.00 par

in vault

4000

Thai Pacific Services Company Limited 10,000 shares

9994 - The Pacific Corp

1

Dave Hickler

1

George Doule

1

Hugh Brundy

1

Henry Bevans

1

Allen Wueste

1

Paul Vette

Baht 100 par

in vault

10,000

Air Asia Company Limited 608,000 shares

607,976 Air America Inc NT 100 par

4 George Doole in Vault

4 Henry Evans

4 Van Green

4 Hugh Grundy

4 Paul Vette

4 Allen Wueste

608,000

Civil Air Transport Company Limited 4000 shares

800 Wang Wen San NT 100 par

800 Chen Yen Chun in Vault

800 J K Twanmoh

15 George Doole

15 Hugh Grundy

15 Van Green

1555 The Pacific Corp

4000

C00190813



AIRCRAFT INVENTORY AS
OF 30 NOVEMBER 1972

<u>ROTORY</u>		<u>Owned</u>	<u>Bailed</u>
204	10	10	
205	3	3	
H-500	2	2	
S-58T	6		6*
Ch-47	6		6
UH-34	20 + 12 (INACTIVE)		32
	<u>59</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>44</u>

* S-58T conversion kits owned by Air America but hulls bailed from USG.

<u>FIXED</u>			
DC-6	2	2	
C-54	5	5	
C-130	5		5
C-123K	11		11
C-46	11	9	2
C-47	8	3	5
C-7A	3		3
DHC-4	3	3	
DHC-6	3	3	
VTB	14	14	
10-2	2 + 6 (INACTIVE)	8	
AERO	1		1
PC16	23	23	
H-395	8 + 1 (INACTIVE)	9	
C-45	7	7	
DO-28	2	2	
PA-23	2	2	
	<u>117</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>27</u>

FLEET PLANNING

AIR AMERICA, INC.
AIR ASIA COMPANY LIMITED

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>AAM/AACL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Owned</u>	<u>Loan Lease Bailed</u>	
PC-6C	23		23 24
Helio	9		9 ✓
DO-28	2		2 ✓
Piper Apache	2		2 ✓
Beech C-45	7		7 ✓
Beech 10-2	8		8 ✓
Beech VTB	14		14 ✓
Aero Commander		1	1 ✓
Twin Otter	3		3 ✓
DHC-4A(C-7A)	3	6	9 7
Douglas C-47	3	5	8 ✓
Curtiss C-46	9	5	14 14
Fairchild C-123		12	12 11
Lockheed C-130		5	5 ✓
PBY	1		1
Douglas DC-4	5		5 ✓
Douglas DC-6A/B	2		2 ✓
Douglas-A-26-A	1		1 ✓
Lockheed L-100	1		1 ✓
Boeing-727-C	2		2
Hughes 500	2		2 ✓
Sikorsky UH-34		31	31 23
Sikorsky S-58T		6	6 ✓
Bell 204B	10		10 ✓
Bell 205	3		3 ✓
CH-47			<u>3</u>
Sub Total	<u>110</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>181</u>
TOTAL		<u><u>181</u></u>	168

31 March 1972

UPDATED AS OF 1 NOV 72

AIRCRAFT DEPARTURES

AIR AMERICA, INC.
AIR ASIA COMPANY LIMITED

12 Months Thru March 1971

<u>Area</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Departures</u>
Laos	-342	68,958
Laos & Thailand	-713	104,398
Laos & Thailand	-0002	108,290
Thailand	-332	12
Thailand	-66	2,812
Thailand & Vietnam	-0030	410
Taiwan	Misc.	16
Vietnam	VN91	108,402
Vietnam	-0069	1,308
Japan	-0010	<u>1,180</u>
	SUB-TOTAL	395,786
Southern Air Transport, Inc.		4,100
	TOTAL	399,886
	Average per day	1,096

ALL DATA AS OF 31 MARCH
INCLUDES REVENUE & NON-
REVENUE HRS FOR AAM,
AAFL & CAT.

D. D. BENT REPORT NUMBER 8-1-72

D. 1.50

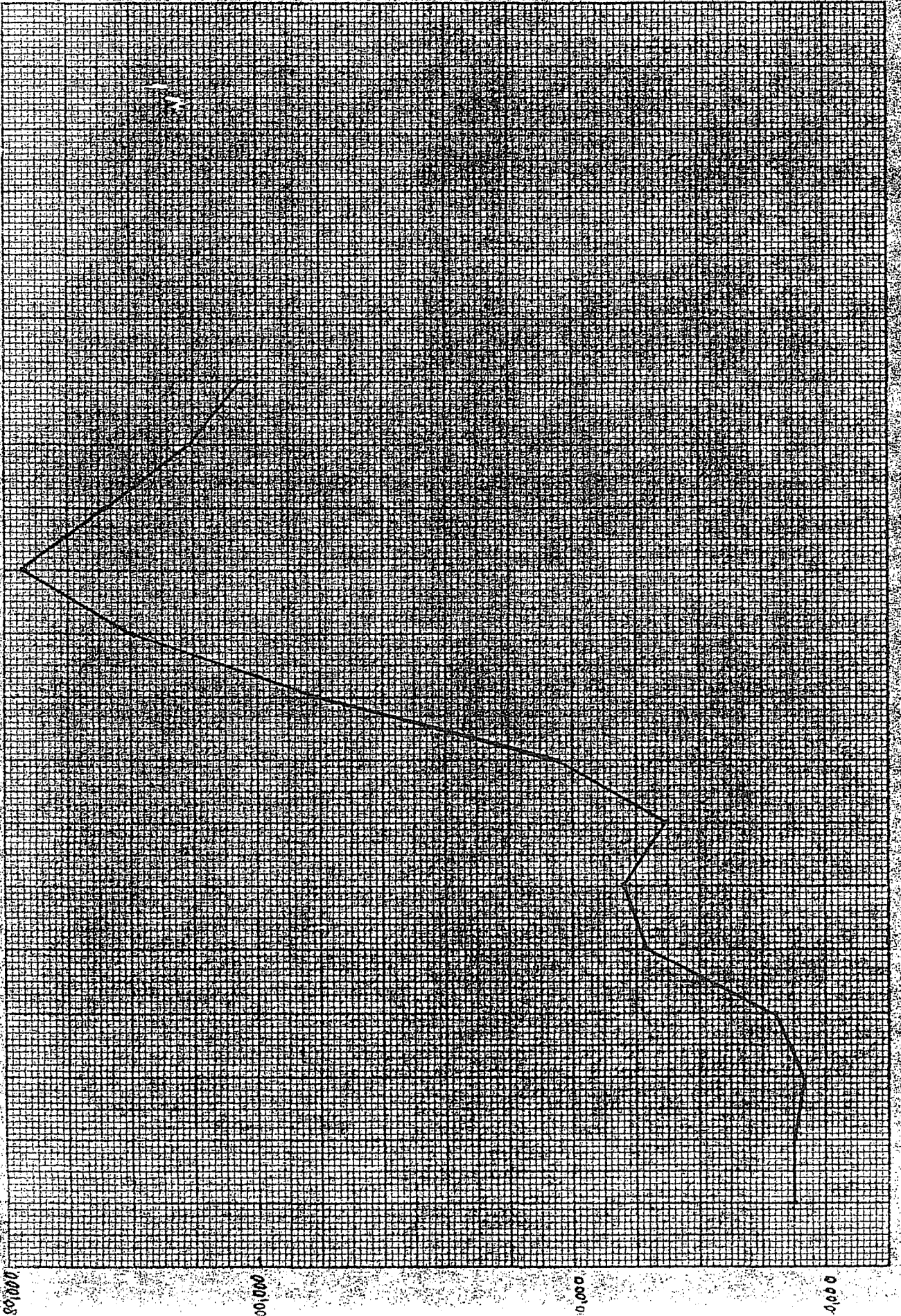
	1	2	3	4	5
YEAR	TOTAL FLYING HOURS			SOURCE - BLUEBOOK	
1	1957	27138			
2	1958	29796			
3	1959	30149			
4	1960	27099			
5	1961	36498			
6	1962	77699			
7	1963	84331			
8	1964	71355			
9	1965	105606			
10	1966	182444			
11	1967	240657			
12	1968	275146			
13	1969	248674			
14	1970	222083			
15	1971	206365			
16	1972	192859			
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
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29					
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31					
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33					
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					

KOSI TOYO WINDH 481327
JOHN CABRERA
RETIRED

TOTAL FLYING HOURS

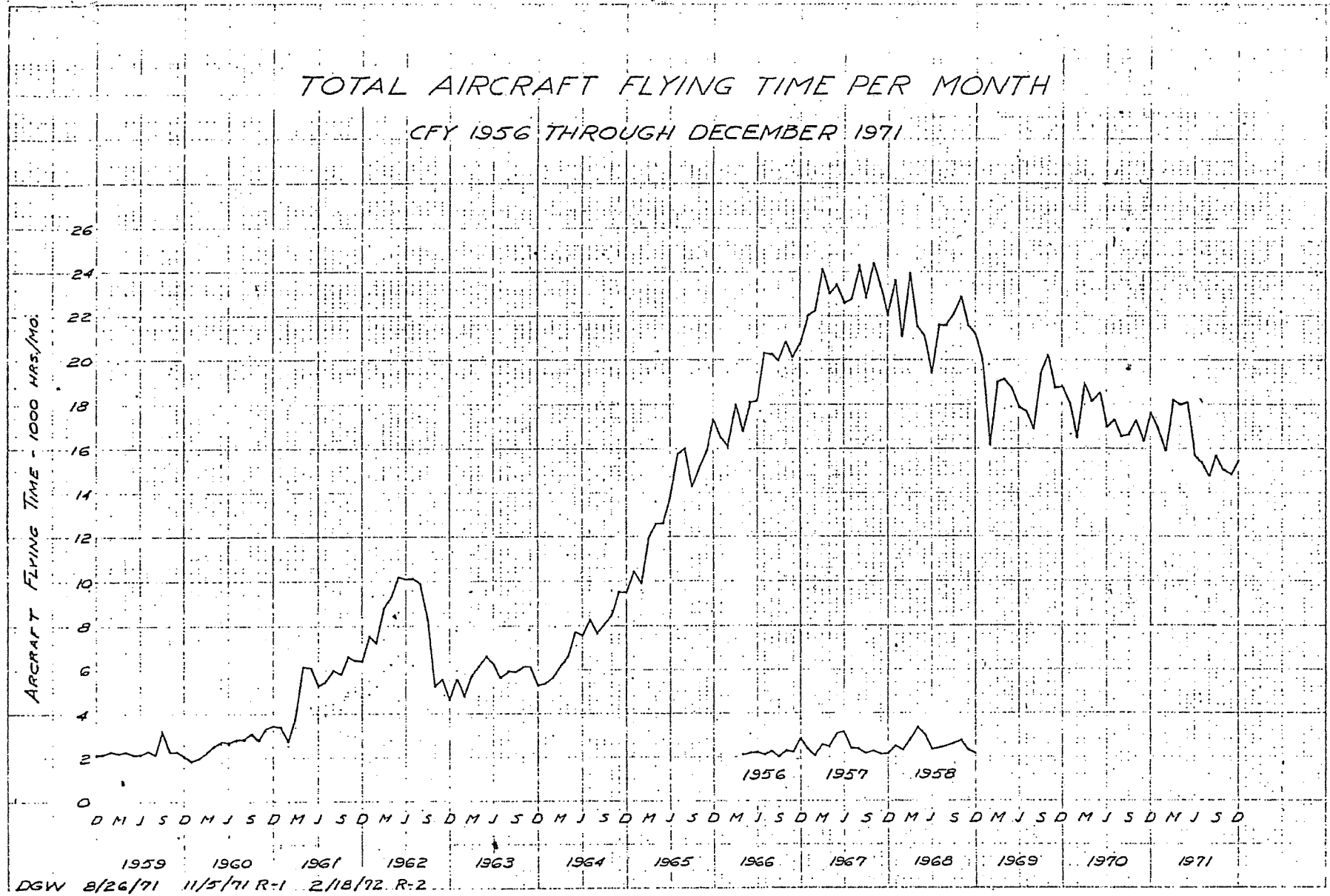
(ALL DATA BASED ON FISCAL YEAR - 31 N

HOURS



1958 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71

TOTAL AIRCRAFT FLYING TIME PER MONTH CFY 1956 THROUGH DECEMBER 1971



DGW 8/26/71 11/5/71 R-1 2/18/72 R-2

HOURS INCLUDE REVENUE & NON-REVENUE
FOR AAM, AACL & CAT.

NO. OF COPIES OF THIS REPORT MADE BY THE AIR FORCE

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EMPLOYEES

ALL DATA AS OF 31 MARCH AND

INCLUDES AAM, AACL & CAT.

SOURCE - BLUEBOOK

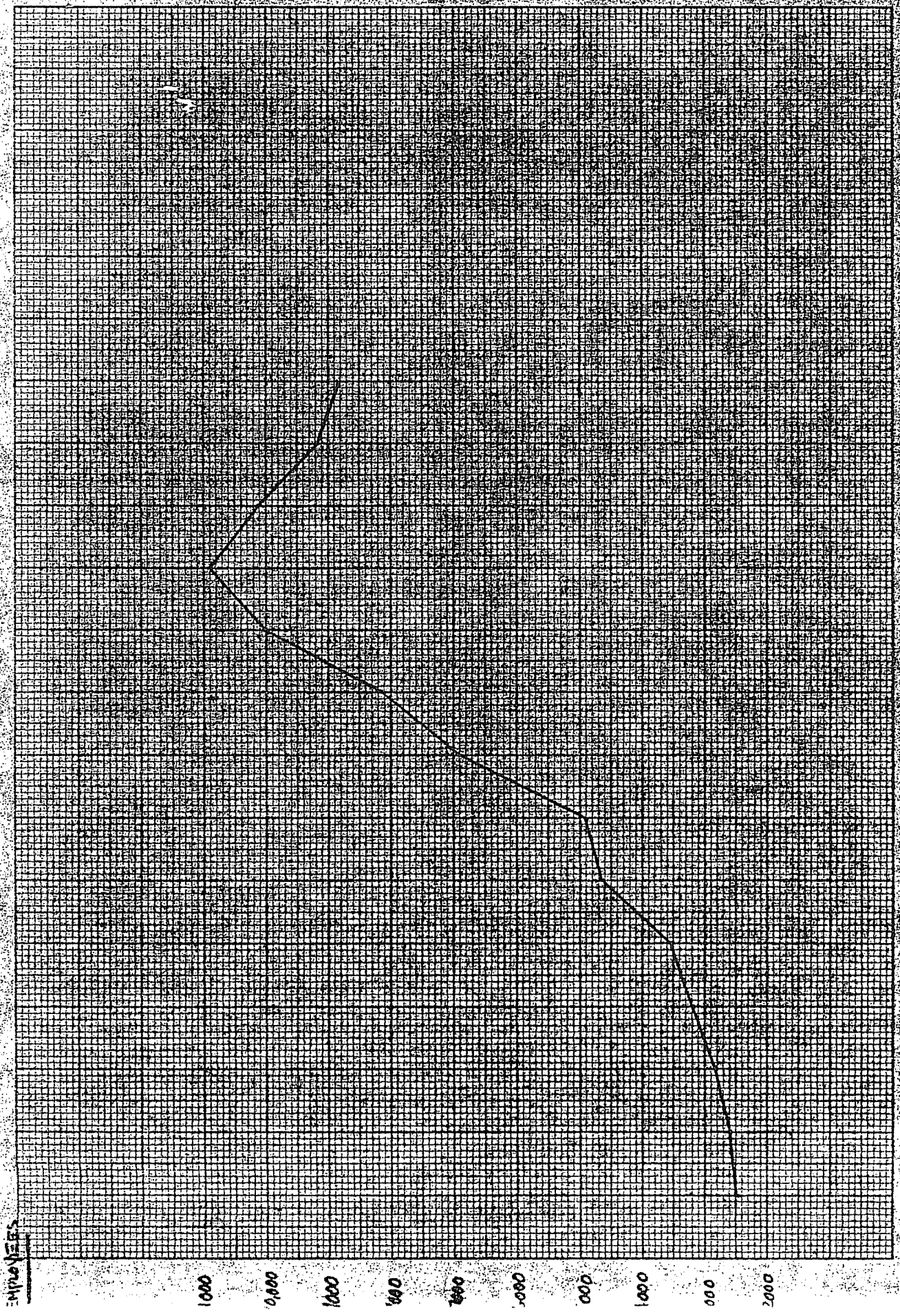
	YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	FLIGHT CREW	
			AMERICAN	CHINESE
			1	1957
2	1958	2491	42	35
3	1959	2609	46	36
4	1960	2869	58	33
5	1961	3220	162	37
6	1962	3566	224	34
7	1963	4681	250	37
8	1964	4940	276	39
9	1965	6949	519	46
10	1966	8195	640	45
11	1967	10074	556	41
12	1968	10936	549	40
13	1969	10158	539	34
14	1970	9219	469	22
15	1971	8853	487	21
16	1972	8621	436	14
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
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37				
38				
39				
40				

K&E 10x16 to 15-INCH
3 1/2 x 10 IN. ALUMINUM
KENTON PAPER, GREEN CO.

48-1327

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

(ALL DATA AS OF 31 MARCH)



1958 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71

COMPANY OPERATED AIRCRAFT LOST OR DESTROYED (CONT)

NO	DATE	LOCATION			AIRCRAFT TYPE									
		LAOS	SVN	OTHER	H-3A	204	205	C-123	C-46	C-47	C-45 10-3	PC-6	HELIO	OTHER
	BAL. FORWARD	62	15	8	33	2	2	4	8	4	7	4	13	8
	<u>1970</u>													
86	10 APRIL	✓												C-130
87	19 MAY	✓			✓									
88	18 AUG	✓										✓		
89	27 SEPT	✓			✓									
90	30 NOV	✓											✓	
	<u>1971</u>													
91	20 JAN	✓			✓									
92	17 FEB	✓			✓									
93	17 MARCH		✓									✓		
94	21 MARCH	✓										✓		
95	20 APRIL			THAI								✓		
96	29 APRIL	✓										✓		
97	2 JUNE	✓							✓					
98	3 SEPT	✓			✓									
99	7 SEPT	✓											✓	
100	1 OCT	✓			✓									
'01	24 DEC	✓										✓		
102	24 DEC	✓						✓						
03	27 DEC	✓						✓						
	<u>1972</u>													
'04	20 JAN	✓										✓		
105	4 FEB	✓												C-7A
106	29 MARCH	✓			✓									
	CUM TOTAL	81	16	9	40	2	2	6	9	4	7	11	15	10

NO	DATE	LOCATION			AIRCRAFT TYPE									
		LAOS	SVN	OTHER	H-3A	204	205	C-123	C-46	C-47	C-45 B-2	PC-6	HELIO	OTHER
	BAL. FORWARD	46	11	7	27	-	-	3	7	3	4	2	11	7
	<u>1968</u>													
65	16 FEB			TWN										B-727
66	22 FEB	✓			✓									
67	7 MARCH	✓				✓								
68	23 MAY	✓					✓							
69	14 JUNE	✓			✓									
70	15 OCT		✓								✓			
71	25 NOV	✓							✓					
72	27 NOV	✓										✓		
73	7 DEC	✓					✓							
	<u>1969</u>													
74	16 JAN		✓							✓				
75	22 FEB		✓								✓			
76	27 MARCH	✓											✓	
77	17 JULY	✓			✓									
78	22 JULY	✓											✓	
79	26 JULY		✓								✓			
80	14 AUG	✓				✓								
81	19 AUG	✓										✓		
82	16 SEPT	✓			✓									
	<u>1970</u>													
83	17 JAN	✓					✓							
84	20 FEB	✓			✓									
85	25 FEB	✓			✓									
	CUM TOTAL	62	15	8	33	2	2	4	8	4	7	4	13	8

NO.	DATE	LOCATION			AIRCRAFT TYPE									
		LAOS	SVN	OTHER	H-3A	204	205	C-123	C-46	C-47	C-45 HO-2	PC-6	HELIO	OTHER
	BAL. FORWARD	33	3	7	18	-	-	3	6	2	2	-	7	5
	1966													
44	6 MARCH	✓											✓	
45	9 APRIL	✓			✓									
46	18 APRIL	✓											✓	
47	19 MAY	✓			✓									
48	15 SEPT	✓											✓	
49	17 NOV		✓						✓					
	1967													
50	11 JAN		✓									✓		
51	2 FEB	✓			✓									
52	2 FEB	✓			✓									
53	21 FEB	✓											✓	
54	23 MARCH		✓											VTB
55	28 MARCH	✓			✓									
56	11 JUNE		✓							✓				
57	7 JULY	✓			✓									
58	3 AUG	✓			✓									
59	8 AUG	✓			✓									
60	21 AUG		✓								✓			
61	17 NOV		✓											DO-28
62	21 DEC		✓								✓			
63	21 DEC		✓									✓		
	1968													
64	18 JAN	✓			✓									
	CUM TOTAL	46	11	7	27	-	-	3	7	3	4	2	11	7

NO	DATE	LOCATION			AIRCRAFT TYPE									
		LAOS	SVN	OTHER	HUS-1 H-34	204	205	C-123	C-46	C-47	C-45 10-2	PC-6	HELIO	OTHER
	BAL. FORWARD 1963	20	-0-	2	11	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	3
23	17 JULY	✓							✓					
24	5 SEPT	✓							✓					
25	27 OCT			THAI	✓									
26	27 DEC			THAI						✓				
27	1964 17 APRIL	✓											✓	
28	20 JUNE			TWN					✓					
29	8 JULY	✓			✓									
30	18 AUG	✓			✓									
31	21 AUG			ADEW										B-26
32	3 NOV	✓											✓	
33	1965 16 FEB	✓			✓									
34	5 MARCH	✓			✓									
35	5 JULY		✓								✓			
36	20 AUG			THAI	✓									
37	20 AUG	✓											✓	
38	27 SEPT		✓								✓			
39	3 OCT	✓						✓						
40	11 OCT	✓												U-17
41	12 OCT	✓			✓									
42	18 NOV	✓						✓						
43	1966 14 JAN		✓							✓				
	CUM TOTAL	33	3	7	18	-	-	3	6	2	2	-	7	5

COMPANY OPERATED AIRCRAFT LOST OR DESTROYED

BACKGROUND SOURCE: P-72-25 DATED 17 MARCH 72

NO	DATE	LOCATION			AIRCRAFT TYPE										
		LAOS	SVN	OTHER	HUS-1 H-34	204	205	C-123	C-46	C-47	C-45 B-3	PC-6	HELIO	OTHER	
	<u>1960</u>														
1	26 MAY	✓													H-19A
2	26 NOV	✓							✓						
	<u>1961</u>														
3	22 JAN	✓			✓										
4	5 APRIL	✓			✓										
5	19 APRIL	✓			✓										
6	15 MAY	✓			✓										
7	30 MAY	✓			✓										
8	18 JUNE	✓			✓										
9	27 JULY	✓			✓										
10	9 AUGUST	✓			✓										
11	13 AUGUST	✓							✓						
12	3 OCT			THAI	✓										
13	21 OCT	✓			✓										
	<u>1962</u>														
14	4 FEB	✓							✓						
15	18 FEB			TWN											B-26
16	- MARCH	✓											✓		
17	6 APRIL	✓													L-20
18	22 JULY	✓											✓		
19	27 NOV	✓						✓							
	<u>1963</u>														
20	3 MAY	✓			✓										
21	3 JUNE	✓											✓		
22	5 JULY	✓											✓		
TOTAL THIS PAGE		20	0	2	11	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	3	

1960	? Frigillano	Captured	December 16, 1960 - Laos
1963	✓ DeBruin, E. H.	Captured - American (Air Freight Specialist)	
	? Indradit, P.	Captured	September 5, 1963 - Laos
	✓ Promsuwan, P.	Captured	Same
	✓ To, Y.C.	Captured	Same
	Thanee, P.	Captured	Same
1967	? Sorita, J.	Captured	December 24, 1967 - Laos
	✓ Chan-Aium, A.	Captured	Same
1971	Ritter, George L	Missing	December 27, 1971
	Townley, Roy F.	Missing	
	Weissenback, Edward J.	Missing	

WALKED OUT →

NO.	DATE	NAME	AMERICANS				NON-AMERICANS				TYPE AIC	
			LAOS	SVN	OTHER		LAOS	SVN	OTHER		ROTOR	FIXED
	1973											
116	7 APRIL	ROSALES						✓			✓	
117	31 JULY	THORSEN, F.G.	✓								✓	
CUM TOTALS			64	13	2	79	23	4	11	38		

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPANY EMPLOYEES KILLED IN AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS

NO	DATE	NAME	AMERICANS			NON-AMERICANS			TYPE A/C	
			LAOS	SVN	OTHER	LAOS	SVN	OTHER	ROTOR	FIXED
93	17 MARCH	HOUPE, K.A.		✓						✓
94	21 "	FRANKLIN, B.A.	✓							✓
95	29 APRIL	MULHOLLAND, H.E.	✓							
96	2 JUNE	CLARK, H.W.	✓							✓
97	" "	THUTTANON, T				✓				✓
	1972									
98	4 FEB	KHAMOUTH, U.(AFS)				✓				✓
99	6 APRIL	WIEHRDT, L.I.	✓							✓
100	8 "	RANDELL, L.K.	✓							✓
101	19 MAY	ALOR, A.J. (F/M)				✓			✓	
102	12 June	RAUSCH, J.E.	✓						✓	
103	16 July	MAYALO, F.C. (F/M)				✓			✓	
104	25 July	COLEMAN, B.F.	✓							✓
105	25 July	GROVER, J.T.	✓							✓
106	25 July	THANOM, K. (AFD)				✓				✓
107	27 Aug.	REEVES, W.E.	✓							✓
108	27 Aug.	GUDAKH, J.M.	✓							✓
109	27 Aug.	SATARAKIJ, J.P.(AFD)				✓				✓
110	27 Aug.	KHAMMANEPHET, T. (AFD)				✓				✓
111	23 NOV	BANNERMAN, J.M.	✓							✓
112	23 Nov	MCCARTHY, C.J.	✓							✓
	1973									
113	9 FEB	CHAICHANA, P				✓				✓
114	7 APRIL	OSTERMAN, C.L.		✓					✓	
115	7 APRIL	CLARK, T.D.		✓					✓	
	CUM TOTAL		13	13	2	(78)	23	3	11	(37)

NO.	DATE	NAME	AMERICANS			NON-AMERICANS			TYPE A/C	
			LAOS	SVN	OTHER	LAOS	SVN	OTHER	ROTOR	FIXED
70	7 DEC	FRASER, W.J.	✓						✓	
71	" "	MCCARTHY, P.F.	✓						✓	
72	" "	DYCHITAN, B.L.				✓			✓	
	<u>1969</u>									
73	16 JAN	KELLY, H.W.		✓						
74	" "	MATHESON, M.N.		✓						
75	" "	HANH, N.V.					✓			
76	12 FEB	CRONE, R.N.	✓							
77	13 MAY	GIBBS, W.J.	✓							
78	17 JULY	BOOTH, G.A.	✓						✓	
79	" "	CENTENO, M.L.				✓			✓	
80	14 AUG	GRAMMER, N.A.	✓						✓	
81	" "	WOODS, G.A.	✓						✓	
82	19 AUG	DAVIS, B.S.	✓							✓
	<u>1970</u>									
83	18 FEB	MERKEL, JON C.	✓							
84	25 "	BEARDSLEY, J.W.	✓						✓	
85	" "	POTTER, H.B.	✓						✓	
86	10 APRIL	COCHRANE, K	✓							✓
87	" "	DE LONG, G	✓							✓
88	" "	HESTER, B.K	✓							✓
89	" "	MCKEAN, R.	✓							✓
90	" "	ROGERS, H.D.	✓							✓
91	" "	SMART, M	✓							✓
	<u>1971</u>									
92	20 JAN	CRUZ, E.M						✓		
	CUM	TOTAL	51	1	2	15	3	11		

NO	DATE	NAME	AMERICANS			NON-AMERICANS			TYPE A/C	
			LAOS	SVN	OTHER	LAOS	SVN	OTHER	ROTOR	FIXED
	<u>1966</u>									
47	14 JAN	PRUNER, W.R.		✓						✓
48	" "	CHANG, Y.H.					✓			✓
49	" "	VAN THAI, N.					✓			✓
50	6 MARCH	ENSMINGER, W.W.	✓							✓
51	9 APRIL	CRISOLOGO, R.B.	✓			✓			✓	
52	19 MAY	WILMOT, J.W.	✓						✓	
	<u>1967</u>									
53	11 JAN	FARTHING, F.		✓						✓
54	23 MARCH	MASSEY, B.C.		✓						✓
55	3 AUG	PIRKLE, L.Z.	✓							
56	AUG	COONEY, J.J.	✓						✓	
57	" "	BRUCE, E.E.	✓						✓	
58	13 SEPT	HO, F.S.					✓	✓		✓
59	13 NOV	ALAMARES, S.J.					✓	✓		
60	17 NOV	BILL, R.		✓						✓
61	24 DEC	TONGKORN, N.				✓				
62	" "	PHOCHAN, P.				✓				
63	" "	RATANAKOSOOM				✓				
	<u>1968</u>									
64	18 JUNE	CAMPBELL, J.C.		✓					✓	
65	25 NOV	HODGKINS, E.B.	✓							✓
66	" "	MURRAY, J.C.	✓							✓
67	" "	YUPHAPHIN, D.				✓				✓
68	" "	PORTER, L.H.	✓							✓
69	" "	REYES, B.				✓				✓
		CUM. TOTAL	34	8	3	13	2	10		

NO	DATE	NAME	AMERICANS			NON-AMERICANS			TYPE A/C	
			LAOS	SVN	OTHER	LAOS	SVN	OTHER	ROTOR	FIXED
	<u>1963</u>									
14	17 JULY	MILINDRE, C				✓				✓
15	" "	TANTILOHAKU, N				✓				✓
16	5 SEPT	CHENEY, J.C.	✓							✓
17	" "	HERRICK, C.G.	✓							✓
18	27 DEC	LIU, H			✓					
19	" "	HSIEH, T.H.						✓		
20	" "	YU, L.S.						✓		
	<u>1964</u>									
21	20 JUNE	CHANG, Y.K.						✓		✓
22	" "	CHEN, N						✓		✓
23	" "	CHO, H.G.						✓		✓
24	" "	LIN, B						✓		✓
25	" "	KUNG, M.H.						✓		✓
26	" "	VAN, B.Y.						✓		✓
27	18 AUG	PASCUAL, C.N.				✓				
28	24 "	SANDOVAL, A	✓							✓
29	12 SEPT	BAKER, H.D.	✓							
	<u>1965</u>									
10	5 MARCH	JONES, C.D.	✓						✓	
11	5 JULY	SCANDALIS, A		✓						✓
12	27 SEPT	OVER, J.L.		✓						✓
13	" "	MAHONY, J.G.		✓						✓
14	3 OCT	MUSCAL, F	✓							✓
15	12 "	LIBERETH, R.H	✓							
16	" "	SMITH, F.D.	✓							
	CUM	TOTAL		7		7				

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPANY EMPLOYEES KILLED IN AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS

SOURCE: BEC REPORT

NO	DATE	NAME	AMERICANS			NON-AMERICANS			TYPE A/C	
			LAOS	SVN	OTHER	LAOS	SVN	OTHER	ROTOR	FIXED
	<u>1960</u>									
1.	26 NOV	TONG, S.L.				✓				
2.	" "	WONG, K.S.				✓				
3.	16 DEC	NABUNG, C.B.				✓				
	<u>1961</u>									
1.	30 MAY	WIZBOWSKI, W.L.	✓							
5.	" "	MATEER, C.H.	✓							
2.	13 AUG	FORTE, N.N.	✓						✓	
7.	" "	SARNO, R.J.	✓						✓	
3.	" "	BEVAN, D.W.	✓						✓	
7.	" "	EUBANKS, D.A.	✓						✓	
10.	" "	LEWIS, J.S.	✓						✓	
	<u>1962</u>									
1.	4 FEB	STROUSS, H.S.	✓						✓	
2.	" "	HEINRICH, H.F.	✓						✓	
3.	18 FEB	RASMUSSEN, J.A.			✓				✓	
14.	6 APRIL	BEALE, W.H.	✓							
15.	" "	VARNEY, G.R.	✓							
16.	22 JULY	DIEFENBACH, C.T.	✓						✓	
17.	4 FEB	LEE, P.				✓			✓	
2.	27 NOV	RILEY, F.	✓						✓	
19.	" "	HERITAGE, D.C.	✓						✓	
	<u>1963</u>									
20.	17 JULY	PRUD'HOMME, G.I.	✓						✓	
21.	" "	VERDON, G.A.	✓						✓	
22.	" "	NEWTON, G.	✓						✓	
23.	" "	WOOTEN, A.A.	✓						✓	

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	1	2	3	4	5
	YEAR	TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY
1	1957	\$ 1,140,600	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ 744,500
2	1958	1,310,000	1,279,500	305,375	1,052,700
3	1959	1,288,600	1,274,300	143,195	1,103,800
4	1960	1,165,900	1,204,000	(380,468)	1,109,900
5	1961	1,391,400	1,415,600	(242,213)	1,171,700
6	1962	2,325,600	2,168,500	1,570,728	1,386,800
7	1963	2,576,000	2,536,800	391,827	1,548,700
8	1964	2,619,700	2,552,600	671,235	1,680,800
9	1965	3,009,200	2,928,800	809,566	1,791,100
10	1966	4,519,400	4,364,600	1,548,337	2,011,100
11	1967	6,533,300	6,207,500	3,258,733	2,463,800
12	1968	6,684,800	6,837,100	(1,523,449)	2,562,200
13	1969	6,187,200	6,220,500	(33,321)	2,644,500
14	1970	5,821,200	5,794,100	2,703,910	2,727,300
15	1971	5,934,100	5,903,300	3,085,130	2,917,500
16	1972	6,103,100	6,134,600	(31,458)	3,133,700
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COMPANY GROWTH ELEVEN (11) YEARS

	MARCH 31 1971	MARCH 31 1970	MARCH 31 1969	MARCH 31 1968
<u>HOURS FLOWN</u>				
<u>CONTRACT</u>				
REVENUE	198,470:27	212,957:52	235,319:03	254,641:11
NON-REVENUE	7,846:23	7,091:16	9,532:04	11,275:58
TOTAL	206,316:50	220,049:08	244,851:07	265,917:09
<u>COMMERCIAL</u>				
REVENUE	49:05	1,823:54	3,635:57	9,023:28
NON-REVENUE	-	710:18	187:26	205:05
TOTAL	49:05	2,034:12	3,823:23	9,228:33
<u>COMBINED</u>				
REVENUE	198,519:32	214,281:46	238,955:00	263,664:39
NON-REVENUE	7,846:23	7,801:34	9,719:30	11,481:03
TOTAL	206,365:55	222,083:20	248,674:30	275,145:42
<u>NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT IN OPERATION</u>				
OWNED	77	85	116	126
BAILED	19	19	21	23
OPERATED FOR OTHERS	31	22	23	22
TOTAL	127	126	160	171
<u>NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES</u>				
AMERICAN FLIGHT CREW	487	469	539	549
CHINESE FLIGHT CREW	21	22	34	40
OTHER FLIGHT	149	139	116	97
GROUND OPERATIONS	472	477	552	636
MAINTENANCE	4,709	5,013	5,531	6,042
SUPPLY	620	639	748	750
GROUND TRANSPORT	267	305	349	386
TRAFFIC & SALES & RESERVATIONS	534	782	889	1,272
FISCAL	294	329	313	317
GENERAL MANAGEMENT	1,300	1,094	1,087	847
TOTAL	8,853	9,219	10,158	10,936
<u>OPERATING REVENUES</u>				
CONTRACT FLYING	\$46,278,369	\$44,663,133	\$48,649,571	\$47,588,838
COMMERCIAL FLYING	171,725	228,420	620,634	5,992,349
GROUND HANDLING	404,159	939,787	1,174,153	1,846,978
OTHER	1,273,605	1,516,722	1,792,882	1,959,734
AGENCY COMMISSION	332,689	433,780	442,540	470,799
MAINTENANCE	10,880,485	10,429,910	9,192,326	8,989,319
TOTAL REVENUES	\$59,341,032	\$58,211,752	\$61,872,106	\$66,848,017
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	\$59,032,519	\$57,941,361	\$62,205,322	\$68,371,466
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) - NET	308,513	270,391	(333,216)	(1,523,449)
NON-OPERATING INCOME - NET	203,017	(105,021)	340,502	2,520,624
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	511,530	165,370	7,286	997,175
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	371,530	125,370	(92,114)*	892,175
OPERATING RATIO (RATIO OF OPERATING EXPENSES TO OPERATING REVENUES)	99.48%	99.54%	100.54%	102.27%
NET INCOME RATIO (RATIO OF NET INCOME TO OPERATING REVENUES & NON-OPERATING INCOME - NET)	0.62%	0.22%	-	1.29%
<u>OPERATING PROPERTY & EQUIPMENT</u>				
FLIGHT EQUIPMENT	\$27,095,228	\$ 7,973,077	\$ 9,504,737	\$10,604,351
LESS: RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION	17,477,753	5,323,088	5,252,803	5,542,935
RESERVE FOR MAINTENANCE	736,869	743,324	1,399,932	1,172,150
GROUND PROPERTY & EQUIPMENT	7,506,953	7,549,221	7,487,808	6,548,684
LESS: RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION	4,380,529	4,094,529	3,692,607	2,846,503
LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS, LESS AMORTIZATION	69,356	80,528	100,863	107,243
LAND	112,440	108,663	108,663	108,663
CONSTRUCTION WORK IN PROGRESS	167,373	282,528	112,948	256,937
	\$12,356,199	\$ 5,833,076	\$ 6,969,677	\$ 8,064,290
NET WORTH	\$10,889,544	\$10,437,246	\$ 9,986,375	\$10,277,589

* INCLUDING \$100,000 TAX PROVISION FOR PRIOR YEAR.

MARCH 31 1967	MARCH 31 1966	MARCH 31 1965	MARCH 31 1964	MARCH 31 1963	MARCH 31 1962	MARCH 31 1961
219,013:43	165,447:09	92,482:48	59,306:29	73,748:25	67,682:06	24,497:47
13,059:17	8,710:17	3,468:12	2,462:05	2,212:22	1,541:09	1,291:28
232,073:00	174,157:26	95,951:00	61,768:34	75,960:47	69,223:15	25,788:48
8,270:06	8,134:48	9,356:32	9,327:59	8,117:06	8,250:08	10,552:39
314:05	151:31	298:48	258:44	253:17	226:06	156:50
8,584:11	8,286:19	9,655:20	9,586:43	8,370:23	8,476:14	10,709:29
227,283:49	173,581:57	101,839:20	68,634:28	81,865:31	75,932:14	35,049:59
13,373:22	8,861:48	3,767:00	2,720:49	2,465:39	1,767:15	1,448:18
240,657:11	182,443:45	105,606:20	71,355:17	84,331:10	77,699:29	36,498:17
122	105	74	53	51	45	29
22	13	5	-	-	-	-
21	20	14	5	16	16	19
165	138	93	58	67	61	48
556	640	519	276	250	224	162
41	45	46	39	37	34	37
113	80	70	65	64	63	53
655	468	344	253	238	150	133
5,511	4,311	3,687	2,537	2,435	1,809	1,696
700	541	411	347	339	282	247
281	261	250	211	202	127	128
1,212	983	801	661	602	391	323
254	185	171	157	156	139	131
751	681	650	394	358	347	310
10,074	8,195	6,949	4,940	4,681	3,566	3,220
\$42,899,129	\$27,987,499	\$15,249,800	\$11,760,679	\$13,924,351	\$13,212,085	\$ 6,343,105
8,756,391	8,178,892	8,220,649	7,316,340	6,424,991	5,345,043	4,574,919
1,896,553	868,610	619,780	459,850	582,082	386,380	195,960
1,581,702	672,405	651,300	678,984	736,901	409,548	494,399
367,600	292,633	242,645	216,442	227,304	182,358	170,881
9,832,022	7,194,313	5,108,145	5,764,710	3,864,493	3,720,231	2,134,376
\$65,333,397	\$45,194,352	\$30,092,319	\$26,197,005	\$25,760,122	\$23,255,645	\$13,913,640
\$62,074,664	\$43,646,015	\$29,287,753	\$25,525,770	\$25,368,295	\$21,684,917	\$14,155,771
3,258,733	1,548,337	804,566	671,235	391,827	1,570,728	(242,131)
(220,949)	70,892	376,430	252,453	452,035	539,713	385,113
3,037,784	1,619,229	1,180,996	923,688	843,862	2,110,441	142,982
2,527,784	1,214,229	880,996	773,688	714,862	1,675,441	122,982
95.01%	96.57%	97.32%	97.43%	98.48%	93.25%	101.74%
3.47%	2.68%	2.89%	2.93%	2.73%	7.04%	.86%
\$18,898,695	\$15,918,973	\$14,265,471	\$13,618,882	\$13,485,461	\$11,652,095	\$ 7,377,434
9,459,800	8,745,889	8,451,126	7,528,525	6,572,815	4,917,739	3,918,954
1,502,986	1,100,803	817,158	799,863	705,434	738,212	65,002
5,535,326	4,080,847	3,511,303	3,296,368	2,961,731	2,554,142	1,992,959
2,425,706	2,086,272	1,828,737	1,602,314	1,357,217	1,249,627	1,172,111
125,357	92,526	42,947	38,314	91,686	49,781	58,271
86,769	59,103	59,103	59,103	59,103	59,103	48,734
881,085	260,160	199,410	17,092	77,587	131,945	177,593
\$12,138,740	\$ 8,478,645	\$ 6,981,213	\$ 7,099,057	\$ 8,040,102	\$ 7,551,488	\$ 4,498,437
\$11,600,577	\$ 7,411,021	\$ 5,631,752	\$ 4,364,185	\$ 3,383,652	\$ 4,277,563	\$ 446,515

COMPANY GROWTH ELEVEN (11) YEARS

	<u>MARCH 31</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>MARCH 31</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>MARCH 31</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>MARCH 31</u> <u>1957</u>
<u>HOURS FLOWN</u>				
<u>CONTRACT</u>				
REVENUE	16,171:41	19,136:21	18,061:09	15,578:37
NON-REVENUE	1,032:42	-	-	-
TOTAL	17,204:23	19,136:21	18,061:09	15,578:37
<u>COMMERCIAL</u>				
REVENUE	9,654:52	9,786:14	10,656:45	10,418:49
NON-REVENUE	239:57	-	-	-
TOTAL	9,894:49	9,786:14	10,656:45	10,418:49
<u>COMBINED</u>				
REVENUE	25,826:33	28,922:35	28,717:54	25,997:26
NON-REVENUE	1,272:39	1,226:20	1,078:29	1,140:59
TOTAL	27,099:12	30,148:55	29,796:23	27,138:25
<u>NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT IN OPERATION</u>				
OWNED	30	31	28	30
BAILED	-	-	-	-
OPERATED FOR OTHERS	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	30	31	28	30
<u>NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES</u>				
AMERICAN FLIGHT CREW	58	46	42	44
CHINESE FLIGHT CREW	33	36	35	36
OTHER FLIGHT	40	38	36	34
GROUND OPERATIONS	70	65	61	57
MAINTENANCE	1,567	1,406	1,313	1,254
SUPPLY	232	206	187	156
GROUND TRANSPORT	139	133	139	141
TRAFFIC & SALES & RESERVATIONS	290	230	221	197
FISCAL	131	125	124	117
GENERAL MANAGEMENT	309	324	333	271
TOTAL	2,869	2,609	2,491	2,307
<u>REVENUES</u>				
CONTRACT FLYING	\$ 3,729,067	\$ 4,576,049	\$ 5,317,290	\$ 4,784,513
COMMERCIAL FLYING	4,469,668	3,791,761	3,482,163	3,359,769
GROUND HANDLING	107,633	124,764	100,077	54,847
OTHER	247,550	144,365	183,318	71,786
AGENCY COMMISSION	174,461	117,537	107,840	109,341
MAINTENANCE	2,930,844	4,131,478	3,909,716	3,026,167
TOTAL	\$11,659,223	\$12,885,954	\$13,100,404	\$11,406,423
<u>OPERATING PROPERTY & EQUIPMENT</u>				
FLIGHT EQUIPMENT	\$ 6,132,723	\$ 5,706,949	\$ 3,732,218	\$ 3,635,102
LESS: RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION	3,687,671	2,984,788	2,650,202	2,382,500
RESERVE FOR MAINTENANCE	-	-	-	-
GROUND PROPERTY & EQUIPMENT	1,779,943	1,710,154	1,582,188	1,535,833
LESS: RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION	1,084,851	955,684	840,202	710,759
LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS, LESS AMORTIZATION	82,511	86,103	106,533	126,756
LAND	37,330	36,934	17,240	8,497
CONSTRUCTION WORK IN PROGRESS	7,481	34,026	34,953	41,580
TOTAL OPERATING PROPERTY & EQPT. - NET	\$ 3,267,466	\$ 3,633,694	\$ 1,982,728	\$ 2,254,509
<u>NET WORTH</u>	\$ 184,338	\$ 127,397	\$ 23,378	\$ (296,143)

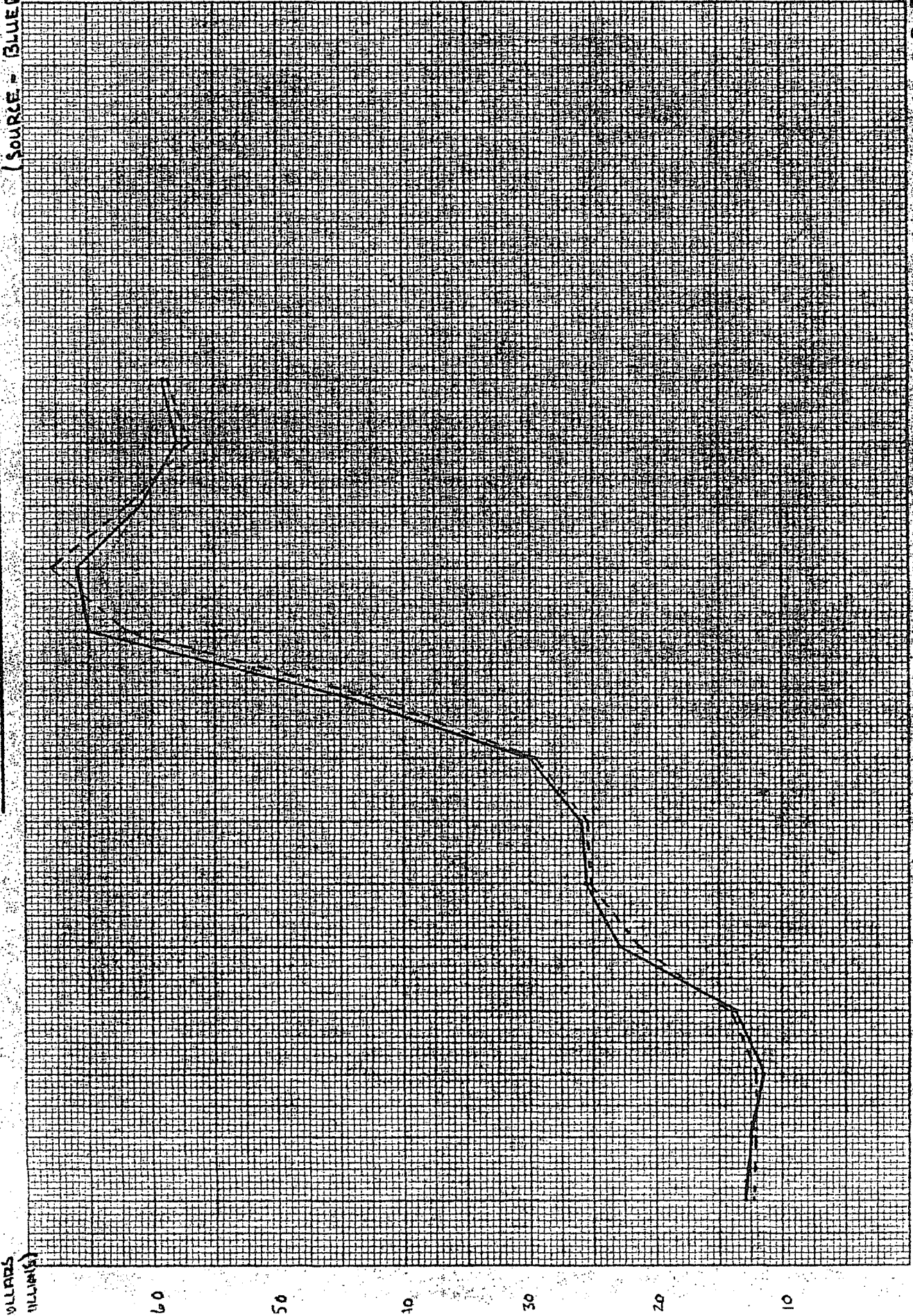
NO. 10 X 10 TO 1/4 INCH
TYPE 10 LINE ALIGNED
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.

46-1327

REVENUE = ———
EXPENSE = - - - -

(SOURCE = BLUEBOOK)

TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE / EXPENSE



60
50
40
30
20
10

1958 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71

ALL DATA FOR FISCA
UNOS... ..

C00190813



MEMORANDUM

TO : MGDR (via President)

FROM : VP-L

SUBJECT : Company Contracts

DATE : February 2, 1972

REF. No. VP-L/72-33

REC'D WAS FEB 7 1972

Refs: (a) HOJ201AA
 (b) HOMO71B
 (c) TP1843
 (d) HOA312A
 (e) TP2155

As suggested in reference (d), the following is a listing of contracts under Categories A, B and C of paragraph 2 of reference (a):

Category A - USG Flying

<u>Contract No.</u>	<u>Contracting Parties</u>	<u>Type of Services</u>
F11626-71-C-0052	AAM/USAF	MAC DC-4 Flying Services
F04606-71-C-0002	AAM/USAF	Madriver Operations
F49604-70-C-0023	AAM/USAF	LSG Flying Services
(70-34	AAM/CAL	Subcontract under -0023)
DAJB09-70-C-9100	AAM/US Army	CSG Flying Services
DAJB17-71-C-0327	AAM/US Army	UH-1H Aircraft Flying Services for USATG
DAJB17-72-C-1021	AAM/US Army	Flying Services for USATG with S-58T Aircraft
AID-439-342	AAM/USAID-Laos	Flying Services
AID-439-777	AAM/USAID-Laos	ATOG Services
AID-439-713	AAM/USAID-Laos	Flying & Other Supply Support Services
AID/VN-100	AAM/USAID-Vietnam	Flying Services
AID-493-66	AAM/USAID-Thailand	Flying Services

Category B - USG Maintenance

F62531-70-A-0001	AAM/USAF	Fixed Price BOA FY70-71
F04606-71-A-0055	AAM/USAF	Fixed Price BOA FY72
F62531-70-A-0009	AAM/USAF	T&M BOA
F62531-70-C-0006	AAM/USAF	F100 IRAN
F62531-70-C-0007	AAM/USAF	F100 IF-100-1035 Program
F42600-71-C-0010	AAM/USAF	F/RF 4/C/E IRAN/Modification
F62435-71-C-0038	AAM/USAF	College Eye
F33600-71-C-0221	AAM/USAF	C-46 IRAN/Modification
F33600-71-C-0264	AAM/USAF	Blanket Purchase Agreement of Aircraft Components, Accessories, Supplies & Services in Support of Special Project Aircraft
F42600-71-C-0299	AAM/USAF	F-4 Speedline

<u>Contract No.</u>	<u>Contracting Parties</u>	<u>Type of Services</u>
F04606-72-C-0002	AAM/USAF	Republic of Korea F-4D IRAN
F04606-72-C-0003	AAM/USAF	F/RF-4C/D/E IRAN/Mod.
F04606-72-C-0310	AAM/USAF	F/RF-4C/D/E Modification
DAJB09-70-C-9101	AAM/US Army	CSG Maintenance
DAJB11-71-C-0129	AAM/US Army	Servicing of three Pilatus Porter Aircraft
DAJB11-72-D-0051	AAM/US Army	Servicing of One Pilatus Porter Aircraft
DAJB09-72-D-T010	AAM/US Army	MAAG Maintenance
N00651-72-D-0011	AAM/US Navy	C-118 Periodic Depot Level Maintenance
N00651-72-D-0012	AAM/US Navy	15-20 OV-10 Progressive Maintenance
N00651-72-D-0014	AAM/US Navy	5-10 C-117 Progressive Rework
N62254-72-A-0029	AAM/US Navy	Blanket Purchase Agreement for Repair & Maintenance Service for Two Diesel Generators & Vehicle Repair
AID-539-401	AAM/USAID-Laos	C-46 Maintenance
AID/ea-105	AAM/USAID-Thailand	Advisory Aircraft Maintenance Services, Supply & Related Services - Thailand National Police Dept. Aviation Division
AID-493-029T	AAM/USAID-Thailand	Training in Aviation Maintenance for Selected Thai Personnel
DOT-FA720C-907	AAM/USFAA	Sabreliner Maintenance

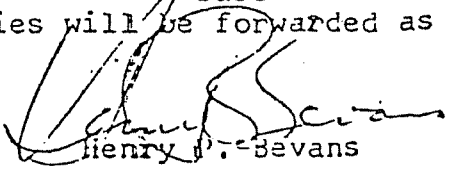
Category C - USG Other (Lease, Bailment, Etc.)

F33657-71-L-0494	AAM/USAF	Lease covering Five C-47 Aircraft
DAAJ01-71-L-0013	AAM/US Army	Bailment of (P2B) of UH-1H Helicopter
N00019-71-A-0117	AAM/US Navy	Bailment Agreement covering H34 Type aircraft
F41689-72-C-0087	AAM/USAF	Vietnamese Air Force Training
66-108	AAM/USAF	Fire Protection - Udorn Air Base
68-134	AAM/USAF	Fire Protection - Tainan Air Base

Contracts under the remaining categories will be forwarded as soon as completed.

HPB/lc

cc: VPFA; VPTS
File 11.1.3


Henry J. Evans

C00190813



SALARY GAINS BIGGEST AT EASTERN

Eastern chairman and chief executive Floyd D. Hall joined Braniff's Harding L. Lawrence and Continental's Robert F. Six last year in an elite trunkline grouping. The three are the only airline executives making more than \$200,000 a year. Hall went from \$114,584 to \$205,000 last year, while Six and Lawrence remained at \$225,000 each.

After the top three came TWA's

Charles C. Tillinghast with \$183,973 in salary and bonus (up \$72,000 from a year ago), Eastern's Sam L. Higginbottom at \$179,375 (up \$94,375) and Donald W. Nyrop at \$170,000 in salary (down \$5,000). Edward E. Carlson joined UAL Inc at \$155,747, a boost of \$5,747 over the salary of George E. Keck, former UAL, president and CEO. Largest single increase went to Hig-

ginbottom of EAL, along with a title change—from executive vp and general manager to president and chief operating officer. Many in EAL's top management showed big salary gains. Increases totalling \$326,000 went to Hall, Higginbottom, executive vp C. J. Simons and senior vps W. G. Harlan and Thomas B. McFadden. American reduced salaries at the top

level by over 20 percent. Chairman and president George A. Spater went from \$150,000 in 1970 to \$122,500. F. J. Mullins took a cut of \$11,250, despite a promotion from senior vp to vice chairman. All figures are those reported annually to CAB on the Form G-12 schedules.

1971 COMPENSATION FOR TOP TEN EXECUTIVES OF TRUNK AIRLINES

American	G.A. Spater Chm & President \$122,500	F.J. Mullins Vice Chairman \$73,750	M. Sadler Vice Chairman \$73,750	D.J. Lloyd-Jones Exec Vice President \$73,750	G.A. Wards Exec Vice President & General Manager \$73,750	J.W. Moore Sr Vice President \$73,750	W.J. Rauscher Sr Vice President \$58,750	O.T. Fiebig Vice President \$58,750	T.M. Melden Vice President \$55,000	R.M. Bressler Vice President & Treasurer \$53,000
Braniff	Harding L. Lawrence Chairman of the Board \$225,000	C. Edward Acker President and Chief \$100,000 6,250 (B)	John J. Casey Exec Vice President \$85,000 1,000 (B)	Russell Thayer Sr Vice President \$60,000	John W. Leer Sr Vice President \$60,000	Reginald K. Brack Sr Vice President \$54,000	E.R. Bossange Jr Vice President \$53,000	Terrell S. Shrader Vice President \$53,000	Herman Rumsey Vice President \$50,000	Horace Bolding Vice President \$43,250
Continental	Robert F. Six President & Director \$225,000	A. Damm Sr VP & Gen Manager \$120,000	R.M. Adams Sr VP Operations & Technical Services \$80,000	C.A. Bucks Sr VP Marketing & Director \$75,000	G.E. Cotter Sr VP Legal & Dir Secretary & Director \$75,000	D.P. Renda Sr VP International & Public Affairs, Dir \$72,500	C.M. Stubben VP Flight Operations \$70,000	C.F. Whelan Sr VP Corp Planning \$63,500	M. Kramer VP In-Flight Services \$53,000	J.P. Himmelberg VP Finance \$49,167
Delta	C.H. Dolson Chm of Exec Comm & Director \$109,881	W.T. Beebe Chm of the Board & Chief Exec Officer \$93,333 9,000 (B)	D.C. Garrett Jr President \$73,333 7,000 (B)	T.M. Miller Sr Vice President \$70,000 7,000 (B)	R.S. Maurer Sr Vice President \$70,000 7,000 (B)	Robert Oppenlander Sr Vice President \$70,000 7,000 (B)	T.P. Ball VP Operations \$53,770 6,000 (B) (ret. 10/1/71)	C.A. Smith VP Flight Operations \$52,500	R.W. Allen Sr Vice President \$40,000 4,000 (B)	H.T. Fincher Sr Vice President Operations \$38,333 3,800 (B)
Eastern	F.D. Hall Chairman & Chief \$205,000	S.L. Higginbottom President & Chief \$179,375	C.J. Simons Exec Vice President \$127,855	W.G. Harlan Sr Vice President \$104,056	T.B. McFadden Sr Vice President \$101,902	R.H. Skinner Sr Vice President \$90,315	J.R. Lynch Vice President & Controller \$85,897	J.B. Anderson Vice President \$81,981	F. Borman Sr Vice President \$78,281	T.J. Richert Vice President \$77,212
National	L.B. Maytag President, Chief Exec Officer & Dir \$100,000	G.R. Woody Exec Vice President & Director \$85,000	J.D. Brock Vice President Traffic & Sales \$60,000	E.F. Dolensky VP Finance & Director \$60,000	M.C. Wedge VP Flight Operations \$60,000	W.A. Nelson VP & General Counsel \$55,000	W.H. Schuling VP Maintenance & Engineering \$45,000	R.W. Dunn Treasurer \$38,000	H.B. Taylor VP Properties \$35,000	J.M. Donlan VP Industrial Rel \$34,350
Northeast	Lewis E. Lyle Exec Vice President Gen Manager & Director \$47,250 7,500 (B)	N. Ralph Tiplaldi VP Marketing \$40,428	Garner W. Miller Jr VP Technical Services \$34,020	Dan D. Chapdelier VP Operations \$33,270	John C. Nebbin Jr Asst Treasurer Corp Cont \$29,040	Edwin H. Bishop VP Civic Affairs \$27,600	Stuart W. Patton VP Law Director \$18,000	---	---	---
Northwest	Donald W. Nyrop President \$170,000	D.H. Hardesty VP Finance & Treasurer \$70,000	M.J. Lepensky VP Economic Planning \$59,000	Frank C. Judd VP Maintenance & Engineering \$57,000	Benjamin G. Griggs Jr VP & Asst to the President \$56,000	Robert A. Ebert VP Personnel \$52,000	R.J. Wright VP Sales \$52,000	C.L. Stewart VP Transportation Services \$51,000	Clayton R. Brandt VP Purchasing & Stores \$42,000	Robert W. Campbell VP Budgets \$39,000
Pan American	N.E. Halaby Chm of the Board & Chief Exec Officer \$127,500 22,500 (B)	R.L. Knight Group Vice President Treasurer \$90,000	J.O. Leet Group Vice President \$75,000	F.P. Doyle Group Vice President \$65,000	F.E. Loy Sr VP International Affairs \$65,000	T.J. Flanagan Sr VP Operations \$63,000 5,000 (B)	F.F. Davis Group Vice President \$60,938	D.E. Kinkel VP Flight Operations \$60,000	J.B. Gates Sr VP Corporate Development \$58,229 15,000 (B)	J.C. Pirie Sr VP & General Counsel \$55,000 12,000 (B)
TWA	C.C. Tillinghast Jr Chm of the Board & Chief Exec Officer & Director \$100,000 83,973 (B)	Forwood C. Wiler Jr President & Chief Operations Officer \$95,337	L. Edwin Smart Sr VP Corporate Affairs \$81,500 65,156 (B)	Blaine Cooke Sr VP Marketing \$72,500 54,297 (B)	J.E. Frankum VP Flight Operations \$70,000 17,375 (B)	Thomas K. Taylor VP Government Affairs \$56,000 9,556 (B)	A.E. Jordan VP Technical Services \$54,000 34,750 (B)	David J. Crombie VP Industrial Relations \$51,000 26,931 (B)	C. Edwin Mayer Jr Sr VP Finance & Marketing \$50,250 20,694 (B)	Wallace J. Smith VP Advertising & Marketing \$50,000 26,931 (B)
United	Edward E. Carlson President & Chief Exec Officer \$155,747	C.F. McErlean Exec Vice President & Chief Operations \$105,000	R.E. Johnson Exec Vice President External Affairs \$99,168	W.E. Dunkle Sr Vice President Flight Operations \$80,000	M. Whitlock Sr Vice President Maintenance Operations \$75,000	L.L. Trece Vice President Flight Operations Central Division \$74,000	H.G. Mayes Vice President Flight Technical Services \$72,000	M.W. Ashby Vice President Flight Operations Eastern Division \$69,300	J.R. Cottle Vice President Flight Operations Western Division \$69,300	C.E. Luther Vice President System Personnel \$69,300
Western	J. Judson Taylor President & Chief Exec Officer & Director \$85,385	Stanley R. Shatto Exec VP Transportation & Director \$75,288	Arthur F. Kelly Sr VP Marketing & Director \$71,981	Harold W. Coward Vice President Flight Operations \$53,888	Phillip E. Peirce Vice President VP Services \$46,531	Charles J.J. Cox VP Finance \$46,531	Gerald P. O'Grady VP Corporate Affairs \$46,307	Jack M. Slichter Vice President Market Planning \$44,512	Anton B. Favero VP Maintenance \$42,800	Richard B. Ault VP Engineering \$39,162

00190813

MEMORANDUM

COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL

TO : MGER (via President)

DATE : 17 March 1972

FROM : VP-L

REF. No. VP-L/72-91

SUBJECT : Relations Between Southern Air Transport and Air America, Inc.
and Air Asia Company Limited
Ref: TP1877 dated 17 December 1971
HOM211B

1. The corporate relations between Southern Air Transport and the two companies of Air America and Air Asia are based primarily on two written agreements, one being an agreement between Southern and Air Asia for maintenance and supply support and one being an agreement between Southern and Air America for aircraft ground handling and for mutual assistance within Japan. There are or have been a number of lesser agreements (such as aircraft leases) but in general the relations of Southern with these two companies are based on the two main agreements.
2. During the eleven years that Southern's Pacific Division has been operating, the business arrangements between these companies have expanded to cover many facets that are not provided for in the written agreements. Now that Southern's Pacific Division accounting function is to be centered at the main office in Miami it is desirable to examine these relationships since SAMLA will no doubt encounter many personnel, financial and operational arrangements that are not covered by written contracts.
3. The contract between Southern and Air America (No. 69-20, also inadvertently numbered 69-6) contains two main parts. One part provides for aircraft ground handling services at Yokota AB, Osan AB, and Clark AB. This part represents Air America's standard ground handling contract and is essentially the same as Air America's handling contracts with other carriers. The second main part provides for "Mutual Assistance" at Yokota AB and Tachikawa AB (but not elsewhere) and reads as follows:

"Section 7. Mutual Assistance

7.1. Services

Air America agrees to assist Southern with the ground handling of its air carrier operations and maintenance of its aircraft at both Yokota Air Base and Tachikawa Air Base, Japan and Southern agrees to reciprocate by similarly assisting Air America with its operations at Tachikawa performed pursuant to contract(s) with the United States Government. All work performed on aircraft of either Air America or Southern will be in accordance with applicable civil air regulations of the country of aircraft registry and officially approved Maintenance Manuals.

7.2. Personnel

Air America's and Southern's supervisors will consult and coordinate to make the personnel of each party available as necessary in a timely

manner in order to maintain operations and maintenance schedules of both Southern and Air America at Tachikawa and Yokota Air Base. When Air America's personnel are assisting Southern pursuant to this Section 7 of Annex A they shall be subject to the direction and instruction of Southern's supervisors in charge of their activities and when Southern's personnel are assisting Air America they shall be subject to the direction and instruction of Air America's supervisors in charge of their activities.

7.3. Equipment and Parts

The parties hereto agree to make their respective tools, parts and equipment located at Tachikawa and Yokota available to the other in conjunction with the mutual assistance contemplated by this Section 7 of Annex A. Parts and materials provided in accordance with this agreement are subject to acceptance inspection by the receiving party and must meet Civil Air Regulations and/or industry standards as applicable. All parts obtained by one party from the other shall be replaced in kind.

7.4. Training

Southern Air Transport agrees to assist Air America in the required training of Air America crew members by making available to Air America Southern's facilities and personnel including the provisioning of a crew member training program to be conducted in accordance with the approved training program outlined in the pertinent Air America manuals. Similarly Air America will make available to Southern such facilities and personnel as it may from time to time have for training purposes.

7.5. Renegotiation

Apart from rendering such mutual assistance as in this Section 7 of Annex A provided, there shall be no obligation by way of remuneration or monetary payment by either party to the other; provided, that if either party becomes dissatisfied with this arrangement due to an apparent disparity in assistance being rendered, upon notice thereof to the other both parties agree to promptly review this arrangement after which the arrangement may be continued, may be abandoned (in accordance with Article 16), or may be continued with such adjustments hereto, including arrangements for the payment by one party to the other of fees or charges for particular services, or for all services, which shall have been derived by mutual agreement."

4. This "mutual assistance" agreement is basically limited to the following points:

- a. Each will assist the other in the ground handling of their air carrier operations and the maintenance of their aircraft.

- b. The personnel of each will assist the other in maintaining operations and maintenance schedules with the supervisors of the party being assisted being in charge.
- c. Tools, part, and equipment will be made available to each other on a replacement-in-kind basis.
- d. Each will assist the other in their crew member training programs.
- e. The agreement can be adjusted or cancelled if the assistance given becomes overly weighted in favor of one party.

5. Southern's maintenance agreement with Air Asia provides that Southern will utilize AACL as the primary aircraft maintenance and supply contractor for its aircraft. Air Asia agrees to undertake a complete maintenance and supply program for Southern's aircraft, and components thereof, and provide parts and material procurement with the provisioning of spare parts and engines at Southern's operating stations.

6. Out of these two agreements which go back in much the same form for about eleven years there has developed an "assistance" arrangement that goes substantially beyond the relationship envisioned in the contract wording. While this relationship has apparently been successful in the sense that the companies have been successful in cooperating with each other where third parties are concerned, between themselves the relationship has suffered from the lack of a definitive and conclusive written agreement governing their relations. At times both parties have absorbed expenses that should have been charged to the other.

7. The main "assistance" offered to Southern was the provisioning to Southern of both ground and flight personnel on a more or less permanent basis. Paragraph 7.2 of Contract 69-20 does contemplate that personnel of each party will assist the opposite party, but this is apparently limited to assistance in performing a particular job or project. The personnel being "lent" would be under the supervision of the other party during the duration of this project mainly because the party being assisted is by law responsible for all facets of its operations. In practice this principle has been extended so that personnel have been "assigned" to work for Southern on a full time and more or less indefinite basis (some of these "assigned" personnel have been on Southern's payroll for more than ten years). In an additional deviation from the contract terms the assigned personnel, even at the lower job levels, remained largely under the control of the assigning company.

8. The assigned personnel have been retained on the personnel rosters of Air Asia and Air America and treated as being on leave without pay from these companies. Perhaps all the expenses of these personnel should have been charged to Southern during the time they were employed by Southern, but it

was a deliberate decision (Home Office) that the matter be treated in this manner. Many expenses were borne by Air Asia/Air America which would appear to be inequitable. Presumably Air Asia/Air America does benefit by keeping these persons on its roster where they could be available for relatively prompt recall should their services be needed. This advantage is probably nowhere equal to costs sustained by Air Asia and Air America in carrying certain employee expenses. These expenses include the assumption of the vacation and travel expenses of U. S. citizen employees on Southern payroll up to April, 1971. During this eleven-year period these costs amounted to several hundred thousand dollars. Air America also paid the "company contributions" to the Air America Retirement Plan for those participants who were assigned to Southern. These payments were made up to January, 1972, at a cost of approximately \$400,000.00.

9. The above personnel expenses perhaps are the greatest expense imbalance between the companies, but there are other areas where one party has assumed expenses that might have been more properly charged to the other party:

- a. Southern leases its B727 aircraft from Air America with the rental being \$200.00 per aircraft hour. Due to a diminished MAC requirement the aircraft hours have been reduced with the result that Air America is losing money by this lease. Air America's depreciation costs on the aircraft, along with related G & A expenses, are such that Air America sustained a loss on the B727 aircraft of \$196,943.00 in 1970 and \$123,887.00 in 1971 (the change to rental based on flight hours occurred on January 1, 1970). This of course may not necessarily mean that Southern has made a "profit" of these amounts since this would depend on the terms on which Southern could have secured B727 aircraft from other parties.
- b. In reverse to the above it appears that Southern has incurred substantial costs in the training of B727 crew members that under other arrangements might not have been incurred. As Southern is the only party utilizing jet crew members the costs of their training could be expected to be assigned to Southern. The cost of training the initial 16 crew members (\$393,868.00) was paid by Southern and Southern has paid the cost of subsequent training for additional crew members except for two supervisory employees. The inequitable aspect of the training expense results from the fact that these crew members are assigned by Air America, are subject to recall by Air America, and are subject to the bidding procedures applicable to all of Air America's crew members. A number of pilots have been trained and then recalled (or they bid to another slot) with the result that Southern is faced with training a new group. This has been occurring at a time when Southern's jet crew member requirements have been decreasing rather than increasing. This is probably not correctable at this date but presumably any written agreement for assigning personnel should contain terms

governing the length of their assignment in those cases where Southern incurs expense in their training. Southern's present crew member requirement is 11 pilot personnel whereas Southern has trained 46 jet pilots over five years. Of these 46 pilots eleven are currently with Southern, two are on leave without pay, one is in the process of being transferred to Air America, seventeen are with Air America, and fifteen have left.

- c. Related to this practice of switching crew members back and forth is the procedure of not releasing a crew member to his new employer until he has qualified in the new flight program. A number of Southern crew members have returned to Air America but have remained on Southern's payroll and expense until they qualified in their new job position. This may be an administrative convenience insofar as transferring personnel goes, but it is not a fair sharing of expenses. The same policy however works in Southern's favor when crew members are assigned to Southern.
- d. Air America and Air Asia have provided personnel services to Southern at points other than Japan even though the mutual assistance agreement is limited to Japan by its terms. No compensation is provided for this service and any assistance given in return is minor. In the past much of Southern's traffic, accounting, personnel and operations functions in regard to planning and overall supervisions was performed by personnel in Taipei. There has been no record of the manhours and expenses involved in this, but over the years it would have been quite large. Personnel records have been maintained in Taipei along with most statistical records concerning Southern's operations. Southern has a representative in Taipei on the Southern payroll but his office space and secretary are provided by Air Asia. Insurance matter and aircraft scheduling are coordinated through Air Asia Taipei personnel; flight following for sectors away from Japan is performed by Air America/Air Asia personnel; American employees are paid through the AAL Hong Kong office; in negotiating its POL contracts with Esso, Air Asia includes Southern which provides Southern with a lower rate (but Southern does of course pay for its own POL); Air America provides Southern with a small office and store space in Saigon (TSN) free of charge except for small charges for up-keep of the office and equipment used by Southern; Southern is audited annually by Lybrands and does pay for the time spent by Lybrand personnel on Southern's accounts but does not pay any share of the travel expenses and per diem expenses of Lybrand personnel who travel to the Far East; at stations where Southern is handled by Air America the local Air America manager acts as Southern's representative, often performing services beyond those contemplated in the handling contract (such as Air America's Kadena AB manager maintaining complete liaison with the LSG customer) and the handling charge is Air America's standard fee; World Airways shares the cost of a Boeing 727 tail gantry at Yokota AB with Southern and Air America, the cost of this being borne by Air

America even though Air America does not operate B727 aircraft; certain fringe benefits for Southern's Japan-based Chinese employees, such as retirement and annual leave costs are borne by Air America; Southern's employees have free use of Air America's medical facilities; Southern utilizes Air America air freight specialists on its LSG flights on an actual cost basis without any application of G & A or profit; Civil Air Transport personnel in Saigon assist in the handling of Southern flights, but on a charge basis.

- e. The current maintenance rate in Southern's agreement with Air Asia does appear to be equitable now (but sometimes have been too low in the past) in view of the downward trend of engine overhaul costs. Air Asia does procure supplies for Southern in excess of those called for in the agreement (such as passenger food items secured through Air Asia's North Hollywood Office) but Southern is billed for this expense at Air Asia's in-bin cost (vendor's invoice cost plus 13.5% for North Hollywood's procurement expenses, inland freight, insurance handling charges, etc.).
- f. Southern utilizes the communications system which Air America has set up in the Far East and to the United States (contracted from third parties) but the system costs are prorated and Southern pays its equitable share on a monthly basis according to usage.
- g. From time to time Southern provides route support for Air America personnel and supplies but this is limited in amount due to requirements set up by MAC. Southern provides similar route support to other MAC carriers and in turn is provided route support by other MAC carriers, particularly World Airways.
- h. There are five vehicles at Yokota/Tachikawa of which Air America owns four and Southern one. Each bears all the costs of the vehicle(s) it owns but they are used in common which probably results in Air America having a disproportionate cost. However, at various times in the past Southern has provided vehicles at other stations, such as Clark AB, when the cost of such vehicles should have been paid by Air America as the vehicle services should have been provided under the aircraft handling agreement. In practice Air America would use the Southern vehicles in carrying out its handling agreements with other carriers such as Braniff or Flying Tigers. The reason for Southern having ownership of these vehicles appears to be the ease with which Southern could import vehicles.
- i. Southern and Air America have a joint training program in Japan for flight crew members, this arrangement having been approved by the FAA. In practice Southern has borne a disproportionate share of this cost since most of the higher paid American training personnel have been carried on Southern's payroll. Conversely Air America has carried an uneven costs

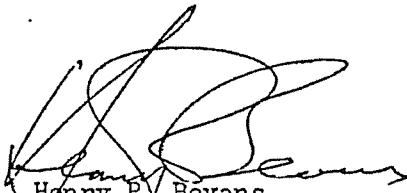
VP-L/72-91

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of ground maintenance personnel in Japan. During the ten-month period of April, 1971 through January, 1972, for example, an average of 2,731 manhours per month was required for maintenance of the B727 aircraft whereas Southern's maintenance personnel in Japan could only produce a maximum of 1,340 hours per month. This imbalance is being corrected by the transfer of eight Japanese maintenance personnel from Air America to Southern effective 1 February 1972.

10. The above sets for the major inconsistencies in the relationship between Southern and Air America/Air Asia. Doubtlessly a detailed examination would point out additional discrepancies. Should you desire us to make any specific changes at this time please so advise.



Henry P. Bevans

cc: File

HPB/WJM/nz

PASSENGER
TRAFFIC CONTINUED

	Passengers		Passenger Kilometers (000)		Avail. Seat Kilometers (000)		Load Factor (%)	
	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969
Suidwes	13,249	12,557	13,125	8,034	15,855	15,342	82.8	52.4
Swissair	3,357,207	3,060,664	4,165,377	3,637,033	7,984,640	7,003,551	52.2	51.9
Syrian Arab	138,987	136,847	219,932	179,925	378,454	296,685	58.1	60.6
TAA	2,921,588	2,528,858	2,400,001	2,025,719	3,670,113	3,022,822	65.4	67.0
TAP	1,028,927	829,466	2,259,773	1,760,794	3,859,474	3,130,290	58.6	56.3
THY	1,030,030	914,855	640,097	494,112	1,048,014	831,755	61.1	59.4
TMA	Cargo only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TWA	13,852,043	14,820,654	29,941,509	28,223,913	63,434,275	57,005,054	47.2	49.5
Territory	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tunis Air	244,832	n.a.	255,590	n.a.	386,656	n.a.	66.1	n.a.
UTA	361,556	329,832	1,978,505	1,773,651	3,636,585	3,335,134	54.4	53.2
United	28,104,203	29,682,252	38,249,689	38,622,239	75,709,924	74,028,207	50.5	52.2
United Arab	542,494	508,247	1,009,770	762,389	1,971,230	1,606,761	51.2	47.4
Varig	1,391,169	1,346,550	2,857,171	2,503,538	4,822,232	4,361,783	59.2	57.4
VASP	816,255	667,949	655,119	550,544	1,191,794	1,070,062	55.0	51.4
VIASA	255,906	206,781	826,733	683,300	1,932,689	1,794,350	42.8	38.1
Zambia	172,932	151,376	225,539	138,140	391,310	258,180	57.6	53.5
TOTAL	239,961,324	228,645,577	335,799,387	308,586,567	645,540,952	594,091,876	51.5	51.9

DATA

SPECIAL REPORT

PRODUCTIVITY

THE TOP TEN

'70 RANK	CARRIER	EMPLOYES	'69 RANK	'70 RANK	CARRIER	TON KM. (000)	'69 RANK	'70 RANK	CARRIER	TON KM./EMP.	'69 RANK
1	United	51,679	1	1	United	4,796,079	1	1	Seaboard	463,885	2
2	Pan Am	39,279	3	2	Pan Am	4,529,226	2	2	Flying Tiger	386,956	1
3	TWA	38,555	2	3	TWA	3,848,040	3	3	VIASA	130,632	5
4	American	35,919	4	4	American	3,511,850	4	4	Pan Am	115,309	7
5	Eastern	32,129	5	5	Eastern	2,574,001	5	5	TMA	104,728	8
6	Air France	27,593	6	6	Delta	1,728,208	7	6	Braniff	104,655	9
7	BEA	24,932	7	7	BOAC	1,472,516	8	7	TWA	99,806	—
8	BOAC	24,086	8	8	Air France	1,366,175	9	8	American	97,771	—
9	Lufthansa	21,948	9	9	Air Canada	1,362,720	—	9	United	92,805	—
10	Delta	20,943	10	10	Lufthansa	1,319,643	10	10	Continental	92,000	3

	Employees		Ton-Kilometers (000)		Average Ton-Kilometers Per Employee	
	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969
Aer Lingus/Aerlinte	5,738	5,507	244,231	223,921	42,564	40,661
Aerolineas Argentinas	6,586	6,471	219,296	203,208	33,297	31,402
Aerolineas Peruanas	1,483	1,327	79,568	69,975	53,653	52,731
Aeronaves de Mexico	3,724	3,626	149,707	143,237	40,200	39,502
Air Afrique	3,751	3,162	154,844	140,792	41,281	44,526
Air Algeria	1,912	1,759	57,773	48,227	30,216	27,417
Air Canada	17,447	17,138	1,362,720	1,133,451	78,106	66,136
Air Ceylon	734	609	12,470	11,248	16,989	18,469
Air Congo	3,727	3,363	71,728	53,906	19,245	16,029
Air France	27,593	26,363	1,366,175	1,238,453	49,512	46,976
Air Guinee	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Air-India	9,696	9,077	278,201	250,298	28,692	27,574
Air Malawi	347	269	4,755	3,548	13,703	13,189
Air Mali	540	513	8,555	7,911	15,842	15,421
Air New Zealand	2,845	2,431	120,143	107,127	42,229	44,067

Continued on p. 58

QUARTERLY
STATISTICS CONTINUED

IATA

SPECIAL REPORT

	Aircraft Departures		Charter Ton-Kilometers (Passenger and Freight)—000				Charter % of Total Ton-Kilometers	Aircraft Departures		Charter Ton-Kilometers (Passenger and Freight)—000				Charter % of Total Ton-Kilometers
	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969		1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	
	Malta	2	n.a.	20	n.a.	0.10		n.a.	Sudan	153	187	n.a.	199	
Mexicana	331	520	276	297	0.22	0.26	Suidwes	3,255	3,643	394	400	24.43	24.60	
Mohawk	727	983	1,027	900	1.09	0.89	Swissair	1,704	1,450	40,763	32,217	6.95	6.21	
NAC (New Zealand)	861	995	988	1,062	1.44	1.67	Syrian Arab	266	283	3,294	n.a.	12.68	n.a.	
National	16	53	155	311	0.03	0.04	TAA	4,319	4,486	1,660	1,648	0.64	0.75	
New York Airways	5	75	1	3	0.13	0.39	TAP	156	95	4,600	2,912	1.88	1.52	
Nigeria	n.a.	478	n.a.	684	n.a.	2.80	THY	792	762	11,849	9,956	17.25	18.74	
Northwest	2,870	5,257	144,196	257,836	13.10	15.87	TMA	n.a.	860	6,257	5,681	5.13	6.17	
Olympic	2,337	1,352	3,026	4,521	1.35	2.38	TWA	3,910	5,144	227,964	315,742	5.92	8.61	
Pakistan	558	1,566	6,058	6,493	2.60	3.01	Territory	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Pan American	9,719	12,848	510,959	781,517	11.28	17.32	Tunis Air	2,081	n.a.	12,247	n.a.	33.83	n.a.	
Philippine	59	109	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	UTA	16	47	212	416	0.07	0.38	
Qantas	2,041	2,365	125,479	97,660	18.69	16.75	United	7,666	6,408	235,060	306,677	4.90	6.49	
Quebecair	906	694	3,464	1,058	21.16	7.91	United Arab	1,664	1,919	12,835	9,561	10.60	10.41	
SAS	1,400	908	32,150	29,672	4.26	4.25	Varig	57	107	500	2,163	0.01	0.62	
Sabena	1,891	2,232	28,633	34,373	6.61	8.71	VASP	797	883	n.a.	355	n.a.	0.74	
Saudi Arabian	4,062	2,772	6,820	5,380	11.39	9.62	VIASA	65	615	1,737	17,194	1.32	14.44	
Seaboard	2,686	4,972	250,261	502,087	40.69	58.41	Zambia	665	86	686	205	2.59	1.28	
South African	278	298	3,506	4,050	1.10	1.61	TOTAL	143,732	155,736	3,349,997	4,172,054	7.27	9.60	

**NET
UTILIZATION**

THE TOP TEN

'70 RANK	CARRIER	NO. OF AIRCRAFT		'70 RANK	CARRIER	TOTAL REVENUE HR. FLOWN		'70 RANK	CARRIER	AV. HR. PER AIRCRAFT	
		'69 RANK	'69 RANK			'69 RANK	'69 RANK			'69 RANK	'69 RANK
1	United	391	1	1	United	1,196,932	1	1	Aerolineas Peruanas	4,872	10
2	American	253	3	2	TWA	802,140	2	2	BOAC	4,212	2
3	Eastern	245	2	3	Eastern	743,150	3	3	EI AI	4,147	1
4	TWA	245	4	4	American	671,972	4	4	Air-India	3,892	4
5	Pan Am	175	5	5	Pan Am	538,162	5	5	Japan	3,883	—
6	Delta	136	6	6	Delta	423,058	6	6	CP Air	3,877	6
7	Northwest	123	7	7	Air Canada	300,897	8	7	Qantas	3,874	7
8	Air Canada	117	8	8	Air France	276,272	9	8	Aeronaves	3,633	—
9	Air France	117	9	9	Lufthansa	233,343	—	9	Flying Tiger	3,465	5
10	BEA	101	10	10	Alitalia	225,739	—	10	Philippine	3,447	—

	No. Of Aircraft		Total Revenue Hours (Scheduled & Non-Scheduled)		Average Hrs. Per Aircraft		Average Daily Utilization 1970 Only	
	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	Jet	Non-Jet
Aerial Tours	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—
Aer Lingus/Aerlinte	15	24	48,631	55,264	3,242	2,302	8.16	—
Aerolineas Argentinas	24	23	65,041	67,819	2,710	2,948	7.20	7.60
Aerolineas Peruanas	3	4	14,615	13,722	4,872	3,430	9.85	—
Aeronaves de Mexico	14	13	50,866	42,207	3,633	3,246	10.72	—
Air Afrique	14	11	28,441	26,016	2,032	2,365	8.52	3.20
Air Algerie	13	14	23,381	24,040	1,798	1,717	7.00	4.63
Air Canada	117	112	300,897	281,334	2,572	2,512	8.89	4.58

Continued on p. 69

ROUTE NETWORK

CONTINUED

SPECIAL REPORT

Scheduled Route Network (Kilometers)		Scheduled Route Network (Kilometers)		Scheduled Route Network (Kilometers)		Scheduled Route Network (Kilometers)	
Carrier		Carrier		Carrier		Carrier	
Aer Lingus/Aerlinte	40,292	Braniff	46,483	Iberia	254,727	Quebecair	—
Aerolinas Argentinas	100,372	British United	67,294	Indian	34,754	SAS	204,920
Aerolineas Peruanas	33,521	British West Indian	10,927	Iran Air	47,841	Sabena	156,089
Aeronaves de Mexico	63,552	CP Air	146,592	Iraqi	22,571	Saudi Arabian	—
Air Afrique	119,773	CSA	81,862	JAT	146,055	Seaboard	15,934
Air Algerie	44,135	Chicago Helicopter	68	Japan Airlines	145,741	South African	145,593
Air Canada	221,736	China	39,157	KLM	295,863	Sudan	49,734
Air Ceylon	19,602	Comair	1,070	Kuwait Airways	38,490	Suidwes	4,350
Air Congo	89,977	Continental	37,568	LADECO	3,304	Swissair	215,586
Air France	415,440	Cruzeiro	44,964	Libyan Arab	12,487	Syrian Arab	47,184
Air Guinee	n.a.	Cubana	25,006	LAN - Chile	—	TAA	88,425
Air-India	165,125	Cyprus	13,198	LOT	40,694	TAP	75,967
Air Malawi	5,444	DETA (Mozambique)	10,715	Lufthansa	359,339	THY	27,416
Air Mali	22,625	DTA (Angola)	12,775	MEA-Air Liban	75,502	TMA	160,955
Air New Zealand	72,533	Delta	37,043	Malta	8,145	TWA	425,451
Air Siam	—	East African	121,273	Mexicana	23,340	Territory	n.a.
Air Vietnam	26,519	East-West	8,688	Mohawk	11,712	Tunis Air	16,145
Alia-Royal Jordanian	22,029	Eastern	54,448	NAC (New Zealand)	10,145	UTA	231,737
Alitalia	307,731	Eastern Provincial	4,540	National	16,944	United	31,061
American	60,016	Ecuatoriana	10,231	New York Airways	42	United Arab	84,423
Ansett (Australia)	32,125	El Al	104,422	Nigeria	17,565	Varig	179,025
Ansett (Papua)	n.a.	Ethiopian	53,218	Northwest	—	VASP	44,579
Ariana Afghan	n.a.	Finnair	30,263	Olympic	63,993	VIASA	52,196
Austrian	32,222	Flugfelag	12,824	Pakistan	84,803	Zambia	23,670
Avianca	77,003	Flying Tiger	14,139	Pan American	654,514	TOTAL	8,486,073
BEA	104,176	Garuda	64,330	Philippine	60,548	As of Dec. 31, 1970	
BOAC	338,645	Ghana	18,982	Qantas	289,841		

FLEET

Manufacturer	Model	No. in Service	Manufacturer	Model	No. in Service
Jets			Lockheed	Electra	51
Boeing	707	583		Hercules	1
	720	101	Nihon	YS-11	22
	727	694	Nord	262	1
	737	141	Shorts	Skyvan	2
	747	85	Vickers	Viscount	106
British Aircraft	One-Eleven	107		Vanguard	31
	VC-10	37	Pistons		
Convair	880	45	Antonov	AN-2	3
	990	14	Aviation Traders	Carvair	5
De Havilland-Canada	Comet	2	Beech	Misc.	2
Hawker Siddeley	Trident	36	Breguet	763	3
	DH-125	1	Britten-Norman	Islander	2
Ilyushin	IL-62	3	Cessna	Misc.	13
McDonnell Douglas	DC-8	422	Convair	340/440	49
	DC-9	364	Curtiss	C-46	7
Sud Aviation	Caravelle	137	De Havilland-Canada	Heron	2
	Tupolev	4	Fairchild	C-82	2
	TU-104	2	Ilyushin	IL-14	45
	TU-124	5	Lockheed	Constellation	1
	TU-134		McDonnell Douglas	DC-3	141
Turboprops				DC-4	55
Antonov	AN-24	50		DC-6	57
Armstrong-Whitworth	Argosy	4		DC-7	1
Bristol	Brittania	2		C-54	5
Canadair	CL-144	4		C-47	15
Convair	640	4	Piper	Misc.	11
De Havilland-Canada	Twin Otter	21	Helicopters	Misc.	17
Fokker-Fairchild	F-27	143			
Handley Page	FH-227	17			
Hawker Siddeley	Herald	3			
Ilyushin	748	63			
	IL-18	28			

CHARTER TRAFFIC

THE TOP TEN

'70 RANK	CARRIER	REV TON-KM. (000)	'69 RANK	'70 RANK	CARRIER	CHARTER % OF TOTAL TON-KM.	'69 RANK	'70 RANK	CARRIER	AIRCRAFT DEPARTURES	'69 RANK
1	Pan Am	510,959	1	1	Air Malawi	42.10	8	1	Pan Am	9,719	2
2	Flying Tiger	341,858	2	2	Seaboard	40.69	2	2	United	7,666	6
3	American	252,699	—	3	Tunis Air	33.83	—	3	CSA	7,359	—
4	Seaboard	250,261	4	4	Flying Tiger	31.76	1	4	KLM	6,647	10
5	United	235,060	7	5	CSA	25.90	6	5	Alitalia	5,303	3
6	TWA	227,964	6	6	Suidwes	24.43	5	6	Ecuatoriana	4,587	—
7	Braniff	211,504	5	7	Quebecair	21.16	—	7	American	4,346	—
8	KLM	169,000	9	8	Braniff	21.09	4	8	TAA	4,319	—
9	Northwest	144,196	8	9	DETA	18.87	—	9	Eastern	4,174	—
10	Qantas	125,479	—	10	Qantas	18.69	—	10	Saudi Arabian	4,062	—

IATA

SPECIAL REPORT

	Aircraft Departures		Charter Ton-Kilometers (Passenger and Freight)—000		Charter % of Total Ton-Kilometers			Aircraft Departures		Charter Ton-Kilometers (Passenger and Freight)—000		Charter % of Total Ton-Kilometers	
	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969		1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969
Aer Lingus/Aerlinte	2,584	3,072	28,589	36,882	8.54	16.47	Comair	270	272	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Aerolineas Argentinas	34	675	221	1,865	0.10	0.91	Continental	198	141	1,594	1,556	0.21	0.14
Aerolineas Peruanas	43	9	1,023	234	1.28	0.33	Cruzeiro	498	362	833	592	1.22	0.93
Aeronaves de Mexico	460	263	3,090	2,316	2.06	1.61	Cubana	182	172	1,661	317	3.05	0.66
Air Afrique	815	465	11,552	6,067	7.46	4.30	Cyprus	38	170	83	410	0.60	5.07
Air Algerie	1,715	2,241	8,643	7,530	14.96	15.61	DETA (Mozambique)	810	85	3,195	56	18.87	0.47
Air Canada	3,815	2,628	84,640	49,500	6.21	4.36	DTA (Angola)	472	444	296	299	3.56	4.02
Air Ceylon	185	179	85	103	0.68	0.91	Delta	226	316	1,365	1,485	0.08	0.09
Air Congo	660	306	10,285	6,858	14.34	12.72	East African	1,651	1,379	11,216	5,375	10.53	5.62
Air France	1,495	3,260	45,483	69,329	3.33	5.59	East-West	117	n.a.	212	n.a.	1.77	n.a.
Air Guinee	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Eastern	4,174	3,440	120,086	101,915	4.66	4.32
Air-India	796	468	26,284	18,866	9.45	7.53	Eastern Provincial	n.a.	13,115	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Air Malawi	863	364	2,002	664	42.10	18.71	Ecuatoriana	4,587	46	2,378	425	10.29	1.70
Air Mali	408	205	1,399	799	16.35	10.09	El Al	196	311	9,367	14,443	2.83	5.05
Air New Zealand	4	9	317	629	0.26	0.58	Ethiopian	1,230	1,360	2,822	1,949	5.96	4.25
Air Siam	4	n.a.	71	n.a.	3.61	n.a.	Finnair	352	652	5,926	5,919	6.07	8.33
Air Vietnam	3,419	4,050	694	1,430	1.30	2.59	Flugfelag	307	206	1,297	1,011	7.48	7.14
Alia-Royal Jordanian	75	248	125	658	0.70	3.75	Flying Tiger	3,632	6,954	341,858	548,204	31.76	59.74
Alitalia	5,303	8,232	30,889	35,810	3.02	3.99	Garuda	196	146	217	1,468	0.24	2.22
American	4,346	978	252,699	16,681	7.19	0.55	Ghana	38	55	n.a.	1,456	n.a.	8.72
Ansett (Australia)	n.a.	n.a.	1,906	n.a.	0.78	n.a.	Iberia	69	208	3,644	11,175	0.61	2.23
Ansett (Papua)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Indian	n.a.	n.a.	2,015	2,162	1.20	1.30
Ariana Afghan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Iran Air	2,324	2,561	15,267	11,264	16.52	15.58
Austrian	1,252	1,532	10,234	10,973	16.87	18.50	Iraqi	133	145	758	1,130	3.87	7.35
Avianca	533	1,025	1,099	1,584	0.54	0.84	JAT	2,226	1,450	14,279	6,305	16.03	9.86
BEA	1,608	2,233	3,679	11,433	0.72	2.23	Japan Airlines	1,219	692	40,098	34,805	3.25	3.33
BOAC	982	1,308	50,156	44,498	3.41	3.21	KLM	6,647	5,106	169,000	122,904	15.62	13.30
Braniff	3,712	6,132	211,504	416,844	21.09	35.61	Kuwait Airways	108	157	2,053	2,900	3.05	5.21
British United	1,545	742	812	4,124	0.94	5.03	LADECO	31	60	48	168	0.59	2.14
British West Indian	158	229	2,181	987	3.68	2.18	LAN-Chile	2,358	2,316	6,449	5,262	6.62	5.57
CP Air	504	599	32,431	32,785	7.10	8.20	Libyan Arab	111	18	255	291	1.54	1.55
CSA	7,359	2,394	33,176	27,039	25.90	23.56	LOT	1,002	654	5,786	3,630	9.76	6.90
Chicago Helicopter	3,442	1,679	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Lufthansa	665	550	36,128	30,902	2.74	2.71
China	647	595	2,657	2,445	2.46	5.86	MEA-Air Liban	584	621	14,808	10,113	12.12	10.22

Continued on p. 66

PRODUCTIVITY CONTINUED

DATA

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	Employees		Ton-Kilometers (000)		Average Ton-Kilometers Per Employee	
	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969
Northwest	4,080*	12,695	1,100,995	1,623,937	—	127,919
Olympic	5,357	5,035	224,468	189,885	41,902	37,713
Pakistan	14,738	13,790	233,282	215,315	15,829	15,613
Pan American	39,279	39,376	4,529,226	4,511,732	115,309	114,580
Philippine	4,953	5,135	133,031	142,647	26,859	27,779
Qantas	12,487	11,293	671,299	582,817	53,759	51,608
Quebecair	416	388	16,372	13,366	39,356	34,448
SAS	14,302	14,226	754,703	697,776	52,769	49,049
Sabena	10,625	10,436	433,301	394,494	40,781	37,801
Saudi Arabian	3,948	3,944	59,886	55,911	15,169	14,176
Seaboard	1,853	2,110	615,057	859,579	463,885	407,383
South African	5,381	5,125	318,001	250,932	59,098	48,962
Sudan	1,434	1,434	16,667	14,461	11,622	10,084
Suidwes	44	45	1,613	1,626	36,659	36,133
Swissair	13,280	12,071	586,554	518,715	44,168	42,971
Syrian Arab	1,221	1,150	25,986	16,392	21,282	14,253
TAA	7,156	6,549	257,691	218,633	36,010	33,388
TAP	6,259	5,389	244,695	191,405	39,095	35,517
THY	2,769	2,430	68,705	53,102	24,812	21,852
TMA	1,164	811	121,904	92,044	104,728	113,494
TWA	38,555	42,079	3,848,040	3,633,934	99,806	86,359
Territory	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tunis Air	1,003	n.a.	36,200	n.a.	36,092	n.a.
UTA	4,988	4,663	313,925	108,428	62,936	23,252
United	51,679	52,207	4,796,079	4,723,661	92,805	90,479
United Arab	7,825	7,822	121,096	91,846	15,475	11,742
Varig	10,928	10,481	401,742	348,814	36,763	33,280
VASP	4,210	3,837	57,703	47,982	13,706	12,505
VIASA	1,011	1,026	132,069	124,004	130,632	120,861
Zambia	1,058	913	26,502	16,036	25,049	17,564
TOTAL	716,981	703,545	46,044,320	43,473,305	64,219	61,791

* Yearend figure not representative due to strike

FREIGHT AND MAIL TRAFFIC

THE TOP TEN

'70 RANK	CARRIER	FREIGHT TON-KM. (000)	'69 RANK
1	Pan Am	973,239	1
2	United	815,531	2
3	American	678,497	4
4	TWA	657,028	3
5	Lufthansa	484,459	5
6	Flying Tiger	445,177	—
7	BOAC	382,533	6
8	KLM	376,176	7
9	Japan	350,369	10
10	Air France	347,886	8

'70 RANK	CARRIER	MAIL TON-KM. (000)	'69 RANK
1	Pan Am	649,782	1
2	Flying Tiger	289,477	7
3	United	275,421	2
4	TWA	247,582	3
5	American	153,671	5
6	Northwest	137,967	4
7	Delta	107,355	6
8	BOAC	84,895	9
9	Eastern	79,580	8
10	Air France	53,777	—

	Freight Ton-Kilometers (000)		Mail Ton-Kilometers (000)			Freight Ton-Kilometers (000)		Mail Ton-Kilometers (000)	
	1970	1969	1970	1969		1970	1969	1970	1969
Aer Lingus/Aerlinte	57,983	59,343	1,768	1,667	Aerolineas Peruanas	13,407	10,119	2,104	1,577
Aerolineas Argentinas	39,694	44,167	5,412	5,237	Aeronaves de Mexico	19,892	17,657	2,305	1,789

Continued on p. 62

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

THE TOP TEN

'70 RANK	CARRIER	PASSENGERS	'69 RANK
1	United	28,104,203	1
2	Eastern	22,289,325	2
3	American	19,182,026	3
4	Delta	16,181,318	5
5	TWA	13,852,043	4
6	Pan Am	10,126,796	6
7	BEA	8,538,362	7
8	Air Canada	7,275,281	9
9	Lufthansa	6,498,012	—
10	Japan	6,102,973	—

'70 RANK	CARRIER	PASSENGER KM. (000)	'69 RANK
1	United	38,249,689	1
2	TWA	29,941,509	2
3	American	26,751,667	3
4	Pan Am	26,402,043	4
5	Eastern	23,609,997	5
6	Delta	15,630,659	6
7	Air Canada	10,569,192	9
8	BOAC	10,540,895	8
9	Air France	10,233,282	10
10	Lufthansa	8,254,516	—

'70 RANK	CARRIER	SEAT KM. (000)	'69 RANK
1	UAL	75,709,924	1
2	TWA	63,434,275	2
3	American	52,521,205	3
4	PAA	47,003,226	4
5	Eastern	43,857,984	5
6	Delta	31,847,197	6
7	BOAC	19,561,252	8
8	Air France	19,126,468	9
9	Air Canada	18,625,526	10
10	Northwest	16,469,000	7

'70 RANK	CARRIER	LOAD FACTOR (%)	'69 RANK
1	Cubana	86.2	1
2	Suidwes	82.8	—
3	Indian	76.0	—
4	Air Vietnam	74.6	2
5	NAC (New Zealand)	71.8	4
6	Tunis Air	66.1	—
7	TAA	65.4	5
8	EI AI	64.9	—
9	LADECO	64.8	—
10	Aer Lingus	64.3	—

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	Passengers		Passenger Kilometers (000)		Avail. Seat Kilometers (000)		Load Factor (%)	
	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969
Aerial Tours	n.a.	—	n.a.	—	n.a.	—	n.a.	—
Aer Lingus/Aerlinte	1,490,321	1,297,901	1,776,548	1,452,296	2,761,424	2,477,261	64.3	58.6
Aerolineas Argentinas	931,942	931,284	1,842,202	1,614,966	3,540,162	3,127,936	52.0	51.6
Aerolineas Peruanas	148,511	142,111	675,911	647,632	1,329,206	1,310,636	50.9	49.4
Aeronaves de Mexico	1,165,888	1,077,204	1,439,002	1,400,100	2,964,056	2,688,037	48.5	52.1
Air Afrique	360,172	328,517	778,336	702,595	1,496,157	1,317,966	52.0	53.5
Air Algerie	552,757	445,646	504,671	416,578	825,940	662,817	61.1	62.8
Air Canada	7,275,281	6,434,949	10,569,192	9,073,871	18,625,526	15,924,133	56.7	57.0
Air Ceylon	104,631	83,710	109,466	101,218	294,141	232,014	37.2	43.6
Air Congo	291,536	226,726	436,498	364,782	906,653	766,200	48.1	47.6
Air France	6,057,752	5,467,514	10,233,282	8,761,066	19,126,468	16,739,010	53.5	52.3
Air Guinee	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Air-India	427,396	334,767	1,720,514	1,523,538	3,451,190	3,455,097	49.9	44.1
Air Malawi	51,674	38,513	27,662	20,555	55,349	36,754	50.0	55.9
Air Mali	39,910	38,705	45,527	44,324	136,702	137,188	33.3	32.3
Air New Zealand	318,163	277,509	1,021,600	788,020	1,751,597	1,626,640	58.3	48.4
Air Siam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Air Vietnam	1,525,559	1,624,696	641,461	639,233	860,043	860,966	74.6	74.2
Alia-Royal Jordanian	118,794	120,486	168,865	159,267	411,113	349,006	41.1	45.6
Alitalia	5,555,974	4,969,794	7,765,310	6,583,911	14,782,957	12,612,920	52.5	52.2
American	19,182,026	18,265,182	26,751,667	25,598,375	52,521,205	48,471,279	50.9	52.8
Ansett (Australia)	2,522,637	2,298,781	2,185,196	1,941,308	3,455,166	3,010,179	63.2	64.5
Ansett (Papua)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ariana Afghan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Austrian	511,411	515,781	451,856	428,131	1,081,253	980,544	41.8	43.7
Avianca	2,026,452	1,916,508	1,599,891	1,407,712	2,944,912	2,611,401	54.3	53.9
BEA	8,538,362	8,145,306	5,062,305	4,880,831	8,324,407	7,830,792	60.8	62.3
BOAC	1,867,605	1,793,947	10,540,895	9,681,886	19,561,252	17,502,121	53.9	55.3
Braniff	6,008,919	5,983,542	6,679,807	6,363,880	14,931,703	13,804,976	44.7	46.1
British United	630,449	503,414	635,574	556,845	1,307,869	1,099,407	48.6	50.7
British West Indian	314,307	337,742	507,079	416,611	1,046,295	961,357	48.5	43.3

Continued on p. 54

FOIA b7E
FOIA b7C
TO DIA WASH DC//PW-MIA ATTHR BOB SHEETZ

SECTION 1 OF 2
CITE CIA

PW-MIA

SUBJECT: PW PHOTO INCIDENT

1. THE FOLLOWING REPORT WAS OBTAINED ON 30 JULY-1 AUGUST 1991

[REDACTED]

A. MEMBERS OF THE FILM SECTION OF USIS (ALL NAMES ARE PHONETIC)-FNU ((COOPER)), STANLEY ((HOST)), ROBERT ((WHITE)).

[REDACTED]

3. WHILE IN CAMBODIA, [REDACTED] JOINED A CLANDESTINE HISSING IN ACTION (HIA) RESEARCH COMMITTEE WHICH WAS INITIALLY FORMED IN 1990

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FORMED THE COMMITTEE AFTER HEARING A VOICE BROADCAST THAT THE U.S. WOULD PAY ONE AND ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS AS A REWARD FOR FINDING THE REMAINS OF U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL LISTED AS MIA. THE BROADCAST DID NOT INDICATE THE AMOUNT OF REWARD FOR FINDING LIVE PRISONERS-OF-WAR (POW). THE COMMITTEE, COMPOSED OF 15 MEMBERS INCLUDING [REDACTED] WAS IN FOREIGN SPONSORSHIP. SOME MEMBERS JOINED BECAUSE OF THE FINANCIAL INCENTIVE AND OTHERS HOPED TO BE SPONSORED FOR RESETTLEMENT TO THE U.S. FOR SECURITY REASONS. THE MEMBERS DID NOT KNOW EACH OTHER. [REDACTED] EACH MEMBER WAS REQUIRED TO SPEND HIS OWN PRIVATE FUNDS TO DEVELOP INFORMATION ON POW/MIA MATTERS AND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS OWN SAFETY. IN THE EVENT THE COMMITTEE RECEIVED AWARD MONEY, [REDACTED] CLAIMED HE WOULD SHARE IT WITH THE OTHER MEMBERS. [REDACTED] ASSIGNED TASKS AND PROVIDED GUIDANCE TO ALL THE MEMBERS. [REDACTED] CLAIMS NOT TO KNOW THE NAMES OF ANY OF THE OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF [REDACTED]

4. IN DECEMBER 1990, [REDACTED] TASKED [REDACTED] TO TRAVEL TO THE SITE 2 REFUGEE CAMP IN THAILAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONTACTING AMERICANS WORKING ON THE HIA ISSUE. [REDACTED] THEN GAVE [REDACTED] A BLACK AND WHITE

PHOTO DEPICTING THREE INDIVIDUALS ALLEGED TO BE U.S. POW'S. TWO OTHER PHOTOS OF TWO OF THE INDIVIDUALS IN THE FIRST PHOTO WHICH GAVE NAMES AND RANKS. THE NAMES OF TWO OTHER INDIVIDUALS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN MIA, AND INFORMATION ON MORE THAN 60 INDIVIDUALS REPORTEDLY ALIVE AND HELD IN A CAMP IN CAMBODIA. [REDACTED] CLAIMS THAT [REDACTED] DID NOT TELL HIM THE LOCATION OF THE POW CAMP. [REDACTED] WAS REPORTEDLY TOLD BY [REDACTED] THAT THE 60 POW'S HAD BEEN EVACUATED FROM VIETNAM TO CAMBODIA DURING THE REGIME OF FORMER PRESIDENT ((LO)) BOL. YIN DID NOT INDICATE TO [REDACTED] THE SOURCE OF ANY OF HIS HIA/POW MATERIALS. [REDACTED] LEFT PHNOM PENH FOR SITE 2 IN EARLY DECEMBER 1990 WITH HIS COUSIN [REDACTED]. THEY BOTH ARRIVED SAFELY AT SITE 2 ON 14 DECEMBER 1990. [REDACTED] CLAIMS THAT HIS COUSIN COOPERATED WITH HIM ON HIA MATTERS. [REDACTED] IS ALSO AWARE OF [REDACTED] AND HIS COUSIN [REDACTED] MET WITH [REDACTED] AT HIS RESIDENCE IN PHNOM PENH. BIO DATA OF THE ALLEGED POW'S/HIA'S IS AS FOLLOWS:

- A. COL. JOHN LEITNER ((ROBERTSON)), USAF
HIA 16 SEP 1966
- D. ((DILKESHARANG)), USN
US 51601345 *0* OBT
HIA 14 FEB 1964

5. [REDACTED] CLAIMS TO HAVE GIVEN THE ABOVE PHOTOS WITHIN A COUPLE OF DAYS OF HIS ARRIVAL AT SITE 2 TO FOUR AMERICANS, TWO OF WHICH WERE FEMALE. ONE OF THE MALES TO WHOM THEY GAVE THE PHOTOS WAS [REDACTED]

IN ADDITION TO THE PHOTOS, [REDACTED] PROVIDED THE ABOVE FOUR INDIVIDUALS INFORMATION ABOUT THE ABOVE 60 POW'S IN THE UNIDENTIFIED CAMP IN CAMBODIA AND GAVE THE FOLLOWING NAMES OF ALLEGED U.S. HIA'S:

- A. ((OLSONGARTL))
DA 11440202 *B* METHODIST
- B. ((DUGAL)) JOHN D
DA 12739803 *AB* ROMAN CATHOLIC
- C. LAPOND JE
5252051 *B* CATHOLIC

6. ON 10 JAN 1991, [REDACTED] BORROWED BAKT \$,000 [REDACTED] AND GAVE THE MONEY TO HIS COUSIN [REDACTED]. AT THE REQUEST OF [REDACTED] TASKED HIS COUSIN [REDACTED] TO RETURN TO PHNOM PENH AND CONTACT [REDACTED] FOR ADDITIONAL HIA/POW BY [REDACTED]

FILM SECTION 2
CITE CIA

[REDACTED]

SUBJECT: PW PHOTO INCIDENT

DOCUMENTS, ESPECIALLY COPIES OF FINGER PRINTS AND TAPED VOICE RECORDINGS. [REDACTED] CLAIMS HE HAS NOT HEARD FROM HIS COUSIN SINCE HIS COUSIN LEFT SITE 2 IN JAN 91 AND HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF [REDACTED] CURRENT WHEREABOUTS. [REDACTED] HAS HAD NO FURTHER BUSINESS DEALINGS WITH [REDACTED] ALTHOUGH WHEN [REDACTED] OCCASIONALLY SEES [REDACTED] IF HIS COUSIN RETURNED TO SITE 2. [REDACTED] REPLIED, "NOT YET." [REDACTED] SUBSEQUENTLY LEARNED FROM [REDACTED] THAT [REDACTED] HAD HIA/POW RELATED PAPERS AND TAPE RECORDINGS IN HER POSSESSION. [REDACTED] CLAIMED THAT HER UNDERGROUND NETWORK OBTAINED THE MATERIALS FROM INSIDE CAMBODIA ((B1)). [REDACTED] WAS SURPRISED TO LEARN THIS AND SURPRISED THAT [REDACTED] MAY HAVE ARRANGED TO INTERCEPT HIS COUSIN ON HIS RETURN FROM PHNOM PENH AND RELIEVE HIM OF THE MATERIALS.

7. [REDACTED] HEARD NOTHING FURTHER ABOUT THE HIA/POW MATERIALS UNTIL HE WAS CONTACTED AT SITE 2 BY TWO AMERICANS ON 23 JULY 1991. ONE OF THE AMERICANS WAS REPORTEDLY FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. AND THE OTHER FROM [REDACTED] THE LATTER SPOKE KHMER. [REDACTED] DID NOT RECALL THE NAMES OF THE AMERICANS. THE AMERICANS DISPLAYED NUMEROUS HIA/POW

(H)

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RELATED MATERIAL AND ASKED [REDACTED] TO IDENTIFY WHICH OF THE MATERIALS
PRESENTED TO HIM [REDACTED] DID AS REQUESTED AND WAS TOLD BY THE
AMERICANS THAT THE INDIVIDUALS IN THE PHOTOS WERE NOT AMERICANS, BUT
COULD BE RUSSIAN OR FRENCH. THEY ADDED THAT [REDACTED] HAD LIED TO THEM
IN THE PAST. [REDACTED] BECAME UPSET AND ASKED THE AMERICANS WHY THEY HAD
WASTED THEIR TIME AND MONEY BY COMING TO SEE HIM IF THEY KNEW THE
PHOTOS WERE NOT OF AMERICANS. [REDACTED] STATED HE WOULD NOT PROVIDE ANY
FURTHER INFORMATION TO THE TWO AMERICANS AND SUGGESTED THEY SPEND
THEIR MONEY BY FINDING OUT THE TRUTH THEMSELVES INSIDE CAMBOODIA.

8. [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE DID NOT WORK FOR OR WITH [REDACTED] (HOW
OR [REDACTED] BUT KNEW [REDACTED] BETTER THAN [REDACTED] HAS
OPTED NOT TO RETURN TO PHNOM PENH FOR FEAR THAT HE WOULD BE ARRESTED
AND IMPRISONED BY THE PRK.

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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FOIA REQUEST LISTING
1992

Date of Request: 1992-01-02
Requester's Last Name: BACHMANN
First Name: MONIKA
Subject: INFO ON KAVAN ELLIOTT

Date of Request: 1992-01-02
Requester's Last Name: BALLO
First Name: EDUARDO
Subject: INFO ON OSS

Date of Request: 1992-01-02
Requester's Last Name: EMMONS
First Name: GARRY
Subject: INFO ON GENERAL HUSSEIN FARDUST

Date of Request: 1992-01-02
Requester's Last Name: JONES
First Name: WANETTA
Subject: INFO ON SAMUEL J. BOWER

Date of Request: 1992-01-02
Requester's Last Name: MICHELS
First Name: ANN
Subject: TRADE IN WILDLIFE AND THE NATIONS OF GUYANA AND SURINAME 1989-1990

Date of Request: 1992-01-02
Requester's Last Name: NELSON
First Name: E
Subject: POWS IN LAOS, VIETNAM, CAMBODIA AND PRES. DAILY INTELL SUMMARY

Date of Request: 1992-01-02
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: EARLY 1970'S ATTEMPT ASSASSINATION OF MR. NORIEGA AND PANAMANIAN TROOPS TO PLANT BOMBS IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Date of Request: 1992-01-02
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: OPERATION TIPPED KETTLE

Date of Request: 1992-01-03
Requester's Last Name: BLAZAR
First Name: ERNEST
Subject: DCI MCCONE'S TESTIMONY FOR THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE 2-2-65

Date of Request: 1992-01-03
Requester's Last Name: CORN
First Name: DAVID
Subject: REQUESTING INFO ON SEVERAL PREVIOUS REQUESTS

Date of Request: 1992-01-03
Requester's Last Name: FUJISHIRO
First Name: MANAE
Subject: INFO ON PAUL CHARLES BLUM

Date of Request: 1992-01-03
Requester's Last Name: MAHONEY
First Name: HARRY

Subject: INFO ON COMINTERN IN MEXICO

Date of Request: 1992-01-04

Requester's Last Name: RAVNITZKY

First Name: MICHAEL

Subject: CIA MAIL HANDLING

Date of Request: 1992-01-04

Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN

First Name: S

Subject: HOSTAGE-TAKERS IN LEBANON AND THEIR ASSOCIATED FRACTIONS RELATING TO BEIRUT, DUANE CLARRIDGE AND ROBERT GATES

Date of Request: 1992-01-05

Requester's Last Name: DOYLE

First Name: STANLEY

Subject: INFO ON CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY 1JAN88 TO PRESENT

Date of Request: 1992-01-05

Requester's Last Name: WRIGHT

First Name: NANCY

Subject: DEFECTION OF 11 AIRPLANES BELONGING TO THE CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION CORP

Date of Request: 1992-01-06

Requester's Last Name: LEE

First Name: MARTIN

Subject: INFO ON OTECHESTVO

Date of Request: 1992-01-06

Requester's Last Name: MCFARLAND

First Name: JENNIFER

Subject: INFO ON ROSWELL INCIDENT

Date of Request: 1992-01-06

Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN

First Name: S

Subject: INFO ON ALAN FIERS' INVOLVEMENT WITH THE IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR

Date of Request: 1992-01-07

Requester's Last Name: BROUGHTON

First Name: RICHARD

Subject: INFO ON SDLM MAINTENANCE AND SABRELINER AIRCRAFT

Date of Request: 1992-01-07

Requester's Last Name: GLAZE

First Name: DEAN

Subject: UFO SIGHTINGS AND FLAPS

Date of Request: 1992-01-07

Requester's Last Name: KANE

First Name: MICHAEL

Subject: INFO ON THE DIRECTIVE OF NOVEMBER 15 DESCRIBED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES ARTICLE OF DECEMBER 22, 1991 ENTITLED US REVIEW FOCUS OF SECURITY DATA

Date of Request: 1992-01-07

Requester's Last Name: NYGAARD

First Name: RICHARD

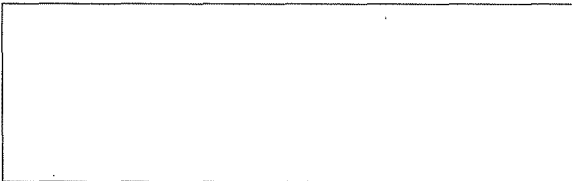
Subject: RFP 92S-001 FOR FIBERBOARD TRI-WALL CONTAINERS WHICH RESULTED IN A CONTRACT AWARD TO CONNELLY CONTAINER, INC.

Date of Request: 1992-01-07
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: NSDD 112

Date of Request: 1992-01-08
Requester's Last Name: ADAMS
First Name: PAUL
Subject: MAPS OF WORLDWIDE AGRICULTURE CROP DISTRIBUTION

Date of Request: 1992-01-08
Requester's Last Name: CUNEO
First Name: JONATHAN
Subject: INFO ON THE BCCI

Date of Request: 1992-01-08
Requester's Last Name: HAYES
First Name: NICK
Subject: REPORTS ABOUT A FORMER EAST GERMAN TERRORIST CAMP NEAR THE VILLAGE OF
KALENCHEN



Date of Request: 1992-01-08
Requester's Last Name: KAPLAN
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: INFO ON IVAN C. RAND

Date of Request: 1992-01-08
Requester's Last Name: PATRICK
First Name: ARTHUR
Subject: CONTRACTS REGARDING CARTAGE, DRAYAGE AND INTERNAL MOVING SERVICES

Date of Request: 1992-01-08
Requester's Last Name: QUERUBIN
First Name: TESS
Subject: HANDBOOK OF ECONOMIC STATISTICS

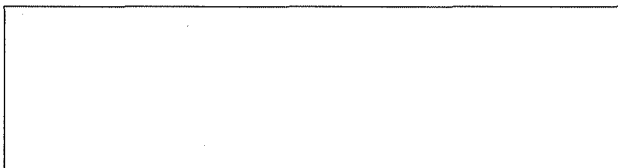


Date of Request: 1992-01-08
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: OCTOBER SURPRISE

Date of Request: 1992-01-09
Requester's Last Name: CANTER
First Name: JOSH
Subject: THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE CIA IS
MINIMAL

Date of Request: 1992-01-09
Requester's Last Name: PFEIFLE

First Name: JANE
Subject: INFO ON ROBERT J. COSTA



Date of Request: 1992-01-10
Requester's Last Name: BLAZAR
First Name: ERNEST
Subject: INFO ON CLARENCE KELLY JOHNSON REGARDING LOCKHEED CORP AND SKUNK WORK

Date of Request: 1992-01-10
Requester's Last Name: GUILFOYLE
First Name: JEAN
Subject: THE CIA ON YOUTH DEFICITS

Date of Request: 1992-01-10
Requester's Last Name: SWEETWOOD
First Name: GREGORY
Subject: ARTICHOKE, OPERATION MONGOOSE AND MK RIFLE

Date of Request: 1992-01-12
Requester's Last Name: CORN
First Name: DAVID
Subject: PREVIOUSLY RELEASED DOCUMENTS

Date of Request: 1992-01-12
Requester's Last Name: HANDLER
First Name: JOSHUA
Subject: SOVIET SUBMARINE WHICH SANK FEB-APR 68 AND RECOVER BY THE GLOMAR EXPLORER

Date of Request: 1992-01-12
Requester's Last Name: ROSENFELD
First Name: SETH
Subject: CIA'S OPENNESS TASK FORCE

Date of Request: 1992-01-12
Requester's Last Name: SCHUREN
First Name: HENRY
Subject: INFO ON UFO'S

Date of Request: 1992-01-12
Requester's Last Name: STUMP
First Name: TED
Subject: PROGRAMS TO COUNSEL CIA EMPLOYEES AND FAMILIES

Date of Request: 1992-01-13
Requester's Last Name: AID
First Name: MATTHEW
Subject: STUDY OF CIA REPORTING ON CHINESE COMMUNIST INTERVENTION IN THE KOREAN WAR, SEPT-DEC1950

Date of Request: 1992-01-13
Requester's Last Name: CORN
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INFO ON THE DIAMOND NET TAPE

Date of Request: 1992-01-13
Requester's Last Name: DERITIS
First Name: ERIC
Subject: JAPAN 2000

Date of Request: 1992-01-13
Requester's Last Name: DIEHL
First Name: CHRISTOPHER
Subject: INFO ON THE HISTORY OF THE RB-69A ELECTRONIC RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT

Date of Request: 1992-01-13
Requester's Last Name: FOEK
First Name: ANTON
Subject: INFO ON COL. BOUTERSE, HENK HERRENBERG, CAPT BOERENVEEN, TRACKING OF
ETHERS AND ACETONES, ILLEGAL COCAINE LABS

Date of Request: 1992-01-13
Requester's Last Name: HEITMANN
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: 5AUG50, CRASH OF A STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND B29 AT THE FAIRFIELD-SUISUN
AIR BASE NOW TRAVIS AFB

Date of Request: 1992-01-13
Requester's Last Name: KERR
First Name: JON
Subject: INFO ON MOE BERG

Date of Request: 1992-01-13
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Date of Request: 1992-01-13
Requester's Last Name: MUSCARELLA
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: INFO SEVERAL COMPANIES - MATRIX CHURCHILL, XYZ OPTIONS, INC., BADER
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT, BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO ETC...

Date of Request: 1992-01-13
Requester's Last Name: NICHOLS
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS

Date of Request: 1992-01-13
Requester's Last Name: OLWELL
First Name: RUSSELL
Subject: CONTACT BETWEEN CIA AND PRINCETON UNIV TRUSTEES, FACULTY STAFF, AND
STUDENTS 1948 TO PRESENT

Date of Request: 1992-01-14
Requester's Last Name: LESAR
First Name: JIM
Subject: OPENNESS TASK FORCE

Date of Request: 1992-01-14

Requester's Last Name: SIKES
First Name: STEVEN
Subject: INFO ON THE COLD WAR

Date of Request: 1992-01-14
Requester's Last Name: VOINCHE
First Name: WOODY
Subject: SOVIETS USE OF PRECISION BALL BEARING GRINDERS FROM THE U.S. TO MIRV
AND INCREASE THE ACCURACY OF THEIR SS-18

Date of Request: 1992-01-15
Requester's Last Name: CONNE
First Name: JEAN-LOUIS
Subject: INFO ON PFC. ALBERT SEELY AND PHOT. MAT 2/C RAY SUTTON OF THE OSS

Date of Request: 1992-01-15
Requester's Last Name: EVANS
First Name: PHILIP
Subject: CONTRACT REGARDING CIA EXECUTIVE DINING ROOM

Date of Request: 1992-01-15
Requester's Last Name: SHINLEY
First Name: JERRY
Subject: WILLIAM GUY BANISTER

Date of Request: 1992-01-15
Requester's Last Name: WEISSER
First Name: TA
Subject: INFO ON LAPORTE CHURCH, PASTOR PETE PETERS, CHRISTIAN IDENTITY
MOVEMENT

Date of Request: 1992-01-16
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: INFO ON A GUADALAJARA DOCTOR HUMBERTO ALVAREZ MACHAIN

Date of Request: 1992-01-16
Requester's Last Name: OFFUTT
First Name: KERI
Subject: INFO ON THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE -- GRACE KELLY, JUDY GARLAND, MARILYN
MONROE, CLARK GABLE, EDDIE CANTOR, GRETA GARBO, LUCILLE BALL

Date of Request: 1992-01-16
Requester's Last Name: VON WALD
First Name: LARRY
Subject: INFO ON ROBERT J. COSTA

Date of Request: 1992-01-17
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: ESTABLISHMENT MARCH 1980 OF A TACTICAL ANALYSIS AND COUNTERNARCOTICS
TEAM - U.S. EMBASSY IN MEXICO -- MEXICO/DEA COUNTERNARCOTICS NORTHERN BORDER
RESPONSE TEAM

Date of Request: 1992-01-17
Requester's Last Name: PASCO
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT INSIDE THE CIA

Date of Request: 1992-01-17

Requester's Last Name: TAMPLIN
First Name: BRIAN
Subject: INFO ON KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Date of Request: 1992-01-18
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: NOV 7, 1991, REGARDING THE NORTHERN BORDER RESPONSE TEAM AND THE MEXICAN ARMY

Date of Request: 1992-01-18
Requester's Last Name: GOULD
First Name: JOSEPH
Subject: TESTIMONY PREPARED BY DCI GATES FOR THE SENATE GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE 15JAN92

Date of Request: 1992-01-18
Requester's Last Name: HIGHAM
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: INFO ON NOAH DIETRICH AND RUSSELL J. BIRDWELL

Date of Request: 1992-01-18
Requester's Last Name: RAO
First Name: ANAND
Subject: INFO ON THE MANHATTAN PROJECT AND ASSASSINATION JOHN F. KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-01-18
Requester's Last Name: WERNER
First Name: JACK
Subject: STATE OF WISCONSIN V. WERNER

Date of Request: 1992-01-19
Requester's Last Name: RAVNITZKY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: FOIA LISTING FOR 1991

Date of Request: 1992-01-20
Requester's Last Name: BELIN
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INFO ON THE WARREN COMMISSION

Date of Request: 1992-01-20
Requester's Last Name: MOSER
First Name: FREDERIC
Subject: SURETE DE L ETAT - THE BELGIAN SECRET SERVICE

Date of Request: 1992-01-20
Requester's Last Name: RICHARDSON
First Name: BILLY
Subject: PREVIOUSLY RELEASED DOCUMENTS -- USSR AND EASTERN EUROPEAN MILITARY TRANSFERS

Date of Request: 1992-01-21
Requester's Last Name: AFTERGOOD
First Name: STEVEN
Subject: HR 6-2 AND HR 6 HR 10-22



[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-01-21
Requester's Last Name: MICHALAK
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INFO ON THE CIA

Date of Request: 1992-01-21
Requester's Last Name: NAIRN
First Name: ALLAN
Subject: EAST TIMOR

Date of Request: 1992-01-21
Requester's Last Name: RAVNITZKY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFO ON GENE RODDENBERRY

Date of Request: 1992-01-21
Requester's Last Name: RUSSERT
First Name: TIMOTHY
Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-01-22
Requester's Last Name: CANNING
First Name: GEORGE
Subject: INFO ON THE UNITED STATES LABOR PARTY (USLP)

Date of Request: 1992-01-22
Requester's Last Name: CASSIDY
First Name: GEOFFREY
Subject: INFO ON RUSSIAN OIL INDUSTRY

Date of Request: 1992-01-22
Requester's Last Name: CORN
First Name: DAVID
Subject: PREVIOUSLY RELEASED DOCUMENTS

Date of Request: 1992-01-22
Requester's Last Name: PENDER
First Name: TERRY
Subject: INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-01-23
Requester's Last Name: MICHAELS
First Name: HUGH
Subject: CIA'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE U.S./PANAMANIAN INVASION - 1989

Date of Request: 1992-01-23
Requester's Last Name: OLAN
First Name: EDWIN
Subject: LISTING OF ALL ON-LINE DATA BASE SERVICE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE CIA TOGETHER WITH PRICE LISTS AND ORDER FORMS TO OBTAIN

Date of Request: 1992-01-23
Requester's Last Name: SMUCKER

First Name: SAM
Subject: INFO ON RICHARD WARD, VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ADMIN, UNIV OF ILLINOIS
1988-92

Date of Request: 1992-01-23
Requester's Last Name: TAYLOR
First Name: JACK
Subject: INFO ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-01-24
Requester's Last Name: CHALFANT
First Name: MICHELLE
Subject: INFO ON THE CIA

Date of Request: 1992-01-24
Requester's Last Name: HIGHAM
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: INFO ON JOHN W. MEYER

Date of Request: 1992-01-25
Requester's Last Name: KREPS
First Name: BART
Subject: OPERATION TIMBERWORK AND DESOTO

Date of Request: 1992-01-26
Requester's Last Name: BALDWIN
First Name: R
Subject: INFO ON BLOOD CHITS

Date of Request: 1992-01-26
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT (IGR)

Date of Request: 1992-01-27
Requester's Last Name: GOUDIE
First Name: DALE
Subject: REPORT OF MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON UFO

Date of Request: 1992-01-27
Requester's Last Name: JACQUES
First Name: GERALD
Subject: INFO DIRECTORY OF PUBLIC ACCESS SERVICES, CD-ROM, ELECTRONIC MEDIA

Date of Request: 1992-01-27
Requester's Last Name: KIEL
First Name: FRANK
Subject: RADIATION SICKNESS

Date of Request: 1992-01-27
Requester's Last Name: LIVINGSTON
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: CONTACTS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS OR THEIR STAFF AND MEMBERS OR
THEIR STAFF OF THE SANDINISTA GOVERNMENT

Date of Request: 1992-01-27
Requester's Last Name: NOGUCHI
First Name: EDDIE
Subject: JAPANESE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

Date of Request: 1992-01-27
Requester's Last Name: PETZINGER
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: INFO ON SHEIK KAMAL ADHAM, SHEIK KHALID BIN-MAHFOUZ AND NATIONAL
COMMERCIAL BANK OF SAUDI ARABIA

Date of Request: 1992-01-27
Requester's Last Name: PRADOS
First Name: JOHN
Subject: INFO ON HO CHI MINH TRAIL

Date of Request: 1992-01-28
Requester's Last Name: CORN
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INFO ON PREVIOUSLY RELEASED DOCUMENTS

Date of Request: 1992-01-28
Requester's Last Name: DOWNEY
First Name: MARK
Subject: LANGUAGE SOFTWARE PACKAGES

Date of Request: 1992-01-28
Requester's Last Name: MARET
First Name: ATU
Subject: PROJECT MONARCH

Date of Request: 1992-01-28
Requester's Last Name: O'BRIEN
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: RESETTLEMENT OF GERMAN AND EUROPEAN DOCTORS AND PSYCHIATRISTS BETWEEN
1940-65 AND OPERATION PAPERCLIP

Date of Request: 1992-01-28
Requester's Last Name: PRADOS
First Name: JOHN
Subject: OPERATIONS AGAINST N. VIETNAM DURING THE VIETNAM WAR 1960-75,
ACTIVITIES IN LAOS DURING 1958-75, CIA STATIONS IN S. VIETNAM DURING 1960-75

Date of Request: 1992-01-29
Requester's Last Name: ALPERN
First Name: WILL
Subject: CIA ORR-1-1951 SHIP COMPONENT PRODUCTION IN THE SOVIET ZONE OF
GERMANY

Date of Request: 1992-01-29
Requester's Last Name: BRYSON
First Name: GEORGE
Subject: OSS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CIA 1947

Date of Request: 1992-01-29
Requester's Last Name: COHEN
First Name: JAY
Subject: CONTRACTS REGARDING TYPEWRITERS AND MAINTENANCE

Date of Request: 1992-01-29
Requester's Last Name: GOUDIE
First Name: DALE
Subject: OUTLINE OF INVESTIGATION OF UFO

Date of Request: 1992-01-29
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: INFO ON THE NATIONAL VANGUARD

Date of Request: 1992-01-29
Requester's Last Name: TAYLOR
First Name: CHRISTOPHER
Subject: EFFORTS TO IMPEACH SUPREME COURT ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS
IN 1969 AND 1970

Date of Request: 1992-01-30
Requester's Last Name: GOUDIE
First Name: DALE
Subject: PROJECT STORK

Date of Request: 1992-01-30
Requester's Last Name: GOUDIE
First Name: DALE
Subject: UFO

Date of Request: 1992-01-30
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: HANS ULRICH RUDEL

Date of Request: 1992-01-30
Requester's Last Name: MILLIGAN
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH

Date of Request: 1992-01-30
Requester's Last Name: SMALL
First Name: HALLI
Subject: SEAN MICHAEL HOLLY

Date of Request: 1992-01-30
Requester's Last Name: TRENHOLM
First Name: DERRILL
Subject: MARSHALL MISSION TO CHINA 1946

Date of Request: 1992-01-31
Requester's Last Name: DIETRICH
First Name: STALEY
Subject: INFO ON PRES. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Date of Request: 1992-01-31
Requester's Last Name: UPCHURCH
First Name: MARTHA

Subject: POWS IN LAOS, CAMBODIA AND VIETNAM

Date of Request: 1992-01-31
Requester's Last Name: VIROSTEK
First Name: CYNTHIA
Subject: ALLEN DULLES

Date of Request: 1992-02-01
Requester's Last Name: FREEMAN
First Name: MARY
Subject: OPERATION GLADIO

Date of Request: 1992-02-01
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: GEORGE BUSH IN REGARD TO THE ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-02-01
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: PERMINDEX CORP AND DOUBLE-CHEK CORP

Date of Request: 1992-02-01
Requester's Last Name: RAVNITZKY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: JOINT INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS AGENCY (JIOA) REPORT NUMBERS 4, 32, 39, 61, 63, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76

Date of Request: 1992-02-02
Requester's Last Name: DICICCO
First Name: WAYLON
Subject: CLANDESTINE WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT, RADIO RECEIVER, ETC USED BY THE OSS

Date of Request: 1992-02-03
Requester's Last Name: BATTLE
First Name: JOYCE
Subject: SARKIS SOGHANALIAN

Date of Request: 1992-02-03
Requester's Last Name: BEVIS
First Name: PENNY
Subject: CIA OPENNESS TASK FORCE

Date of Request: 1992-02-03
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: 29JAN89 REPORT REGARDING PAKISTAN'S ABILITY TO BUILD A NUCLEAR WEAPON

Date of Request: 1992-02-03
Requester's Last Name: CHRISTOPHE
First Name: PAUL
Subject: POWS - VIETNAM, LAOS, THAILAND

Date of Request: 1992-02-03

Requester's Last Name: COOKE
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: INFO ON CONTINENTAL AIR SERVICES AND SKYVAN AIRCRAFT

Date of Request: 1992-02-03
Requester's Last Name: FERROGGIARO
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: IRAN-IRAQ WAR 1980-02

Date of Request: 1992-02-03
Requester's Last Name: KROLL
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: EXPLOSION AT THE PAVLOGRAD ROCKET MOTOR PLANT, 12MAY88

Date of Request: 1992-02-03
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: SS GENERAL KARL WOLFF

Date of Request: 1992-02-03
Requester's Last Name: VOINCHE
First Name: WOODY
Subject: SOVIET ALTERING WEATHER TECHNIQUES

Date of Request: 1992-02-04
Requester's Last Name: BATTLE
First Name: JOYCE
Subject: SAUDI ARABIA'S TRANSFER OF U.S. SUPPLIED WEAPONS TO IRAQ BEGINNING IN 1982, JORDAN'S TRANSFER OF U.S. SUPPLIED WEAPONS TO IRAQ BEGINNING IN 1982, KUWAIT'S TRANSFER OF ARMS AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO IRAQ BEGINNING IN 1982

Date of Request: 1992-02-04
Requester's Last Name: BRADFORD
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: CURRENT DATA ON RUSSIAN EXPORTS OF ALUMINUM AND NICKEL

Date of Request: 1992-02-04
Requester's Last Name: CZAPLA
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ULTRASOUND ON THE HUMAN BODY

Date of Request: 1992-02-04
Requester's Last Name: FELTZ
First Name: MATTHEW
Subject: INFO ON THE ROSENBERGS SPIES DURING WW2

Date of Request: 1992-02-04
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: KENTFIELD FUND

Date of Request: 1992-02-04
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: CENTRO MONDIALE COMERCIALE AKA WORLD TRADE CENTER CORP

Date of Request: 1992-02-04
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: TOLSTOY FOUNDATION

Date of Request: 1992-02-05
Requester's Last Name: DOYLF
First Name: KATE
Subject: INFO ON OPERATION BLAST FURNANCE

Date of Request: 1992-02-05
Requester's Last Name: GOUDIE
First Name: DALE
Subject: INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS AND THE ROBERTSON PANEL

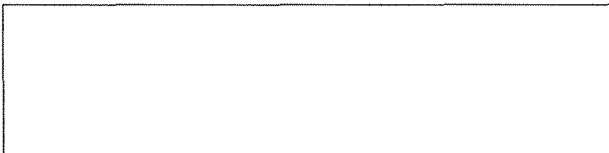
Date of Request: 1992-02-05
Requester's Last Name: RAIMBAULT
First Name: GINETTE
Subject: INFO ON PAUL VAN DER STRICHT

Date of Request: 1992-02-06
Requester's Last Name: BATTLE
First Name: JOYCE
Subject: 1982 ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT AGAINST ISRAELI AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN SHLOMO ARGOV

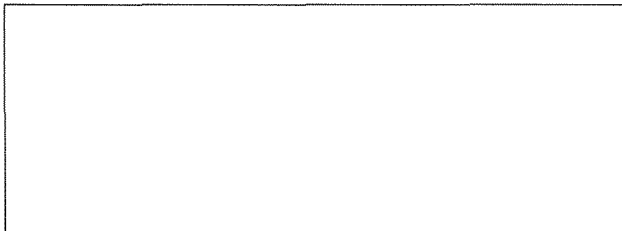
Date of Request: 1992-02-06
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: SOUTH FLORIDA TASK FORCE AND THE NATIONAL NARCOTICS BORDER INTERDICTION SYSTEM (NNBIS)

Date of Request: 1992-02-06
Requester's Last Name: WRIGHT
First Name: NANCY
Subject: CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION CORPORATION (CNAC), CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT INC (CATI)

Date of Request: 1992-02-07
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: 1986 -- BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL



Date of Request: 1992-02-07
Requester's Last Name: WALTERS
First Name: DEL
Subject: INFO ON MKULTRA



Date of Request: 1992-02-09
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: REPORT 10 NOV 58 - DEC 31, 60

Date of Request: 1992-02-10
Requester's Last Name: JAKOUBEK
First Name: JAMES
Subject: LIST OF CZECH COLLABORATORS AND CONFIDENTS OF GESTAPO AND STECHOVITSE ARCHIVE

Date of Request: 1992-02-10
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFO ON ALBERT ALEXANDER OSBORNE AKA JOHN HOWARD BOWEN

Date of Request: 1992-02-10
Requester's Last Name: MACSEARRAIGH
First Name: STEPHEN
Subject: OIL RESOURCES OF THE EX-SOVIET UNION

Date of Request: 1992-02-10
Requester's Last Name: SWEANY
First Name: DONALD
Subject: STUDIES IN INTELLIGENCE

Date of Request: 1992-02-10
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: INFO ON BIOPHYSICAL ASPECTS OF PARAPSYCHOLOGY

Date of Request: 1992-02-11
Requester's Last Name: FAUJNGER
First Name: BILL
Subject: KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Date of Request: 1992-02-11
Requester's Last Name: SWEANY
First Name: DONALD
Subject: LE KGB EN FRANCE

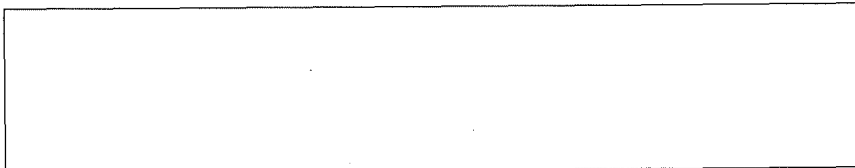
Date of Request: 1992-02-11
Requester's Last Name: SWEANY
First Name: DONALD
Subject: INFO ON LE KGB EN FRANCE

Date of Request: 1992-02-12
Requester's Last Name: BEVILAQUA
First Name: JOHN
Subject: INFO ON ROBERT EMMETT JOHNSON, PHYLLIS CHASE, CODY ELLIS, RAOUL

DAGENAIS, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, JOSEPH GARMAN, BRADLEY AYERS, ROBERT BROWN, GERRY HEMMING, ELROY HARGRAVES AND GRAYSTON LYNCH

Date of Request: 1992-02-12
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: CIA REPORT BY JAMES SCHLESINGER - THE FAMILY JEWELS

Date of Request: 1992-02-12
Requester's Last Name: DE REYA
First Name: MISHCON
Subject: CIA RPT 1980 - MILITANT TENDENCY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ROBERT PARRY



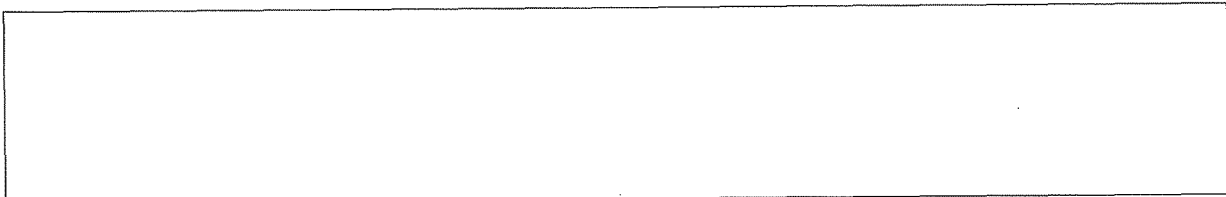
Date of Request: 1992-02-12
Requester's Last Name: KRAMER
First Name: ALEX
Subject: BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL (BCCI), FIRST AMERICAN BANK, INDEPENDENCE BANK, CENTRUST BANK

Date of Request: 1992-02-12
Requester's Last Name: MARTSCHUKAT
First Name: JURGEN
Subject: OVERTHROW OF MOHAMMED MOSADEQ

Date of Request: 1992-02-12
Requester's Last Name: MEINL
First Name: SUSANNE
Subject: INFO ON FRIEDRICH WILHELM HEINZ AND THE ORGANIZATION BLANK

Date of Request: 1992-02-12
Requester's Last Name: NASH
First Name: EDWARD
Subject: CONTACT AWARDS COVERING AUG90 TO JAN92

Date of Request: 1992-02-13
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: CIA REPORTS 1960 RE GERMAN/BERLIN ISSUES AT PARIS SUMMIT AND IMPACT ON US SOVIET/US EUROPEAN REALTIONS



Date of Request: 1992-02-13
Requester's Last Name: GURKO
First Name: CLEMENT
Subject: INFO ON U.S. ARMY TROOP TRAIN WRECK, 17JAN45 AT ST. VALERY-EN-CAUX, FRANCE AND THE OSS

Date of Request: 1992-02-14
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE

First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: IRAN'S ABILITY TO BUILD NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Date of Request: 1992-02-15
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: COUP ATTEMPT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF PANAMA IN DEC 1991

Date of Request: 1992-02-17
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: INFO ON FORMER KBC AGENT BORIS YUZHIN

Date of Request: 1992-02-17
Requester's Last Name: HUMPHRIES
First Name: JAMES
Subject: CIA MAPS AND PUBLICATIONS

Date of Request: 1992-02-17
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: DIMONA NUCLEAR WEAPONS FACILITY ALSO KNOWN AS THE TUNNEL

Date of Request: 1992-02-18
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: COUP ATTEMPT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF BORIS YELTSIN

Date of Request: 1992-02-18
Requester's Last Name: ELIASSEN
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: INFO ON OPOARDS, HAWTHORNE, CEDAR FALLS, MALHEAR ONE AND TWO, NEVADA EAGLE AND OPERATION PEGASUS

Date of Request: 1992-02-18
Requester's Last Name: MOORE
First Name: JESSE
Subject: INFO ON DIS (DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE) AND AGENT WILLIAM L. MOORE

Date of Request: 1992-02-18
Requester's Last Name: TEAFF
First Name: JOSETTE
Subject: MAIL BOMBING INVOLVING LISA OSTEEN, EASTERN AIRLINE EMPLOYEE/FBI INVESTIGATION AND JOHN TOWER

Date of Request: 1992-02-18
Requester's Last Name: WATTERS
First Name: SUSAN
Subject: AIR AMERICA INC., AFRICAIR, AIR ASIA LTD., CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT CO., INTERMOUNTAIN AVIATION, SOUTHERN AIR TRANSPORT, EVERGREEN INTERNATIONAL AVIATION, GENERAL AIRCRAFT CORP, HELIO AIRCRAFT CORP AND REPUBLIC AVIATION

Date of Request: 1992-02-18
Requester's Last Name: WIEBES
First Name: C
Subject: RG 226 ENTRY 148 BOX 32 NND 857148 FOLDER 417 CIA JOB 79-00332A

Date of Request: 1992-02-19
Requester's Last Name: BLAZAR
First Name: ERNEST

Subject: ACCESS TO RECORDS IN THE INTEREST OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Date of Request: 1992-02-19

Requester's Last Name: CANON

First Name: ALAN

**Subject: FLYING TIGERS LINE FLIGHT '739 14, CHARTERED BY MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT
MARCH 1962 LARRY D. CANON**

Date of Request: 1992-02-19

Requester's Last Name: GOLDSTEIN

First Name: MELVYN

Subject: HISTORY OF TIBET 1950-70

Date of Request: 1992-02-19

Requester's Last Name: NELSON

First Name: ARTHUR

Subject: CONSTRUCTION OF A OCEAN GOING JUNK

Date of Request: 1992-02-19

Requester's Last Name: ROBINSON

First Name: MARK

Subject: INFO ON GREGORIO DIEGO OR GREGORIO D. DIEGO

Date of Request: 1992-02-20

Requester's Last Name: BAYLESS

First Name: STEVEN

Subject: GAY RIGHTS MOVEMENT WITHIN THE U.S. DURING 1972-77

Date of Request: 1992-02-20

Requester's Last Name: FLOWERS

First Name: RANDALL

**Subject: ZAPATA PETROLEUM CORP, ZAPATA OFF-SHORE CO., AND PERFORACIONES MARINAS
DEL GOLFO AKA PERMARGO**

Date of Request: 1992-02-20

Requester's Last Name: GOUDIE

First Name: DALE

Subject: INFO ON PROJECT BLUE BOOK

Date of Request: 1992-02-20

Requester's Last Name: HAWES

First Name: DOUGLAS

Subject: INFO ON MARK TWAIN CURTIS - SERVED IN THE OSS

Date of Request: 1992-02-20

Requester's Last Name: ROTHSCHILD

First Name: EDWIN

**Subject: FORMER DEPUTY SEC W. HENSON MOORE'S JAN 1992 TRIP TO SEVERAL MIDDLE
EASTERN COUNTRIES**

Date of Request: 1992-02-20
Requester's Last Name: SIEGEL
First Name: ELAINE
Subject: POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE

Date of Request: 1992-02-21
Requester's Last Name: GROSE
First Name: PETER
Subject: ROYALL TYLER

Date of Request: 1992-02-21
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: ORDINE NUOVO (NEW ORDER), AN ITALIAN NEO-FASCIST ORGANIZATION

Date of Request: 1992-02-22
Requester's Last Name: GOLDSTEIN
First Name: MELVYN
Subject: HISTORY OF MODERN TIBET, 1950-62

Date of Request: 1992-02-22
Requester's Last Name: SPEERLY
First Name: STEVEN
Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-02-23
Requester's Last Name: KORNBLUH
First Name: PETER
Subject: TASK FORCE ON OPENNESS

Date of Request: 1992-02-23
Requester's Last Name: MAHL
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: STUDIES IN INTELLIGENCE

Date of Request: 1992-02-24
Requester's Last Name: JABLON
First Name: HOWARD
Subject: CIA AND THE BAY OF PIGS

Date of Request: 1992-02-24
Requester's Last Name: KALB
First Name: MARVIN
Subject: RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BULGARIAN AND THE SOVIET KGB, THE PAPAL ROLE IN THE TEST OF SOLIDARITY, CIA KNOWLEDGE OF AGHA

Date of Request: 1992-02-24
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: WIKING JUGEND (VIKING YOUTH) AND OTHER NEO-NAZI YOUTH ORG.

Date of Request: 1992-02-24
Requester's Last Name: SMALL
First Name: DENNIS
Subject: CONGRESSMAN MIGUEL BUSH RIOS OF PANAMA AND CONGRESSMAN FRANCISCO PALOMINO GARCIA OF PERU

Date of Request: 1992-02-25
Requester's Last Name: CLARKE
First Name: JOHN

Subject: FRENCH COMMANDO TEAMS IN FRENCH INDOCHINA 1945-59

Date of Request: 1992-02-25

Requester's Last Name: DULL

First Name: WILLIAM

Subject: SOVIET GRAND DECEPTION DURING THE COLD WAR

Date of Request: 1992-02-25

Requester's Last Name: GOODALL

First Name: JAMES

Subject: A-12 LOCKHEED BUILD NUMBER 128, ASSIGNED AIR FORCE NUMBER 60-06931

Date of Request: 1992-02-25

Requester's Last Name: JOHNSON

First Name: FORREST

Subject: INFO ON ADMIRAL WILHELM CANARIS

Date of Request: 1992-02-25

Requester's Last Name: LEVY

First Name: MICHAEL

Subject: COLONEL MICHAEL M. GOLENIEWSKI

Date of Request: 1992-02-25

Requester's Last Name: MCWILLIAMS

First Name: JOHN

Subject: CHARLES (LUCKY LUCIANO) DURING THE 1930-62

Date of Request: 1992-02-25

Requester's Last Name: MCWILLIAMS

First Name: JOHN

Subject: FEDERAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AGENT GARLAND H. WILLIAMS 1947-60

Date of Request: 1992-02-25

Requester's Last Name: MINIER

First Name: DAVID

Subject: INFO ON CLAUDE BARNES CAPEHART

Date of Request: 1992-02-25

Requester's Last Name: PATERSON

First Name: THOMAS

Subject: THE CUBAN POLITICAL DILEMMA

Date of Request: 1992-02-25

Requester's Last Name: STUMP

First Name: TED

Subject: PAST SURVEILLANCE ON BRUCE CAPUTO, A FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Date of Request: 1992-02-26

Requester's Last Name: BEVIS

First Name: PENNY

Subject: HANDBOOK 70-2

Date of Request: 1992-02-26

Requester's Last Name: BRENNAN

First Name: JOHN

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-02-26

Requester's Last Name: LEE

First Name: MARTIN

Subject: INFO ON MICHAEL KUHNEN

Date of Request: 1992-02-26

Requester's Last Name: MILLER

First Name: DOUGLAS

Subject: INFO ON THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE, OPIUM TRADE AND PHEUNG BROTHERS

Date of Request: 1992-02-26

Requester's Last Name: NOREN

First Name: JAMES

Subject: DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE SOVIET UNION 1970-80

Date of Request: 1992-02-26

Requester's Last Name: STERLING

First Name: JIM

Subject: AMERICAN POWS

Date of Request: 1992-02-27

Requester's Last Name: DE LOS ANGELES TORRES

First Name: MARIA

Subject: CUBAN REFUGEE CENTER - 1960

Date of Request: 1992-02-27

Requester's Last Name: SCHWAB

First Name: GERALD

Subject: OPERATION GREENUP, FREDERIC MAYER, HANS WYNBERG AND FRANK WINSTON

Date of Request: 1992-02-27

Requester's Last Name: SHEPHERD

First Name: J

Subject: CIA DOCUMENT 660-833

Date of Request: 1992-02-27

Requester's Last Name: STROHM

First Name: PAUL

Subject: CIA INVESTIGATION OF MICHAEL STRAIGHT WHILE EMPLOYED AT THE STATE DEPART 1938

Date of Request: 1992-02-27

Requester's Last Name: VAN LEEUWEN

First Name: PETER

Subject: OPENNESS TASK FORCE

Date of Request: 1992-02-28

Requester's Last Name: ANNINO

First Name: STEPHEN

Subject: CONTRACT NO.90-288-3500/SUBURBAN CONTRACTORS, INC. CIA CAFETERIA, PHASE IV, HEADQUARTERS COMPOUND

Date of Request: 1992-02-28

Requester's Last Name: CUNNINGHAM

First Name: KELLY

Subject: IAN ROBERT MAXWELL

Date of Request: 1992-02-28

Requester's Last Name: FISH

First Name: ROBERT

Subject: INFO ON MORRIS BERG

Date of Request: 1992-02-28

Requester's Last Name: FREEMAN
First Name: MARY
Subject: INFO ON JACQUES CHEMINADE

Date of Request: 1992-02-28
Requester's Last Name: HARRIS
First Name: ALLAN
Subject: SUPPORT AND FINANCING OF JOINT SERVICE HIGH COMMAND AND UNCONVENTIONAL
WARFARE TASK FORCE, CIA CREATION OF SPECIAL EXPLOITATION SERVICE, CIA
ASSOCIATION WITH U.S. NAVY

Date of Request: 1992-02-28
Requester's Last Name: HARRIS
First Name: ALLAN
Subject: PEOPLES' TEMPLE, JONESTOWN, GUYANA

Date of Request: 1992-02-28
Requester's Last Name: HOEFLICH
First Name: JOHN
Subject: 1954 GUATEMALAN COUP AND THE 1973 CHILEAN COUP

Date of Request: 1992-02-28
Requester's Last Name: RAPPLEYE
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: ARTURO CASTILLO ARMAS, THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA AND COL.
ENRIQUE TRINIDAD OLIVA

Date of Request: 1992-02-28
Requester's Last Name: SHUSTER
First Name: BUD
Subject: LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE CIA, NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947

Date of Request: 1992-02-29
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: CENTER FOR CREATIVE LEADERSHIP

Date of Request: 1992-02-29
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SECURITY COMMAND (DISC)

Date of Request: 1992-03-02
Requester's Last Name: BISSELL
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: INFO ON U-2, PROJECT CORONA, BAY OF PIGS AND GUATEMALA: PB SUCCESS

Date of Request: 1992-03-02
Requester's Last Name: GROSSMAN
First Name: MARK
Subject: INFO ON JOHN F. KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-03-02
Requester's Last Name: MOORE
First Name: JESSE
Subject: UFO'S

Date of Request: 1992-03-02
Requester's Last Name: NASS
First Name: MERYL

Subject: AGENCY SCREENS EPIDEMICS OF DISEASE AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

Date of Request: 1992-03-02
Requester's Last Name: STAGER
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INFO ON JOHN F. KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-03-03
Requester's Last Name: BIRCHIM
First Name: JEAN
Subject: POWS LAOS, CAMBODIA, VIETNAM

Date of Request: 1992-03-03
Requester's Last Name: CHRISINGER
First Name: JIM
Subject: GRAIN EMBARGO ON USSR

Date of Request: 1992-03-03
Requester's Last Name: FIELD
First Name: EDWARD
Subject: INFO ON THOMAS G. CASSADY, LESTER ARMOUR, EDWARD ERNE, OSCAR LAX AND STEELE POWERS

Date of Request: 1992-03-03
Requester's Last Name: GOLDSTEIN
First Name: NEIL
Subject: INFO ON MORRIS BERG

Date of Request: 1992-03-03
Requester's Last Name: GOLDSTEIN
First Name: NEIL
Subject: INFO ON MICHAEL BURKE AND IVAN TORS

Date of Request: 1992-03-03
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: INFO ON FRANCIS PARKER YOCKEY

Date of Request: 1992-03-03
Requester's Last Name: REESE
First Name: JOSEPH
Subject: INFO ON FREDERICK ROBINSON AND CERTIFICATE OF OBLIGATION - UNITED BANK SWISS

Date of Request: 1992-03-03
Requester's Last Name: RYAN
First Name: STEVE
Subject: INFO ON JAMES PATRICK HEMMING, PEDRO DIAZ LANZ, ORLANDO BOSCH, FRANK STURGIS AND MARITA LORENZ

000040090
Date of Request: 1992-03-03
Requester's Last Name: SIGMUND
First Name: PAUL
Subject: SOVIET AND CUBAN AID TO THE ALLENDE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, ARREST LIST
PREPARED BY THE SANTIAGO STATION, PLAN Z TO KILL TOP MILITARY LEADERS, CIA
FUNDING OF PATRIA Y. LIBERTAD, CIA RELATIONS WITH THE CHILEAN MILITARY AND THE

Date of Request: 1992-03-03
Requester's Last Name: SNYDER
First Name: BERNARD
Subject: ALL SOLICITATIONS UNDER \$25,000.00 ISSUED BY YOUR OFFICES, AND A
BIDDERS LIST

Date of Request: 1992-03-03
Requester's Last Name: SOSTEK
First Name: ADRIANNE
Subject: INFO ON MORRIS BERG

Date of Request: 1992-03-03
Requester's Last Name: STOCHEL
First Name: WALTER
Subject: ACTIVITIES THAT THE CIA CONDUCTED AT THE RARITAN ARSENAL IN EDISON,
NEW JERSEY

Date of Request: 1992-03-04
Requester's Last Name: AIKEN
First Name: BRENT
Subject: OPERATION PHOENIX

Date of Request: 1992-03-04
Requester's Last Name: JORDAN
First Name: BONNIE
Subject: AMERICAN POWS IN LAOS, CAMBODIA AND VIETNAM

Date of Request: 1992-03-04
Requester's Last Name: PEAGAM
First Name: NORMAN
Subject: INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, VIENTIANE, LAOS AND FORMER PRINCIPAL GREGORY
ROGERS

Date of Request: 1992-03-05
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: NIE RELATING TO THE SOVIET UNION, NIE-11, 1973-1982

Date of Request: 1992-03-05
Requester's Last Name: CARLSON
First Name: PAUL
Subject: INFO ON ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-03-05
Requester's Last Name: KENNEDY
First Name: MATTHEW
Subject: 1991 SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS - AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED IN
1991

Date of Request: 1992-03-05
Requester's Last Name: MATTHIAS
First Name: WILLARD
Subject: NIE 25, THE ARAB-ISRAELI DISPUTE, PROSPECTS IN SOUTH VIETNAM, INDIAN

ATTACK ON GOA ETC

Date of Request: 1992-03-05
Requester's Last Name: MCKNIGHT
First Name: DAVID
Subject: SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITY INTELL ORG. AND THE CIA
OPENNESS TASK FORCE

Date of Request: 1992-03-05
Requester's Last Name: URBAN
First Name: JERRY
Subject: INFO ON JOHN F. KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-03-06
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: NIE RELATING TO THE SOVIET UNION, NIE-11, 1963-72

Date of Request: 1992-03-06
Requester's Last Name: CHESTER
First Name: KEITH
Subject: REPORT FROM IRON MOUNTAIN ON THE POSSIBILITY AND DESIRABILITY OF
PEACE

Date of Request: 1992-03-06
Requester's Last Name: JACKSON
First Name: DANA
Subject: PROJECT SCANATE

Date of Request: 1992-03-06
Requester's Last Name: JACKSON
First Name: DANA
Subject: INFO ON REMOTE VIEWING

Date of Request: 1992-03-06
Requester's Last Name: JACKSON
First Name: DANA
Subject: BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION TRANSFER MECHANISMS

Date of Request: 1992-03-06
Requester's Last Name: JACKSON
First Name: DANA
Subject: MAGNETIC FIELD ENTRAINMENT

Date of Request: 1992-03-06
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: ARTHUR
Subject: INFO ON MAJOR RENE JEAN-ANARE GUIRAUD

Date of Request: 1992-03-06
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFO ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN TANGIER, MOROCCO

Date of Request: 1992-03-07
Requester's Last Name: ALBERT
First Name: POLLY
Subject: INFO ON UNCLES - LOGAN AND BROWN SEBASTIAN

Date of Request: 1992-03-07

Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: NIE RELATING TO THE SOVIET UNION, NIE-11, 1953-1982

Date of Request: 1992-03-07
Requester's Last Name: CANON
First Name: EDA
Subject: INFO ON FLYING TIGERS LINE FLIGHT 739/14 AND LARRY DEAN CANON



Date of Request: 1992-03-08
Requester's Last Name: JOHNSON
First Name: DEREK
Subject: S.S. BRITISH FREEKORPS

Date of Request: 1992-03-08
Requester's Last Name: LENOBLE
First Name: SCOTT
Subject: PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE, OPERATIONS GROUPS, WARFARE SCHOOL

Date of Request: 1992-03-09
Requester's Last Name: BATTLE
First Name: JOYCE
Subject: SAUDI ARABIA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA 1977-83, PRINCE SAUD AL-FAISAL'S 1978 VISIT TO TEHERAN

Date of Request: 1992-03-09
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: MEETING ON 7JUN82, WITH PRES. REAGAN AND POPE JOHN PAUL II AT THE VATICAN

Date of Request: 1992-03-09
Requester's Last Name: CHRISTOPHE
First Name: PAUL
Subject: INFO ON AMERICAN SERVICEMAN

Date of Request: 1992-03-09
Requester's Last Name: FERROGGIARO
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: SAUDI ARABIA ASSISTANCE TO ZAIRE 1977-80, SAUDI ARABIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN 1981, SAUDI ARABIA AID TO ANGOLAN UNITA REBEL JONAS SAVIMBI 1976-78

Date of Request: 1992-03-09
Requester's Last Name: FESUK-GEISEL
First Name: JAMES
Subject: INFO LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-03-09
Requester's Last Name: GAYMON
First Name: NICOLE
Subject: U.S. GOVERNMENT'S ASSISTANCE TO UNITA OF STINGER ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND ANTI-TANK MISSILES

Date of Request: 1992-03-09
Requester's Last Name: GREENBERG

First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFO ON EDWARD SIMOURIAN

Date of Request: 1992-03-09
Requester's Last Name: HODGE
First Name: STACY
Subject: INFO ON DEPART OF DEFENSE PHONE NUMBERS

Date of Request: 1992-03-09
Requester's Last Name: NAGORSKE
First Name: ERIN
Subject: USSR ENERGY ATLAS

Date of Request: 1992-03-09
Requester's Last Name: SCHANTAG
First Name: CHUCK
Subject: AMERICAN POWS

Date of Request: 1992-03-09
Requester's Last Name: SCHANTAG
First Name: CHUCK
Subject: PREVIOUSLY RELEASED DOCUMENTS

Date of Request: 1992-03-09
Requester's Last Name: SWEANY
First Name: DONALD
Subject: CIA OPENNESS TASK FORCE

Date of Request: 1992-03-10
Requester's Last Name: ASBURY
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: INFO ON ROBERT W. PURCELL

Date of Request: 1992-03-10
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: PROPOSALS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST THE POLISH COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT

Date of Request: 1992-03-10
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: STRATEGY DEVISED DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1982 AND AIMED AT
DESTABILIZING THE SOVIET BLOC AND BRINGING ABOUT ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL REFORM
INSIDE THE SOVIET UNION

Date of Request: 1992-03-10
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: MTGS BETWEEN POPE JOHN PAUL II, AND DCI CASEY, 1DEC81-31DEC86

Date of Request: 1992-03-10
Requester's Last Name: CHRISTOPHE
First Name: PAUL
Subject: INFO ON FIR-317/09165-78, FIR-317/0161-77, FIR-317/09153-76, FIR-317/09161-77, FIR-317/09169-79, FIR-317/09155-76, F992-0299, S091634

Date of Request: 1992-03-10
Requester's Last Name: FORTJNATO
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: EVOR PHILLIPS LEASING COMPANY SITE IN OLD BRIDGE, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY - WASTE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES

Date of Request: 1992-03-10
Requester's Last Name: GIAMPIETRO
First Name: LEO
Subject: INFO ON JIMMY HENDRIX/JAMES MARSHALL HENDRIX

Date of Request: 1992-03-10
Requester's Last Name: GOUDIE
First Name: DALE
Subject: DURANT REPORT

Date of Request: 1992-03-10
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: SOCIALIST REICH PARTY (SRP) A NEO-NAZI POLITICAL PARTY, WEST GERMANY IN THE LATE 1940S

Date of Request: 1992-03-10
Requester's Last Name: READE
First Name: DAVID
Subject: P-3 ORIONS

Date of Request: 1992-03-11
Requester's Last Name: ALLEN
First Name: HUGH
Subject: CIA CLANDESTINE SERVICE HISTORY SERIES, THE BERLIN TUNNEL, 25AUG67

Date of Request: 1992-03-11
Requester's Last Name: BEVIS
First Name: PENNY
Subject: JOSEPH FERNANDEZ TRANSFERRED TO THE OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT COUNSEL (OIC)

Date of Request: 1992-03-11
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: MTG WITH NSC REGARDING THE DECREE OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND 13DEC81

Date of Request: 1992-03-11
Requester's Last Name: COURTNEY
First Name: COLLEEN
Subject: INFO ON JOHN REGINALD FAIRCHILD

Date of Request: 1992-03-11
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: CIRCULO ESPANOL DE AMIGOS DE EUROPA (CEDADE), A NEOFASCIST ORG BASED IN BARCELONA, SPAIN

Date of Request: 1992-03-11
Requester's Last Name: LESAR
First Name: JAMES
Subject: CIA OPENNESS TASK FORCE

Date of Request: 1992-03-11
Requester's Last Name: REID
First Name: ADOLPHUS
Subject: INFO ON CHARLES LUCKY LUCIANO

Date of Request: 1992-03-11
Requester's Last Name: RINEHART
First Name: ALICE
Subject: MADELEINE ZABRISKIE DOT

Date of Request: 1992-03-11
Requester's Last Name: STURGEON
First Name: STEPHEN
Subject: CIA FUNDING OF OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES BY THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL WORKERS BETWEEN 1956-1965

Date of Request: 1992-03-12
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: AMBASSADOR VERNON WALTERS MEETING WITH POPE JOHN PAUL 2 AND CARDINAL CASAROLI, DEC 81

Date of Request: 1992-03-12
Requester's Last Name: CHANG
First Name: IRIS
Subject: EVOLUTION OF THE CHINESE INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM

Date of Request: 1992-03-12
Requester's Last Name: GAYMON
First Name: NICOLE
Subject: FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ANGOLA AND UNITA AT GBADOLITE, ZAIRE, 22JUN89

Date of Request: 1992-03-12
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: INFO ON BRUDERSCHAFT, A NETWORK OF IMPORTANT GERMAN ARMY AND SS OFFICERS ACTIVE DURING WW2

Date of Request: 1992-03-12
Requester's Last Name: REECE
First Name: RONALD
Subject: PALESTINIAN POWER IN JORDAN, RELIGIOUS ELEMENTS WITHIN EGYPT, JORDAN, AND THE WEST BANK, STRENGTH OF BAATH PARTY IN SYRIA, FUTURE STATUS OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMS INDUSTRY

Date of Request: 1992-03-13
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: POLISH DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEF. WHO WAS A CIA INFORMANT

Date of Request: 1992-03-13
Requester's Last Name: EDWARDS
First Name: PEARSE
Subject: SALE OF NUCLEAR/MISSILE TECH BY CHINA TO PAKISTAN, SYRIA, IRAN--

CONGRESSIONAL BFG ON 20FEB92, RE: CHINESE ARMAMENT SALES--ARTICLE BY
WASHINGTON POST, 22FEB92

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-03-14
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: CIA INFORMANT COL. RYSZARD KUKLINSKI

Date of Request: 1992-03-14
Requester's Last Name: EDWARDS
First Name: PEARSE
Subject: CIA'S OPENNESS TASK FORCE

Date of Request: 1992-03-14
Requester's Last Name: FREEMAN
First Name: MARY JANE
Subject: INFO ON HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

Date of Request: 1992-03-14
Requester's Last Name: MCKEW
First Name: TERRENCE
Subject: INFO ON W. ROSS ADEY, PROJECT LIDA, EEGS

Date of Request: 1992-03-16
Requester's Last Name: LEGUM
First Name: KITTY
Subject: CONTRACT AWARDED NO. 92G-001, 12 NOV 91 TO P&PG CONTRACTS

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-03-17
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER 1981 AND JANUARY
1982

Date of Request: 1992-03-17
Requester's Last Name: GATANAS
First Name: MARK
Subject: GREEK PERSONAL NAMES, VOL. 5 PUBLISHED BY CIA IN 1961

Date of Request: 1992-03-17
Requester's Last Name: JOHNSTON
First Name: DAVID
Subject: ACTIVITY RPT OF SERGEANT FREDERICK J. BRUNNER, MAJOR PETER J. ORTIZ

Date of Request: 1992-03-17
Requester's Last Name: KING
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: NAME OF AGENTS COVERING TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN ROBERT KING
AND THE MIAMI, FLORIDA DIVISION OF THE CIA - FEB 91

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-03-17
Requester's Last Name: SCHLACTUS
First Name: GLENN
Subject: CIA TASK FORCE ON OPENNESS

Date of Request: 1992-03-18
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: INFO ON ALBRECHT KUSSEROW

Date of Request: 1992-03-18
Requester's Last Name: LOWE
First Name: CLAYTON
Subject: INFO ON OHIO STATE UNIV - DEPART OF PHOTO AND CINEMA, DEPART OF
COMPUTER GRAPHICS AND THE AGENCY RELATIONSHIP WITH STAFF AND STUDENTS

Date of Request: 1992-03-18
Requester's Last Name: MCGEE
First Name: GARRY
Subject: INFO ON JEAN SEBERG

Date of Request: 1992-03-18
Requester's Last Name: SOBEL
First Name: DAVID
Subject: BRIEFING BOOK - BY GARY FOSTER, GOVERNMENT SECRECY IN THE POST-COLD
WAR ERA

Date of Request: 1992-03-18
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: PROJECT OFTEN

Date of Request: 1992-03-19
Requester's Last Name: BARNES
First Name: C
Subject: INFO ON KOREAN WAR, VIETNAM WAR, ARAB-ISRAELI WARS, IRAN-IRAQ, SOUTH
AFRICA-ANGOLA, CONTRA WAR, ROMANIAN REVOLUTION, KUWAIT-IRAQI, DESERT STORM,
USA-WARSAW PACT

Date of Request: 1992-03-19
Requester's Last Name: BIGGE
First Name: MATTHEW
Subject: OPERATION JUST CAUSE

Date of Request: 1992-03-19
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: NATIONAL SECURITY DECISION DIRECTIVE (NSDD) 32

Date of Request: 1992-03-19
Requester's Last Name: LOSONCY
First Name: GEORGE
Subject: MIA - CAPTAIN GUNTHER KARL RUSSBACKER

Date of Request: 1992-03-19

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-03-19
Requester's Last Name: SAUTER
First Name: MARK
Subject: CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES

Date of Request: 1992-03-19
Requester's Last Name: SAUTER
First Name: MARK
Subject: RECORDS OF CIA AGENTS/INFORMANTS EMPLOYED BY COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO., AMERICAN BROADCASTING CO., PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM, NEW YORK TIMES, WASHINGTON POST, LOS ANGELES TIMES,

Date of Request: 1992-03-19
Requester's Last Name: SAUTER
First Name: MARK
Subject: SECURITY VIOLATIONS AND OTHER COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ISSUES CONCERNING THE RELATIONSHIP OF FORMER CIA EMPLOYEE JOHN A. PAISLEY

Date of Request: 1992-03-19
Requester's Last Name: SAUTER
First Name: MARK
Subject: SEC OF STATE KISSINGER, RELATING TO MICHAEL GOLENIOWSKI AKA SNIPER, DMITREVICH OGORODNIK AKA TRIGON

Date of Request: 1992-03-19
Requester's Last Name: SAUTER
First Name: MARK
Subject: AMERICAN POWS

Date of Request: 1992-03-19
Requester's Last Name: SHOOP
First Name: SHAWN
Subject: KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Date of Request: 1992-03-19
Requester's Last Name: WELLS
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: INFO ON DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-03-20
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: CIA CONTACTS WITH THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL INCLUDING SUPPORT FOR THE SOLIDARITY TRADE UNION

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-03-20

Requester's Last Name: SIMPSON
First Name: HOWARD
Subject: INFO ON DIEN BIEN PHU

Date of Request: 1992-03-20
Requester's Last Name: ZEIMER
First Name: DALE
Subject: INFO ON SEVERAL SOVIET SUBJECTS

Date of Request: 1992-03-21
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: MTGS OF ADM JOHN POINDEXTER, SECURITY ADVISOR WILLIAM CLARK WITH
LANE KIRKLAND, 20JAN81-20JAN89

Date of Request: 1992-03-21
Requester's Last Name: ELLIS
First Name: JOAN
Subject: INFO ON MARY PINCHOT MEYER

Date of Request: 1992-03-23
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: DECREE OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND 13DEC81, U.S. ASSISTANCE TO SOLIDARITY
UNION

Date of Request: 1992-03-23
Requester's Last Name: CHRISTIAN
First Name: JAMES
Subject: ABSTRACT FOR SOLICITATION NO. 92S004

Date of Request: 1992-03-23
Requester's Last Name: GEURTS
First Name: ANGELA
Subject: 1984 CIA STUDY, POPULATION, RESOURCES, AND POLITICS IN THE THIRD WORLD

Date of Request: 1992-03-23
Requester's Last Name: HALLIGAN
First Name: MATTHEW
Subject: INFO ON TIFFANY RENE DARWICH, SAMANTHA FOX, AND MADONNA

Date of Request: 1992-03-23
Requester's Last Name: HUGHES
First Name: CAROL
Subject: INFO ON J. EDGAR HOOVER, LYNDON JOHNSON, JOHN KENNEDY, LEE HARVEY
OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, ILYA PRUSAKOV, ETC

Date of Request: 1992-03-23
Requester's Last Name: KENT
First Name: WILLIAM

Subject: INFO ON MARS, INC.

Date of Request: 1992-03-23

Requester's Last Name: LESAR

First Name: JAMES

Subject: INFO ON J. GARRETT UNDERHILL

Date of Request: 1992-03-24

Requester's Last Name: BANKS

First Name: P

Subject: INDEX OF INFORMATION

Date of Request: 1992-03-24

Requester's Last Name: HUGHES

First Name: CAROL

Subject: SOUTHEAST ASIA DRUG OPERATIONS

Date of Request: 1992-03-24

Requester's Last Name: KLUSMAN

First Name: ROBERT

Subject: CURRENT MASTER BIDDER/CONTRACTOR LIST FOR ALL PROPOSALS/CONTRACTS
OVER 100,000 DOLLARS

Date of Request: 1992-03-24

Requester's Last Name: LARRABEE

First Name: RICHARD

Subject: INFO ON ARTHUR PORCHE

Date of Request: 1992-03-24

Requester's Last Name: RAPPAPORT

First Name: HERBERT

Subject: 3RD CORPS, 53RD SIGNAL BATTALION STATIONED AT FORT HOOD TEXAS - 1955

Date of Request: 1992-03-25

Requester's Last Name: BYRNE

First Name: MALCOLM

Subject: DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN CIA AND VATICAN TO CEASE U.S. FUNDING FOR BIRTH
CONTROL AND ABORTIONS TO FOREIGN STATES AND ORGS.

Date of Request: 1992-03-25

Requester's Last Name: EDWARDS

First Name: PEARSE

Subject: RE-SALE OR RE-EXPORT OF U.S. WEAPONS SYSTEMS AND OR ITS TECHNOLOGY BY
ISRAEL TO THE THIRD STATES

Date of Request: 1992-03-25

Requester's Last Name: FINFROCK

First Name: WILLIAM

Subject: INFO ABOUT CIA AND THE MAPPING DIVISION

Date of Request: 1992-03-25

Requester's Last Name: FREUND

First Name: EUGEN

Subject: INFO ON AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS AND KURT WALDHEIM

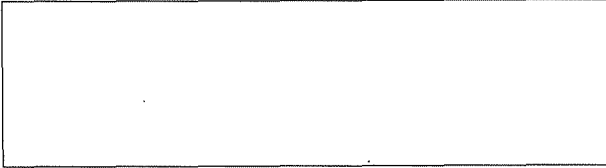
Date of Request: 1992-03-25

Requester's Last Name: GASIOROWSKI

First Name: MARK

Subject: 1953 COUP IN IRAN

Date of Request: 1992-03-25
Requester's Last Name: LARSON
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: INFO ON MIAS SIGHTED IN VIETNAM, CHINA AND OLD RUSSIA



Date of Request: 1992-03-25
Requester's Last Name: PEAY
First Name: MARY
Subject: INFO ON GREGORY REA BENTON, JR.

Date of Request: 1992-03-25
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: DCI GATES ADDRESS TO THE NIXON LIBRARY ASSOC. AND DAVID GRIES,
INTELLIGENCE IN THE 1990S

Date of Request: 1992-03-25
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: CIA LAB IN DULCE, NEW MEXICO

Date of Request: 1992-03-25
Requester's Last Name: WORDLAW
First Name: GARY
Subject: INFO ON MKULTRA, MKDELTA, MKNAOMI, MKSEARCH, ARTICHOKE, BLUEBIRD AND
MIND CONTROL

Date of Request: 1992-03-26
Requester's Last Name: BYRNE
First Name: MALCOLM
Subject: MTS WITH WILLIAM CLARK, DCI CASEY WITH VATICAN REP PIO LAGHI, 20JAN81-
31DEC86

Date of Request: 1992-03-26
Requester's Last Name: KERHLIKAR
First Name: PATTI
Subject: ALL REGULATIONS/POLICIES TO THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND
FEDERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Date of Request: 1992-03-26
Requester's Last Name: NAFTALI
First Name: TIMOTHY
Subject: RECORD GROUP 226

Date of Request: 1992-03-27
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: NIE 4-82, NIE 11-3/8-81, NIE 11-4-82, AND NIE 11-13-82

Date of Request: 1992-03-27
Requester's Last Name: GERMAN
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: INFO ON GEORGE HOCH

Date of Request: 1992-03-27

Requester's Last Name: GERMAN
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: THE KRYLON UNDERGROUND

Date of Request: 1992-03-27
Requester's Last Name: MOORE
First Name: BILL
Subject: BURGESS-MACLEAN SPY SCANDAL 1951

Date of Request: 1992-03-27
Requester's Last Name: WATERS
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: INFO ON ELBERT DARRELL POFF

Date of Request: 1992-03-27
Requester's Last Name: WILSON
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: OPERATION WATCH TOWER

Date of Request: 1992-03-28
Requester's Last Name: ADAMSON
First Name: BRUCE
Subject: INFO ON GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, GIOVANNI AGNELLI AND THE SURVEILLANCE OF JACQUELINE KENNEDY JAN 62 - NOV 63

Date of Request: 1992-03-28
Requester's Last Name: STEDMAN
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFO ON ESPIONAGE AND ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE

Date of Request: 1992-03-29
Requester's Last Name: RAVIV
First Name: DAN
Subject: JOHN HADDEN IN THE U.S. EMBASSY IN TEL AVIV AND THE CIA - COMMUNICATIONS - 5 JUN TO 12 JUN 1967

Date of Request: 1992-03-30
Requester's Last Name: CLAPP
First Name: TERRY
Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY, CIA OPERATIVES IN KUWAIT, SAUDI ARABIA AND IRAQ, HISTORY AND FUTURE OF CIA

Date of Request: 1992-03-30
Requester's Last Name: KERLEY
First Name: GILLAM
Subject: INFO ON PEOPLE'S BOOKSTORE AND EDGE COOPERATIVE

Date of Request: 1992-03-30
Requester's Last Name: MAIER
First Name: DIETER
Subject: INFO ON GERARDO HUBER OLIVARES

Date of Request: 1992-03-30
Requester's Last Name: RANKIN
First Name: GEORGE

Subject: INFO ON EDWARD J ROY, NEWMAN JOHNSTON, WALTER JACOB, OVERSEAS GROWTH CAPITAL, A.T. BLISS AND CO., MANGANCARD, ADVANCED ENERGY CORP., WALTER L. JACOB AND CO., EQUINOX SOLAR INC., NATIONWIDE POWER CORP

Date of Request: 1992-03-30

Requester's Last Name: RAVIV

First Name: DAN

Subject: BIOS REGARDING ISRAELI POLITICAL LEADERS YITZHAK SHAMIR, YITZHAK RABIN, SHIMON PERES, ARIEL SHARON AND DAVID LEVY

Date of Request: 1992-03-30

Requester's Last Name: VENDITTELLI

First Name: LUIGI

Subject: INFO ON UFO'S

Date of Request: 1992-03-31

Requester's Last Name: BEVIS

First Name: PENNY

Subject: LIST OF ALL PUBLICATIONS FROM JUN 14, 1983 TO PRESENT

Date of Request: 1992-03-31

Requester's Last Name: BURRUS

First Name: JAMES

Subject: BRIEFING GIVEN BY CIA TO THE U.N. SPECIAL COMMISSION ON THE IRAQI NUCLEAR CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL AND SCUD MISSILE CAPABILITY

Date of Request: 1992-03-31

Requester's Last Name: RAVIV

First Name: DAN

Subject: COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN JAMES ANGLETON, AND ISRAELI EMBASSY OFFICIAL TEDDY KOLLEK DURING THE 1950'S

Date of Request: 1992-03-31

Requester's Last Name: RAVNITZKY

First Name: MICHAEL

Subject: APPORT TECHNIQUES AS A MEANS TO STRENGTHEN THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM BY G.A. WELK DATED 15OCT70, DESIGNED AS BOTH MIO (MEDICAL INTELL OFFICE) RPT 7 AND ALSO REPORT NO. ST-CS-01-169-72

Date of Request: 1992-04-01

Requester's Last Name: BURR

First Name: WILLIAM

Subject: FINANCIAL OR OTHER SUPPORT WITH FORCE OUVRIERE (FO) 1947-48, A FRENCH LABOR ORGANIZATION

Date of Request: 1992-04-01

Requester's Last Name: FARRELL

First Name: JOHN

Subject: PERMINDEX CORP

Date of Request: 1992-04-01

Requester's Last Name: RAVIV

First Name: DAN

Subject: COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN GENERAL BEDDELL-SMITH AND CIA DIRECTOR DULLES,

JAMES ANGLETON AND ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER DAVID BEN-GURION - MAY 1951

Date of Request: 1992-04-01
 Requester's Last Name: ROSENFELD
 First Name: SETH
 Subject: COPIES OF THE LAST FIVE ANNUAL REPORTS CONCERNING FOIA

Date of Request: 1992-04-01
 Requester's Last Name: VON BUSECK
 First Name: CALVIN
 Subject: INFO ON DANIEL GALT MACARTHUR

Date of Request: 1992-04-02
 Requester's Last Name: BURR
 First Name: WILLIAM
 Subject: SNIE OR NIE SOVIET REACTIONS TO U.S., MOBILIZE NATIONAL GUARD UNITS OR CALL UP ARMY RESERVISTS-BECAUSE OF THE BERLIN CRISIS

Date of Request: 1992-04-02
 Requester's Last Name: DEBRUIN
 First Name: JERRY
 Subject: INFO ON YICK CHIU

Date of Request: 1992-04-02
 Requester's Last Name: KAUFMANN
 First Name: ELIZABETH
 Subject: INFO ON THE WORK OF AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

Date of Request: 1992-04-02
 Requester's Last Name: RAVIV
 First Name: DAN
 Subject: ORAL AGREEMENT IN 1951 BETWEEN U.S. AND ISRAEL PROMISING NOT TO SPY ON ONE ANOTHER 1951-52

Date of Request: 1992-04-03
 Requester's Last Name: KLEINER
 First Name: HELEN
 Subject: ALL CONTRACTS AWARDED TO AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO. (AT&T)

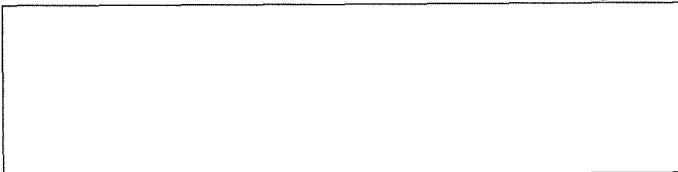
Date of Request: 1992-04-03
 Requester's Last Name: RAVIV
 First Name: DAN
 Subject: WRITTEN AGREEMENT BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE U.S. REGARDING OPERATIONS IN EUROPE, AFRICA AND ASIA

Date of Request: 1992-04-04
 Requester's Last Name: BARKANIC
 First Name: DONNA
 Subject: JAN 18, 1985, CAAC FLIGHT 5109 AIRLINE CRASH

Date of Request: 1992-04-04
 Requester's Last Name: BOWEN
 First Name: MARY
 Subject: INFO ON MICHAEL HENSON

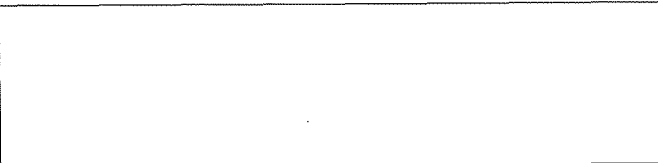
Date of Request: 1992-04-04
Requester's Last Name: RAVIV
First Name: DAN
Subject: ISRAEL POSSESSION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS SINCE MAY OF 1977

Date of Request: 1992-04-04
Requester's Last Name: SIMMONS
First Name: RAND
Subject: HARIEL BOATLIFT FROM CUBA IN 1980



Date of Request: 1992-04-06
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: SOVIET STRATEGIC NUCLEAR CAPABILITIES, SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY GOALS,
SOVIET BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE AND SOVIET MILITARY SPENDING

Date of Request: 1992-04-06
Requester's Last Name: HARTLEY
First Name: JIM
Subject: INFO ON STERLING HAYDEN



Date of Request: 1992-04-06
Requester's Last Name: POWELL
First Name: LAWRENCE
Subject: FINAL EVALUATION REPORT FOR PROJECT SCANATE, 1975 - NOVEL
BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION TRANSFER SYSTEMS STUDY ON SOVIET ESP, 1978

Date of Request: 1992-04-07
Requester's Last Name: AFTERGOOD
First Name: STEVEN
Subject: 1991 CIA REPORT OF CONGRESS ON ACTIVITIES

Date of Request: 1992-04-07
Requester's Last Name: BLAZAR
First Name: ERNEST
Subject: CLARENCE LEONARD "KELLY" JOHNSON

Date of Request: 1992-04-07
Requester's Last Name: BOHNEN
First Name: JERRY
Subject: MAR 15-16, 1962 DISAPPEARANCE OF FLYING TIGER AIRLINES

Date of Request: 1992-04-07
Requester's Last Name: CUNNINGHAM
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: TRANSCRIPT OF CONVERSATION THAT OCCURRED IN FRANKFURT, GERMANY 29-30
OCT 1986 BETWEEN AN IRANIAN ENVOY, OLIVER NORTH, RICHARD SECORD AND ALBERT
HAKIM

Date of Request: 1992-04-07

Requester's Last Name: SMOLIK
First Name: PIERRE
Subject: INFO ON CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Date of Request: 1992-04-08
Requester's Last Name: BARBARITO
First Name: PATRICK
Subject: ADOLPH HITLER LIVING IN ARGENTINA

Date of Request: 1992-04-08
Requester's Last Name: BOHNEN
First Name: JERRY
Subject: FLYING TIGER AIRLINES

Date of Request: 1992-04-09
Requester's Last Name: BIX
First Name: HERBERT
Subject: ROY LEONARD MORGAN

Date of Request: 1992-04-09
Requester's Last Name: BUNGERT
First Name: HEIKE
Subject: GERMANY, GERMAN COMMUNISTS, FREE GERMANY, NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A
FREE GERMANY OR CALPO (COMMITTEE ALEMAGNE LIBRE POUR L OUEST)

Date of Request: 1992-04-09
Requester's Last Name: STEINER
First Name: BARRY
Subject: NIE'S ON SOVIET ICBM'S -- SS-9 AND SS-11

Date of Request: 1992-04-10
Requester's Last Name: HERR
First Name: ERIC
Subject: 1967 REPORT BY THE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE - UFO

Date of Request: 1992-04-10
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: DOCUMENT NUMBER 1035-960, DATED 4-1-67, COUNTERING CRITICISM OF THE
WARREN REPORT

Date of Request: 1992-04-11
Requester's Last Name: LAVENDER
First Name: JAMES
Subject: INFO ON JOHN ARTHUR FISHER AND WILLIAM L. HACKNEY

Date of Request: 1992-04-12
Requester's Last Name: WAYBRIGHT
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: CIA REPORT - CONTACTS BETWEEN THE OSWALDS AND SOVIET CITIZENS JUN 62
TO NOV 63

Date of Request: 1992-04-14
Requester's Last Name: ADAMSON
First Name: BRUCE
Subject: INFO ON VALERIY KOSTIKOV, MINSK BRAINWASHING AND THE SOVIET UNION

Date of Request: 1992-04-14
Requester's Last Name: BATTLE
First Name: JOYCE

Subject: PRESIDENTIAL FINDING ISSUED BY RONALD REAGAN IN 1983 CALLING FOR
COVERT ARMS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

Date of Request: 1992-04-14

Requester's Last Name: WENGLER

First Name: MARK

Subject: INFO ON 10582555, 62-1090606-81, 44-2416-255, AND 105-128529-4
JOHN F. KENNEDY AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-04-14

Requester's Last Name: WINTER

First Name: DAVID

Subject: PRESIDENT SADAT AND PRIME MINISTER BEGIN MEETING WITH PRES. CARTER,
PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Date of Request: 1992-04-15

Requester's Last Name: BATTLE

First Name: JOYCE

Subject: ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TRENDS IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA, APR 79 ---
INDIA: INTERESTS IN THE PERSIAN GULF, AUG 1981

Date of Request: 1992-04-15

Requester's Last Name: DOYLE

First Name: KATE

Subject: 1989-92 DEA AGENTS AND PERUVIAN ANTI-NARCOTICS POLICE ON ANTI-DRUG
RAIDS

Date of Request: 1992-04-15

Requester's Last Name: LEVY

First Name: MICHAEL

Subject: 1967 LTR TO MR. WEISS FROM GORDON NOVEL RE: DOUBLE-CHEK CORP AND THE
INDICTMENT OF CLAY SHAW

Date of Request: 1992-04-15

Requester's Last Name: MELTON

First Name: H

Subject: INFO ON INFLATABLE RUBBER AIRCRAFT, PENKOVSKY PHOTOS, PENKOVSKY FILES
AND CIA HISTORY OF TSD (TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPART)

Date of Request: 1992-04-15

Requester's Last Name: SWEANY

First Name: DONALD

Subject: SPEECH BY DCI GATES BEFORE THE ECONOMIC CLUB OF DETROIT ON 13APR92

Date of Request: 1992-04-15

Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN

First Name: S

Subject: COPY OF REPORT - CIA-FBI AGREEMENT 1966 AND PRES. FORD'S EXECUTIVE
ORDER 11905

Date of Request: 1992-04-16

Requester's Last Name: BATTLE

First Name: JOYCE

Subject: PERSIAN GULF AND SECURITY FRAMEWORK, 1980

Date of Request: 1992-04-16
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATIONS OF THE ANTI-NARCOTICS BASE AT SANTA LUCIA
IN THE UPPER HUALLAGA VALLEY, PERU

Date of Request: 1992-04-16
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: CONTRACTS RELATING TO ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS OF TEXAS

Date of Request: 1992-04-16
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: CIA'S ENDEAVOR IN COUNTERING OLIVER STONE'S ASSERTIONS IN HIS MOVIE
"JFK"

Date of Request: 1992-04-16
Requester's Last Name: NEWMAN
First Name: HILARY
Subject: PHOTOS, SOVIET UNION'S FIRST NUCLEAR POWERED AIRCRAFT, PATRIOT MISSILE
TRACKING DOWN A SCUD THAT THREATENED TEL AVIV AND EIGHT-CAVITY MAGNETRON

Date of Request: 1992-04-16
Requester's Last Name: VOINCHE
First Name: WOODY
Subject: INFO ON KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, GUY BANNISTER, CLAY SHAW, DAVID FERRIE,
GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, MICHAEL AND RUTH PAINE

Date of Request: 1992-04-16
Requester's Last Name: WASSALL
First Name: DONALD
Subject: INFO ON LIBERTY LOBBY, AND GOVERNMENTAL EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

Date of Request: 1992-04-17
Requester's Last Name: CHARMICHEAL
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INFO ON PARAPSYCHOLOGY, PSI PHENOMENA, ESP, TELEPATHY, PRECOGNITION,
REMOTE VIEWING, PSYCHOKINESIS, BIOCOMMUNICATIONS, PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY,
PSYCHOTRONICS, PSYCHOENERGETICS, BIOPHYSICAL EFFECTS, BIOINFORMATION AND

Date of Request: 1992-04-17
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: 16JUN91 ATTACK BY SENDERO LUMINOSO GUERRILLAS ON THE SANTA LUCIA ANTI-
NARCOTICS BASE IN PERU

Date of Request: 1992-04-17
Requester's Last Name: FULLER
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: INFO ON LIN PIAO AND LARRY WU-TAI CHIN

Date of Request: 1992-04-17
Requester's Last Name: KRAFT
First Name: CRAIG
Subject: OPERATION 40, 5412 COMMITTEE COVERT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE, OPERATION
MONGOOSE, PROJECT RE-RIFLE, 2R RIFLE PROGRAM, ASSASSINATION SQUAD 1960, PHOENIX
PROJECT, LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-04-17

Requester's Last Name: MATTSON
First Name: ROGER
Subject: RICHARD JULIUS HERMAN KREBS AKA JAN VALTIN

Date of Request: 1992-04-17
Requester's Last Name: NAFZIGER
First Name: E
Subject: DCI GATES SPEECH - ECONOMIC CLUB OF DETROIT

Date of Request: 1992-04-17
Requester's Last Name: NESTOR
First Name: J
Subject: DCID 1/14

Date of Request: 1992-04-17
Requester's Last Name: RAIMONDI
First Name: CHRISTOPHER
Subject: INFO ON PAN AM FLIGHT 103, PASSENGERS FLIGHT LIST, CHARLES MCKEE,
ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY, LEE OSWALD, JACK RUBY, WARREN COMMISSION

Date of Request: 1992-04-17
Requester's Last Name: TWILL
First Name: BREE
Subject: CIA EMBLEM

Date of Request: 1992-04-18
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: SPECIAL PROJECT FOR CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF COCA IN THE UPPER
HUALLAGA OR CORAH IN PERU

Date of Request: 1992-04-18
Requester's Last Name: ROSCHER
First Name: MARINA
Subject: INFO ON ALEXANDER WOWK

Date of Request: 1992-04-19
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: ANTINARCOTICS ACTIVITY OF BORTRAC, SPECIAL OPERATIONS UNIT OF THE U.S.
BORDER PATROL IN BOLIVIA

Date of Request: 1992-04-20
Requester's Last Name: BATTLE
First Name: JOYCE
Subject: IRAQ'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM PREPARED IN 1989 BY THE JOINT ATOMIC ENERGY
INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Date of Request: 1992-04-20
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE

First Name: KATE
Subject: 1987 U.S. - BOLIVIAN NEGOTIATIONS AND AGREEMENT CONCERNING U.S.
SPONSORSHIP OF A THREE YEAR BOLIVIAN ANTI-COCA EFFORT

Date of Request: 1992-04-20
Requester's Last Name: MINNICH
First Name: BARBARA
Subject: GENERAL DATA ON EEO RELIEF MID-80'S IG STUDY OF SOVA MANAGEMENT

Date of Request: 1992-04-20
Requester's Last Name: RHODES
First Name: JASON
Subject: INFO ON HUNGARY, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE UKRAINE AND RUSSIA

Date of Request: 1992-04-21
Requester's Last Name: COLLARD
First Name: SU
Subject: INFO ON CTIBOR (BOREK) VSEBORSKY

Date of Request: 1992-04-21
Requester's Last Name: JOHNSON
First Name: JAMES
Subject: OAU - ORG FOR AFRICAN UNITY, OAAU - ORG FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN UNITY AND
MALCOLM LITTLE AKA MALCOLM X

Date of Request: 1992-04-21
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFO ON PRES. JOHNSON, NIXON, FORD, CARTER REAGAN AND BUSH

Date of Request: 1992-04-21
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY

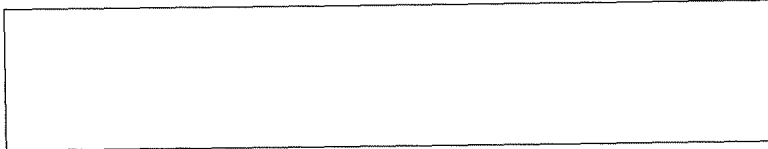
Date of Request: 1992-04-21
Requester's Last Name: PINKERTON
First Name: RAYMOND
Subject: UFO'S

Date of Request: 1992-04-22
Requester's Last Name: BERRY
First Name: DAVID
Subject: MORRIS BERG

Date of Request: 1992-04-22
Requester's Last Name: BROWN
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: PROJECT JENNIFER

Date of Request: 1992-04-22
Requester's Last Name: CADEAUX
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: ILLNESSES AND DEATHS AT EMBASSY AMMAN, JORDAN; HEALTH EFFECTS OF
MICROWAVE SURVEILLANCE

Date of Request: 1992-04-22
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: WILLIAM AVERELL HARRIMAN REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY



Date of Request: 1992-04-22
Requester's Last Name: NAGER
First Name: NORMA
Subject: CONTRACTS, AGREEMENTS ETC BETWEEN CIA AND HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Date of Request: 1992-04-22
Requester's Last Name: NYGAARD
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: RFQ 92S004 FOR CUSHIONING MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

Date of Request: 1992-04-22
Requester's Last Name: PEWE
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: TECHNIQUES FOR RECRUITING CIA AGENTS

Date of Request: 1992-04-22
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: OPENNESS TASK FORCE

Date of Request: 1992-04-22
Requester's Last Name: STEDMAN
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: REPORT BY CIA - SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL SECURITY THREATS

Date of Request: 1992-04-22
Requester's Last Name: STEDMAN
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INDUSTRIAL SECURITY THREATS

Date of Request: 1992-04-23
Requester's Last Name: FINNEY
First Name: JOHN
Subject: TASK ON CIA OPENNESS

Date of Request: 1992-04-23
Requester's Last Name: FOTINOS
First Name: VASILIOS
Subject: INFO ON DCI AND DDCI CHAUFFEURS

Date of Request: 1992-04-23
Requester's Last Name: MATYASH
First Name: VLADIMIR
Subject: OPENNESS TASK FORCE

Date of Request: 1992-04-23
Requester's Last Name: SCHALLER
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: U.S. - JAPAN SECURITY, TRADE AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SINCE 1950

Date of Request: 1992-04-23
Requester's Last Name: SWEANY
First Name: DONALD
Subject: CIA OPENNESS TASK FORCE

Date of Request: 1992-04-24
Requester's Last Name: BOOMER
First Name: DOUGLAS
Subject: POWS IN LAOS, CAMBODIA AND VIETNAM

Date of Request: 1992-04-24
Requester's Last Name: KAUFMAN
First Name: RANDALL
Subject: EAST GERMAN MINISTRY FOR STATE SECURITY OR STASI

Date of Request: 1992-04-24
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: NIE'S AND SNIE'S ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA FOR THE YEARS 1969-1974

Date of Request: 1992-04-25
Requester's Last Name: BRATCHER
First Name: S
Subject: DOCEX PROJECT

Date of Request: 1992-04-25
Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: LYNDA
Subject: RESEARCH STUDY: INDONESIA 1965 - THE COUP THAT BACKFIRED, DATED DECEMBER 1968

Date of Request: 1992-04-25
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: U.S. ASSISTANCE TO BOLIVIA IN DRAFTING THE COUNTRY'S FIRST DRUG CONTROL LAWS IN 1973

Date of Request: 1992-04-26
Requester's Last Name: LEO
First Name: MABEL
Subject: INFO ON JAMES EARL DURANT

Date of Request: 1992-04-26
Requester's Last Name: SEAGRAVE
First Name: STERLING
Subject: BURMA'S GENERAL AUNG SAN

Date of Request: 1992-04-27
Requester's Last Name: BLANN
First Name: TOMMY
Subject: 1947-57 INVESTIGATIONS BY CIA ON AERONAUTICAL DEVELOPMENT BY THE SOVIET UNION

Date of Request: 1992-04-27
Requester's Last Name: CATERSON
First Name: DANA
Subject: TASK FORCE ON GREATER CIA OPENNESS

Date of Request: 1992-04-27
Requester's Last Name: GALLAGHER
First Name: PETER
Subject: INFO ON BOMBING OF PAN AM 103, DEATH OF CIA AGENTS IN A BERLIN HOTEL,
CIA UNIT CODE NAME COREA, MATTHEW GANNON AND CIA ACTIVITIES IN TOKYO, JAPAN

Date of Request: 1992-04-27
Requester's Last Name: KOUCHACJI
First Name: BASHIR
Subject: INFO ON BASHIR KOUCHACJI, U.S. CITIZEN HELD HOSTAGE IN LEBANON 1970-75
MARRAKESH RESTAURANT IN WASHINGTON, D.C., TERRORISM, C AND P TELEPHONE CO.

Date of Request: 1992-04-27
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: DEUTSCHEN FREIHEITSBEWUGUNG

Date of Request: 1992-04-27
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: ZRRIFLE PROGRAM

Date of Request: 1992-04-27
Requester's Last Name: WILLIAMS
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: OPERATION CHAOS, BLACK NATIONALIST ORG., NATION OF ISLAM, OPERATION
RESISTANCE AND BLACK STUDENT UNIONS

Date of Request: 1992-04-28
Requester's Last Name: BERG
First Name: JOHN
Subject: INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, INCLUDING THE ETHNIC CONFLICTS WHICH ARE
AGAIN SURFACING IN EUROPE AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Date of Request: 1992-04-28
Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: LYNDA
Subject: DECISION TO ASSIGN ROBERT J. MARTENS OR OTHER PERSONNEL TO THE
POSITION OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS OFFICER IN THE U.S. EMBASSY IN JAKARTA.

Date of Request: 1992-04-28
Requester's Last Name: GHOSH
First Name: ISHITA
Subject: CIA ACTIVITIES IN THE NIGERIAN CIVIL WAR 1967-70

Date of Request: 1992-04-28
Requester's Last Name: HAVILL
First Name: ADRIAN
Subject: INFO ON GEORGE LAUDER

Date of Request: 1992-04-28
Requester's Last Name: JONES
First Name: HANFORD
Subject: CIA OPENNESS TASK FORCE

Date of Request: 1992-04-28
Requester's Last Name: KORTE
First Name: WILLIE
Subject: OSS DOCUMENTS ITEM NOS. 17161, 16865, 16864, 17042

Date of Request: 1992-04-28
Requester's Last Name: KORTE
First Name: WILLIE
Subject: OSS DOCUMENTS - RG 22, ENTRY 134 FLDR 1810, 1812, 1815, 1816

Date of Request: 1992-04-28
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: AKTIONSFRONT NAZIONALER SOZIALISTEN -- NATIONALER AKTIVISTEN

Date of Request: 1992-04-28
Requester's Last Name: NAMAN
First Name: RITA
Subject: INFO ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-04-28
Requester's Last Name: SOBKOWSKI
First Name: CHESTER
Subject: CIA EMBLEM

Date of Request: 1992-04-28
Requester's Last Name: SRODES
First Name: JAMES
Subject: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

Date of Request: 1992-04-29
Requester's Last Name: BOSTIC
First Name: JAMES
Subject: CONTRACTS BETWEEN CIA AND DR. ROGER G. WITTRUP

Date of Request: 1992-04-29
Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: LYNDA
Subject: MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE BAPERKI AND PARTINDO FROM SEPTEMBER 1963 THROUGH AUGUST 1965

Date of Request: 1992-04-29
Requester's Last Name: FADNER
First Name: LAWRENCE
Subject: INFO ON RUDOLPH WILLIAM ALBERT TRESSEL

Date of Request: 1992-04-29
Requester's Last Name: GARTHOFF
First Name: RAYMOND
Subject: MCCONE MEMO, NOV. 5, 1962 WITH PRESIDENT KENNEDY - THE PENKOVSKY CASE

Date of Request: 1992-04-29
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: INFO ON ELIMLEGIT PROGRAM

Date of Request: 1992-04-29
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: OPERATION MIRAGE

Date of Request: 1992-04-29
Requester's Last Name: ZEBEDIES
First Name: EDWARD
Subject: FLOW CHARTS AND/OR DESCRIPTIONS OF MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF SOVIET UNION

Date of Request: 1992-04-30
Requester's Last Name: GOLLIN
First Name: JAMES
Subject: SOVIET DOWNING OF KOREAN AIR LINES FLIGHT 007

Date of Request: 1992-04-30
Requester's Last Name: GOUDIE
First Name: DALE
Subject: UFO'S AND DURANT REPORT

Date of Request: 1992-04-30
Requester's Last Name: GREEN
First Name: JOEY
Subject: TV COMEDY GET SMART 1965-70 ANY FILES

Date of Request: 1992-04-30
Requester's Last Name: STEC
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFO ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JAMES ANGLETON, AND KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Date of Request: 1992-04-30
Requester's Last Name: SWEANY
First Name: DONALD
Subject: DCI GATES SUBMITTED HEARING BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL LAW, 29 APR 92

Date of Request: 1992-05-01
Requester's Last Name: BLAZAR
First Name: ERNEST
Subject: JACK WEEKS AND OPERATIONS BLACK SHIELD

Date of Request: 1992-05-01
Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: LYNDA
Subject: INFO ON PKI MEMBERS, OFFICIALS AND AGENTS INCLUDING TIRTA KENTJANA ADH YATMAN, ADAM MALIK, MAJOR GENERAL SUHARTO AND LT. GEN. ALI MURTOPO

Date of Request: 1992-05-01
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: JULY 15, 1987 RAID ON TOCACHE, PERU

Date of Request: 1992-05-02
Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: LYNDA
Subject: U.S. IMPORTATION INTO INDONESIA FROM OCT 1965 TO MAR 1966

Date of Request: 1992-05-02
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: CONDOR 6

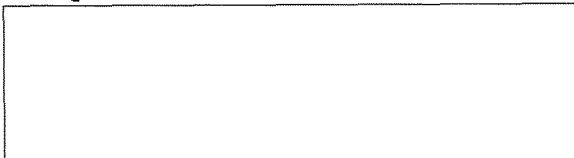
Date of Request: 1992-05-02
Requester's Last Name: GRUSINSKI
First Name: CHESTER
Subject: UFO AND U.S.S. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Date of Request: 1992-05-02

Requester's Last Name: SHILTS
First Name: WILL
Subject: INFO ON MARILYN MONROE

Date of Request: 1992-05-03
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: INTEL REPORTS DURING 1963 ON THE BERLIN SITUATION

Date of Request: 1992-05-03
Requester's Last Name: PFLUGEBIL
First Name: SEBASTIAN
Subject: INFO ON SELF



Date of Request: 1992-05-04
Requester's Last Name: ALDRICH
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: CULTURAL AFFAIRS, PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE, COVERT ACTION AND NATIONAL ESTTIMATES DURING THE COLD WAR 1945-56

Date of Request: 1992-05-04
Requester's Last Name: HANSEN
First Name: GERALD
Subject: INFO ON MICHAEL TODD

Date of Request: 1992-05-04
Requester's Last Name: SKARDON
First Name: C
Subject: 1956 HUNGARY AND SUEZ CRISES

Date of Request: 1992-05-05
Requester's Last Name: ATKINSON
First Name: R
Subject: TECHNICAL DETAILS ASSOCIATED WITH TOMOGRAPHY PROCEDURES EMPLOYED TO LOCATE EMBEDDED SENSORS (BUGS) LOCATED IN THE WALLS OF THE NEWLY BUILT U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

Date of Request: 1992-05-05
Requester's Last Name: BOHRER
First Name: SANFORD
Subject: INFO ON JEFFREY DAVID FELDMAN AND DONALD ARONOW

Date of Request: 1992-05-05
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATIE
Subject: U.S. DRUG SUMMIT HELD FEB 15, 1990 IN CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA

Date of Request: 1992-05-05
Requester's Last Name: HALL
First Name: DOUGLAS
Subject: INFO ON NEW EDUCATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATES, INC., NEW ERA, AND ALAN DIE FFENBACH

Date of Request: 1992-05-06
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE

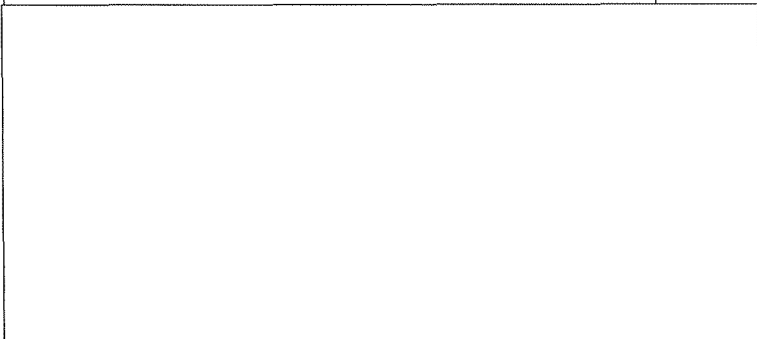
First Name: KATHI
Subject: U.S. DRUG SUMMIT HELD IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 26-27 FEB IN WHICH PRES. BUSH MET WITH VENEZUELAN, MEXICAN, BOLIVIAN, COLOMBIAN AND PERUVIAN LEADERS

Date of Request: 1992-05-06
Requester's Last Name: GREEN
First Name: KEITH
Subject: INFO ON POWS

Date of Request: 1992-05-06
Requester's Last Name: MCGINNIS
First Name: JANICE
Subject: INFO ON AIMEE SEMPLE MCPHERSON AND MINNIE EVANGELINE KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-05-06
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: DCI TASK FORCE ON IMAGERY

Date of Request: 1992-05-06
Requester's Last Name: WOLF
First Name: LOUIS
Subject: CIA OPENNESS TASK FORCE



Date of Request: 1992-05-07
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATHI
Subject: SIGNING OF U.S. AND COLOMBIA OF A BILATERAL EXTRADITION TREATY IN 1979 AND ITS RATIFICATION IN 1981

Date of Request: 1992-05-07
Requester's Last Name: RUSSO
First Name: GUS
Subject: INFO ON RICHARD WILSON

Date of Request: 1992-05-07
Requester's Last Name: RUSSO
First Name: GUS
Subject: INFO ON JOHN ROSSELLI

Date of Request: 1992-05-07
Requester's Last Name: RUSSO
First Name: GUS
Subject: INFO ON PHILLIP SIDNEY TWOMBLY

Date of Request: 1992-05-08
Requester's Last Name: BATTLE
First Name: JOYCE
Subject: FRENCH SALES OF 155 MM HOWITZERS TO IRAQ IN 1981

Date of Request: 1992-05-08
Requester's Last Name: MARKOSKI
First Name: TIMONTHY
Subject: OPERATION WATCHTOWER

Date of Request: 1992-05-08
Requester's Last Name: PARNA
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: IMAGE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CIA

Date of Request: 1992-05-09
Requester's Last Name: BATTLE
First Name: JOYCE
Subject: IRAQI ATTEMPTS TO DEVELOP INTERCONTINENTAL MISSILES (CONDOR/CONDOR 2/B
ADR MISSILES) FROM 1984 TO PRESENT

Date of Request: 1992-05-10
Requester's Last Name: BATTLE
First Name: JOYCE
Subject: APR 16, 1990 INTERAGENCY MEETING CHAIRED BY DEPUTY NATIONAL SECURITY
ADVISOR ROBERT GATES TO DISCUSS U.S. POLICY TOWARD IRAQ

Date of Request: 1992-05-10
Requester's Last Name: LIEBERMAN
First Name: HERMAN
Subject: COURT-MARTIALS OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN SOLDIERS DURING THE FIRST MONTHS OF
THE KOREAN WAR

Date of Request: 1992-05-10
Requester's Last Name: MAHONEY
First Name: KEVIN
Subject: OSS - HOUSEBOAT AND SLOVAKIA MISSION

Date of Request: 1992-05-11
Requester's Last Name: LEVASSEUR
First Name: PATRICIA
Subject: MARINA DE LARRACOECHEA

Date of Request: 1992-05-11
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFO ON ROSCOE ANTHONY (ROCK) WHITE AKA MANDARIN

Date of Request: 1992-05-11
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFOR ON JOSEPH A. MILTEER

Date of Request: 1992-05-11
Requester's Last Name: PERRIN

First Name: ALLEN
Subject: IMF ON DONALD COSTER, JACKIE ROBINSON, DIETRICH VON CHOLTITZ, WILLIAM DEAN, KITTY BEUREPOS, ETTA SHIBER, IMRE NAGY, AND ROY BENZVIDEZ

Date of Request: 1992-05-12
Requester's Last Name: AID
First Name: MATTHEW
Subject: LIST OF THE CHAIRMEN OF THE U.S. COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE BOARD (USCIB) 1946-58

Date of Request: 1992-05-12
Requester's Last Name: DORLAND
First Name: HAROLD
Subject: INFO ON E. HOWARD HUNT, GEORGE BUSH AND JAMES ALLEN SMITH

Date of Request: 1992-05-12
Requester's Last Name: DORLAND
First Name: HAROLD
Subject: INFO ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND GEORGE BUSH'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-05-12
Requester's Last Name: POWELL
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: TRANSLATION OF ARTICLES, TEXTS, MANUSCRIPTS AND OTHER TREATIES AND WORKS ORIGINATING FROM WITHIN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Date of Request: 1992-05-13
Requester's Last Name: CHRISTOPHE
First Name: PAUL
Subject: DECLASSIFIED LIVE-SIGHTING REPORTS OF POSSIBLE AMERICAN POWS IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION AND NORTH KOREA

Date of Request: 1992-05-13
Requester's Last Name: CLARY
First Name: DANIEL
Subject: INFO ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

Date of Request: 1992-05-13
Requester's Last Name: DEFOURNEAUX
First Name: RENE
Subject: INFO ON OPERATIONS LICENSEE AND DEER

Date of Request: 1992-05-13
Requester's Last Name: NIKRANT
First Name: JAMES
Subject: PURCHASE ORDERS ON SAFES, LOCKS, LOCKING DEVICES, ACCESS CONTROL AND CAMERAS, 1JAN91 - 13MAY92

Date of Request: 1992-05-13
Requester's Last Name: SCKOLNICK
First Name: LEWIS
Subject: INFO ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-05-14
Requester's Last Name: HONOHAN
First Name: WADE
Subject: INFO ON CONCENTRATION CAMPS AT DACHAU AND AUSCHWITZ AND THE NAZI PARTY

Date of Request: 1992-05-14

Requester's Last Name: JAMES
 First Name: SONJA
 Subject: CIA GUIDELINES FOR MEDICAL ETHICS

Date of Request: 1992-05-14
 Requester's Last Name: KINARD
 First Name: LEWIS
 Subject: INFO ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-05-14
 Requester's Last Name: WALES
 First Name: MICHAEL
 Subject: TOP SECRET SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL REPORT ON UFO'S

Date of Request: 1992-05-15
 Requester's Last Name: CANNING
 First Name: GEORGE
 Subject: INFO ON JONATHAN TENNENBAUM

Date of Request: 1992-05-15
 Requester's Last Name: FREEMAN
 First Name: MARY
 Subject: INFO ON MURIEL MIRAK-WEISSBACH

Date of Request: 1992-05-15
 Requester's Last Name: FREEMAN
 First Name: MARY
 Subject: INFO ON MARK BURDMAN

Date of Request: 1992-05-15
 Requester's Last Name: LAYNE
 First Name: JAMES
 Subject: SURVEILLANCE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-05-15
 Requester's Last Name: MCKNIGHT
 First Name: DAVID
 Subject: AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTURAL FREEDOM, RICHARD KRYGIER, PETER COLEMAN, JAMES MCAULEY, COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA, LAWRENCE SHARKEY, JOHN MILES, LAWRENCE AARONS, TRADE UNIONS IN AUSTRALIA 1960-80 LABOR COUNCIL OF

Date of Request: 1992-05-15
 Requester's Last Name: REETZ
 First Name: C
 Subject: INFO ON CARLOS CARDOEN AKA CORNEJO, AUGUSTO GIANGRANDI, INDUSTRIAS CARDOEN, ZODIAC ENTERPRISES, SOLIBERT PROPERTIES, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, SWISSCO DEVELOPMENT AND WESTFIELD HOLDINGS

Date of Request: 1992-05-16
 Requester's Last Name: HELLSTROM
 First Name: LEIF
 Subject: DOUGLAS B-26/RB-26 AIRCRAFT USED IN PROJECTS MILL POND AND BLACK WATCH IN THAILAND AND LAOS 1961-62

Date of Request: 1992-05-16
Requester's Last Name: HELLSTROM
First Name: LEIF
Subject: CIA OPERATION IN INDONESIA IN THE SPRING OF 1958

Date of Request: 1992-05-16
Requester's Last Name: HELLSTROM
First Name: LEIF
Subject: FLEET LIST - DOUGLAS B-26/RB-26 AIRCRAFT BASED WITH AIR AMERICA AND AIR ASIA AT TAINAN ON TAIWAN 1958-64

Date of Request: 1992-05-16
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-05-16
Requester's Last Name: PETERSON
First Name: JOHN
Subject: INFO ON MOSSAD (ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION) AND INFO ON GSG-9 GERMAN ANTI-TERRORIST SQUAD

Date of Request: 1992-05-16
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: COLLECTION GUIDE- CHINESE STUDENTS AND VISITORS FROM IMPORTANT INSTITUTES SEEKING CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Date of Request: 1992-05-18
Requester's Last Name: DI LULLO
First Name: VICTOR
Subject: INFO ON MAGELLAN AND OPERATION LINK

Date of Request: 1992-05-18
Requester's Last Name: FUEKI
First Name: HIDEHIKO
Subject: JAPAN'S NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Date of Request: 1992-05-18
Requester's Last Name: GADDE
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: INFO ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-05-18
Requester's Last Name: JAMES
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: INDEX OF ALL DOCUMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN DECLASSIFIED

Date of Request: 1992-05-18
Requester's Last Name: LESAR
First Name: JAMES
Subject: INFO ON CHAUNCY MARVIN HOLT

Date of Request: 1992-05-18
Requester's Last Name: LESAR
First Name: JAMES
Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-05-18
Requester's Last Name: OFFEN

First Name: HERBERT
Subject: INFO ON CHARLES JORDAN AND EUGENE PICK

Date of Request: 1992-05-19
Requester's Last Name: BERRY
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INFO ON MOE BERG

Date of Request: 1992-05-19
Requester's Last Name: BLAZAR
First Name: ERNEST
Subject: 1129TH SPECIAL ACTIVITIES SQUADRON UNIT HISTORY

Date of Request: 1992-05-19
Requester's Last Name: BREMER
First Name: GLORIA
Subject: CIA DOCUMENT MENTIONED IN AN OCT 27, 1977 NEWSWEEK ARTICLE

Date of Request: 1992-05-19
Requester's Last Name: MCAFEE
First Name: BRIAN
Subject: INFO ON COLONIA DIGNIDAD AND LA CUTUFA BANK SCANDAL

Date of Request: 1992-05-19
Requester's Last Name: ROY
First Name: PAUL
Subject: INFO ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-05-20
Requester's Last Name: JONES
First Name: WILMA
Subject: REPORTS FROM 1972 TO PRESENT AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

Date of Request: 1992-05-20
Requester's Last Name: JUDD
First Name: STEPHEN
Subject: INFO ON THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, ANDREW DOUGHERTY AND M. RICHARD ROSE

Date of Request: 1992-05-20
Requester's Last Name: KIMERY
First Name: ANTHONY
Subject: LIST OF NAMES OF ALL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN WITH WHOM THE CIA HAS CONDUCTED BUSINESS FROM 1976 TO PRESENT WITH DCI WEBSTER

Date of Request: 1992-05-20
Requester's Last Name: MITCHELL
First Name: THERESA
Subject: INFO ON 4 CHILDREN AND 3 EX-HUSBANDS

Date of Request: 1992-05-20
Requester's Last Name: STUMP
First Name: TED
Subject: INFO ON SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY, DONALD "CINQUE" DEFREEZE AND ANGEL A ATWOOD

Date of Request: 1992-05-20
Requester's Last Name: VICK
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: INFO ON N1-L38 BOOSTER 1966-72

Date of Request: 1992-05-20
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: TASK FORCE REPORT ON CIA OPENNESS

Date of Request: 1992-05-21
Requester's Last Name: BEICHMAN
First Name: ARNOLD
Subject: DOCUMENT OSE - 10002, REFERENCE AID (JAN92)

Date of Request: 1992-05-21
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: INTELLIGENCE REPORT JAN 1 1962 TO 31 JAN 1963 RE BERLIN CRISIS

Date of Request: 1992-05-21
Requester's Last Name: HEALY
First Name: PAUL
Subject: G.D.P. FIGURES - USSR, BULGARIA, EAST GERMANY, VIETNAM AND CHINA

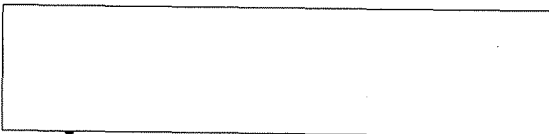
Date of Request: 1992-05-21
Requester's Last Name: JACKSON
First Name: DANA
Subject: ASSASSINATION OF JFK

Date of Request: 1992-05-21
Requester's Last Name: KISER
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: PROPOSAL NUMBER 92-K048

Date of Request: 1992-05-21
Requester's Last Name: WYNSBERGHE
First Name: SCOTT
Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-05-22
Requester's Last Name: HONOHAN
First Name: WADE
Subject: UFO'S

Date of Request: 1992-05-22
Requester's Last Name: MARTIN
First Name: LEIGH
Subject: SECURE STORAGE OF CLASSIFIED, SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION



Date of Request: 1992-05-22
Requester's Last Name: STURMAN
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: 8JUN67, U.S.S. LIBERTY

Date of Request: 1992-05-23
Requester's Last Name: BRATCHER
First Name: S
Subject: MKULTRA, MKSEARCH, MKNAOMI, MKDELTA, OFTEN, CHATTER, BLUEBIRD TEAM,
THIRD CHANCE, DERBY HAT, MINARET, SHAMROCK, QKHILL TOP, STORMY, OPERATION
MIDNIGHT CLIMAX, CASTIGATE

Date of Request: 1992-05-23
Requester's Last Name: FOUNTAIN
First Name: BEN
Subject: INFO ON HAITI NOVEMBER 29, 1987 ELECTIONS

Date of Request: 1992-05-24
Requester's Last Name: BERMUDEZ
First Name: JOSEPH
Subject: STUDIES IN INTELLIGENCE WHICH DEAL WITH NORTH KOREA

Date of Request: 1992-05-24
Requester's Last Name: SKOLNICK
First Name: LEWIS
Subject: INFO ON 110 PAGES CIA FILE ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-05-25
Requester's Last Name: BERMUDEZ
First Name: JOSEPH
Subject: EGYPTIAN ATTEMPTS TO DEVELOP BALLISTIC MISSILES 1958-68 AND STUDIES IN
INTELLIGENCE

Date of Request: 1992-05-26
Requester's Last Name: BATTLE
First Name: JOYCE
Subject: BALUCH INSURGENCY IN PAKISTAN AND/OR PARARI GUERRILLA MOVEMENT

Date of Request: 1992-05-26
Requester's Last Name: DE GRAAFF
First Name: BOB
Subject: INFO ON RUDY A. BLATT

Date of Request: 1992-05-26
Requester's Last Name: JOHNSON
First Name: DOUGLAS
Subject: RADIO MOSCOW SHORTWAVE RADIO BROADCAST OR RELAY TRANSMITTERS

Date of Request: 1992-05-26
Requester's Last Name: KRAFT
First Name: SHEILA
Subject: RECOVERY OF SPACEPLANE LABELED 1374, 1445, 1517, PHOTO OF 1959 TAKEN BY
THE U2, DETAILS OF VEHICLE LAUNCH PAD

Date of Request: 1992-05-26
Requester's Last Name: ROSTON
First Name: ARAM
Subject: LAST SIX SEMIANNUAL REPORTS OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL (IG)

Date of Request: 1992-05-26
Requester's Last Name: WITKIN
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: DOWNING OF KOREAN AIRLINER IN 1983

Date of Request: 1992-05-26
Requester's Last Name: WOHLHAUPTER
First Name: JOHN
Subject: SWISS PSYCHOLOGIST DR. CARL GUSTAV JUNG

Date of Request: 1992-05-27
Requester's Last Name: HOLCK
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: INFO ON JOSEPH EUGENIE SCHIEDER

Date of Request: 1992-05-27
Requester's Last Name: KRISTENSEN
First Name: HANS
Subject: BOMBING OF ELECTRICITY FACILITIES IN THE VIETNAM WAR

Date of Request: 1992-05-27
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: FREIHEITLICHE ARBEITERPARTEI (FAP) (FREE GERMAN WORKERS PARTY)

Date of Request: 1992-05-27
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: JFK ASSASSINATION AND EUGENE BARRY DINKIN

Date of Request: 1992-05-27
Requester's Last Name: MYERS
First Name: KIERSTA
Subject: CIA'S MAP OF MOSCOW

Date of Request: 1992-05-28
Requester's Last Name: BRANCH
First Name: C
Subject: INFO ON RALPH MOYER

Date of Request: 1992-05-28
Requester's Last Name: BROWN
First Name: T
Subject: VON ROLL AG INVESTIGATIONS SUPPLYING OF PARTS TO IRAQ FOR A SUPERGUN

Date of Request: 1992-05-28
Requester's Last Name: BURRUS
First Name: JAMES
Subject: INFORMATION REPORTS ON KOREA - 1952, MAXWELL INDEX NUMBER K193.206

Date of Request: 1992-05-28
Requester's Last Name: CLACKLEY
First Name: BOBBIE
Subject: MANUAL ON GUERRILLA WARFARE AGAINST THE COLD WAR

Date of Request: 1992-05-28
Requester's Last Name: FORSYTH
First Name: G
Subject: INFO ON BORIS SERGIEVSKY AND THE OSS

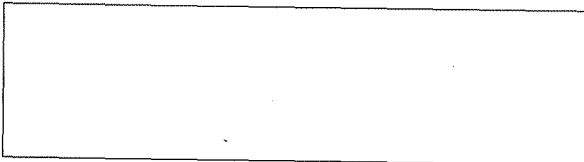
Date of Request: 1992-05-28
Requester's Last Name: KOLI
First Name: ERIC
Subject: CORRESPONDENCE WITH CIA AND BILL CLINTON AND H. ROSS PEROT

Date of Request: 1992-05-28
Requester's Last Name: KRISTENSEN
First Name: HANS
Subject: BOMBING OF ELECTRICITY FACILITIES (POWER PLANTS) IN THE GULF WAR -
DESERT STORM

Date of Request: 1992-05-28
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: HILFSGRUPPE NATIONALISTISCHE GEFANGENE (HNG) (AID GROUP FOR
NATIONALIST PRISONERS)

Date of Request: 1992-05-28
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: THE YEARS 1961-68 LYNDON JOHNSON AND 1959-77 GEORGE BUSH

Date of Request: 1992-05-28
Requester's Last Name: LOWERISON
First Name: BARBARA
Subject: RUSSIANS AND EAST GERMANS - 1969 - FILM - TRAGEDY AND FATE OF A NATION
- POWS/MIAS



Date of Request: 1992-05-28
Requester's Last Name: WEINERT
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: INFO ON SEVERAL COMPANIES AND NAMES

Date of Request: 1992-05-28
Requester's Last Name: WHITEHEAD
First Name: DAVID
Subject: AGENCY'S RELATIONSHIP WITH HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Date of Request: 1992-05-29
Requester's Last Name: ELLISON
First Name: W
Subject: INFO ON MALCOLM X

Date of Request: 1992-05-29
Requester's Last Name: HALL
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: INFO ON UFO'S, AND BLUE BOOK

Date of Request: 1992-05-29
Requester's Last Name: LAVERY
First Name: JENNIFER
Subject: MAJOR PAUL JENNINGS WEAVER

Date of Request: 1992-05-29
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: WEHRSPORTSGRUPPE HOFFMANN

Date of Request: 1992-05-29
Requester's Last Name: MORAVITZ

First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFO ON ADOLF HITLER

Date of Request: 1992-05-29
Requester's Last Name: MUSCARELLA
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: INFO ON SEVERAL COMPANIES

Date of Request: 1992-05-29
Requester's Last Name: WASHINGTON
First Name: ANDRES
Subject: COPIES OF FINGERPRINTS ON ALBERT EINSTEIN, JIMI HENDRIX, ADOLPH HITLER
AL CAPONE, MARTIN LUTHER KING, BRUCE LEE, JOHN LENNON, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND
MALCOLM X

Date of Request: 1992-05-29
Requester's Last Name: WIENER
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INFO ON LEO SZILARD

Date of Request: 1992-05-30
Requester's Last Name: CORN
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INFO ON ALL DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED IN RESPONSE TO
REQUEST E79-0119

Date of Request: 1992-05-30
Requester's Last Name: DUFF
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: THEODORE MALY AND FRIDRIKH MIKAILOVICH BORODIN

Date of Request: 1992-06-01
Requester's Last Name: ADAMSON
First Name: BRUCE
Subject: VITALI SERGEEVICH YURCHENKO

Date of Request: 1992-06-01
Requester's Last Name: D'AMONVILLE
First Name: EMMANUEL
Subject: VISCONTRESS ANTONIA D'AMONVILLE, JACK COOLEY PRATT, WILLIAM HOMER
WHITE

Date of Request: 1992-06-01
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: 10CT77 MTG W/SEC. CYRUS VANCE AND WAHEED ABDULLAH OF AFGHANISTAN, 30CT
77 MTG W/SEC CYRUS VANCE AND UPPADIT OF THAILAND, AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S. AN
D MALAYSIA (DRUG RUNNING)

Date of Request: 1992-06-01
Requester's Last Name: FREEMAN
First Name: MARY
Subject: GEORGE W. GREGORY III

Date of Request: 1992-06-01
Requester's Last Name: RANCIC
First Name: ANGELA
Subject: INDEX OF ALL DOCUMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN DECLASSIFIED

Date of Request: 1992-06-01

Requester's Last Name: TAUROZZI
First Name: DANNY
Subject: CANADIAN LINK REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-06-01
Requester's Last Name: WITTEKIND
First Name: PAUL
Subject: INFO ON BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY, WINSTON CHURCHILL, ANTHONY EDEN,
AND HAROLD MACMILLAN

Date of Request: 1992-06-02
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: JAN 1978 REQUEST BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TO THE U.S. DRUG
ENFORCEMENT ADMIN, ALL DEA OPERATIONS BE PHASED OUT

Date of Request: 1992-06-02
Requester's Last Name: GOLDSMITH
First Name: RON
Subject: INFO ON JOHN ONO LENNON

Date of Request: 1992-06-02
Requester's Last Name: JACKSON
First Name: DANA
Subject: PROJECT AQUARIUS AND UFOS

Date of Request: 1992-06-02
Requester's Last Name: SCOTT
First Name: ALAN
Subject: PROCEDURES ON CONTRACTS AND BIDS

Date of Request: 1992-06-02
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: SOVIET BRAINWASHING TECHNIQUES

Date of Request: 1992-06-02
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: PROJECT QKHILLTOP

Date of Request: 1992-06-03
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: 15MAR78 MTG BETWEEN MATHEA FALCO OF ECUADOR AND POVEDA, CHIEF OF STATE
- WAR ON DRUGS. AND THE MEMO - COOPERATION BETWEEN THE U.S. AND VENEZUELA ON
NARCOTICS MATTERS

Date of Request: 1992-06-03
Requester's Last Name: HARRISON
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-06-03
Requester's Last Name: LEE

First Name: MARTIN
Subject: VOLKSSOZIALISTISCHE BEWEGUNG DEUTSCHLANDS - PARTEI DER ARBEIT
(VSBD-PDA)

Date of Request: 1992-06-03
Requester's Last Name: WARNER
First Name: ROGER
Subject: INFO ON MEO HILLTRIBE IN LAOS, PARU VANG PAO AND MOMENTUM

Date of Request: 1992-06-04
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: OPERATION CADENCE AND THE EXPANSION OF OPBAT

Date of Request: 1992-06-04
Requester's Last Name: DYSON
First Name: EDWARD
Subject: INFO ON VALIDATED COMMERCE DEPART EXPORT LICENSES, ZIRCONIUM SHIPMENTS
TO CHILE AND IRAQ, AND INFO ON CARLOS CARDOEN

Date of Request: 1992-06-04
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: DEUTSCHE VOLKSUNION (DVU) (GERMAN PEOPLE'S UNION)

Date of Request: 1992-06-04
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: TASK FORCE REPORT ON GREATER CIA OPENNESS

Date of Request: 1992-06-04
Requester's Last Name: TSANG
First Name: DANIEL
Subject: CIA OFFICE OF SECURITY'S LISTS OF AND/OR INFO ON PERSONS ARRESTED FOR
OFFENSE RELATED TO HOMOSEXUALITY

Date of Request: 1992-06-05
Requester's Last Name: COOK
First Name: KEVIN
Subject: POWS AND MIAS IN LAOS, CAMBODIA AND VIETNAM

Date of Request: 1992-06-05
Requester's Last Name: DUKE
First Name: RANDY
Subject: INFO ON GULF BREEZE CASE OF THE UFO'S

Date of Request: 1992-06-05
Requester's Last Name: FRAGER
First Name: A
Subject: CIA FACTBOOK ON INTELLIGENCE

Date of Request: 1992-06-05
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: NATION EUROPA (EUROPEAN NATION)

Date of Request: 1992-06-05
Requester's Last Name: ROSE
First Name: KEVIN
Subject: STEELCASE INC., AND AAD (AAD DISPOSAL SYSTEMS)

Date of Request: 1992-06-06
Requester's Last Name: COOK
First Name: GREGORY
Subject: UFO'S AND EXTRATERRESTRIALS (ET'S)

Date of Request: 1992-06-07
Requester's Last Name: SMOODIN
First Name: ERIC
Subject: INFO ON FRANK CAPRA

Date of Request: 1992-06-08
Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: LYNDA
Subject: NIE 85-63 POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS WITH RESPECT TO CUBA

Date of Request: 1992-06-08
Requester's Last Name: DOBROVIR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: INFO ON LIMITED PAYABILITY CANCELLATION "LPC"

Date of Request: 1992-06-08
Requester's Last Name: HAWKING
First Name: JAMES
Subject: INFO ON ZACHARIAH KEODIRELANG, VINCENT JOSEPH GAOBAKWE MATTHEWS, AND
KGOSIE MATTHEWS

Date of Request: 1992-06-08
Requester's Last Name: HOLLAND
First Name: MAX
Subject: OSS OPERATIONAL REPORTS - DESCRIBED LINKS BETWEEN ALLEN DULLES AND THE
GERMAN RESISTANCE TO HITLER

Date of Request: 1992-06-08
Requester's Last Name: MCWILLIAMS
First Name: JOHN
Subject: FEDERAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AGENT HENRY L. MANFREDI

Date of Request: 1992-06-08
Requester's Last Name: NAGLER
First Name: GEOFFREY
Subject: INFO ON BORIS KORCZAK

Date of Request: 1992-06-08
Requester's Last Name: TURNER
First Name: MARY
Subject: CURRENT LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Date of Request: 1992-06-09
Requester's Last Name: JUDGE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: INFO ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND LEE HARVEY
OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-06-09

Requester's Last Name: LESTER
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: CIA EXPANDED EFFORT TO REVIEW AND DECLASSIFY HISTORICAL MATERIALS

Date of Request: 1992-06-10
Requester's Last Name: LARDIZABAL
First Name: AL
Subject: INFO ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-06-11
Requester's Last Name: DANDANEAU
First Name: STEVEN
Subject: INFO ON CHARLES WRIGHT MILLS

Date of Request: 1992-06-11
Requester's Last Name: MILLER
First Name: TOM
Subject: INFO ON CUBAN FILM INSTITUTE, INSTITUTE OF CUBAN FILM, CUBAN INSTITUTE FOR THE ART AND INDUSTRY OF FILM AND INSTITUTO CUBANO DEL ARTE E INDUSTRIA CINEMATOGRAFICOS

Date of Request: 1992-06-11
Requester's Last Name: MILLER
First Name: TOM
Subject: CUBAN UNION OF WRITERS AND ARTISTS

Date of Request: 1992-06-11
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: INFO ON FILM PATRIOT GAMES

Date of Request: 1992-06-11
Requester's Last Name: RUSCONI
First Name: A
Subject: INFO ON SELF

Date of Request: 1992-06-11
Requester's Last Name: SMITHWICK
First Name: PENNY
Subject: CIA UNCLASSIFIED POW/MIA REPORTS

Date of Request: 1992-06-11
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: INFORMATION REPORT OO-B-321/1 16078-70

Date of Request: 1992-06-12
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: LTR DATED 28FEB61 FM DIRECTOR DULLES TO MCGEORGE BUNDY REGARDING SOVIET STATEMENTS ON MISSILES AND A COMPENDIUM OF OTHER STATEMENTS ON MISSILES THAT CIA PRODUCED ABOUT THE SAME TIME

Date of Request: 1992-06-12

Requester's Last Name: FRY
First Name: MEL
Subject: INFO ON NUGAN HAND BANK AND BISHOP, BALDWIN, DILLINGHAM, REWALD AND WONG

Date of Request: 1992-06-12
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: NATIONALDEMOKRATISCHE PARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS (NPD) (NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GERMANY)

Date of Request: 1992-06-12
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFO ON GORDON D. NOVEL

Date of Request: 1992-06-12
Requester's Last Name: POTTER
First Name: ANTHONY
Subject: PHOTOS RELEASED TO JERROLD SCHECTER AND PETER DERIABAN REGARDING THE PENKOVSKY CASE

Date of Request: 1992-06-12
Requester's Last Name: SIEGELMAN
First Name: JIM
Subject: INFO ON BOOKS SNAPPING AND HOLY TERROR

Date of Request: 1992-06-13
Requester's Last Name: HANISCH
First Name: SHALER
Subject: REGARDING TELEGRAM SENT TO FBIS IN 1987 - UFO'S

Date of Request: 1992-06-14
Requester's Last Name: KRAMISH
First Name: ARNOLD
Subject: INFO ON OPERATION PARSONS

Date of Request: 1992-06-14
Requester's Last Name: VINCENT
First Name: DANIEL
Subject: UFO'S

Date of Request: 1992-06-15
Requester's Last Name: BROWN
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: INFO ON SOUTHERN AIR TRANSPORT AND EAST INC.

Date of Request: 1992-06-15
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: DEC 1989 AMBUSH OF JOSE GONZALO RODRIQUEZ GACHA

Date of Request: 1992-06-15
Requester's Last Name: HAHN
First Name: PETER
Subject: CIA DOCUMENTS KNOWN AS THE PENROSE PAPERS

Date of Request: 1992-06-15
Requester's Last Name: LAWRENCE
First Name: RICHARD

Subject: AERIAL SPRAYING OF AGENT ORANGE AND MAPS OF VIETNAM

Date of Request: 1992-06-15

Requester's Last Name: TISON

First Name: MARIE

Subject: LTRS, MEMO, RPTS, DOCUMENTS PREPARED IN 1991 AND 1992 THAT RELATE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL TALKS IN CANADA POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN QUEBEC

Date of Request: 1992-06-15

Requester's Last Name: WORTHY

First Name: WILLIAM

Subject: INFO ON GRENADA AND MAURICE BISHOP

Date of Request: 1992-06-16

Requester's Last Name: BAESU

First Name: ADAM

Subject: NICHOLAS C INGATESCU

Date of Request: 1992-06-16

Requester's Last Name: BURR

First Name: WILLIAM

Subject: SNIE AND NIE ON SEVERAL SUBJECTS

Date of Request: 1992-06-16

Requester's Last Name: CHRISTOPHE

First Name: PAUL

Subject: POW'S AND PRES. DAILY INTELL SUMMARY

Date of Request: 1992-06-16

Requester's Last Name: DOUGLASS

First Name: C

Subject: CIA FACTBOOK ON INTELLIGENCE

Date of Request: 1992-06-16

Requester's Last Name: GOODMAN

First Name: JEFF

Subject: CIA MAPS AND PUBLICATIONS

Date of Request: 1992-06-16

Requester's Last Name: KOEHLER

First Name: JOHN

Subject: KAMPFGRUPPE GEGEN UNMENSCHLICHKEIT (KGU), UNTERSUCHUNGS-AUSSCHUSS FREIHEITLICHER JURISTEN (UFJ), MAJOR GEN. MELNIKOV, DR. THEO FRIEDENAU AND WALTER ROSENTHAL

Date of Request: 1992-06-16

Requester's Last Name: MONTGOMERY

First Name: MARK

Subject: PROJECT ZRRIFLE, LEWIS J. MCWILLIE, CIA DOC 616 790, CIA DOC 635 798 AND LEOPOLD RAMOS DUCOS

Date of Request: 1992-06-16

Requester's Last Name: WHITINGTON

First Name: G

Subject: INFO ON CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT, APRIL 1986

Date of Request: 1992-06-17

Requester's Last Name: BELTRANTE

First Name: NICHOLAS

Subject: INFO ON RAVINDRA (RAVI) THOR SHETTY

Date of Request: 1992-06-17
Requester's Last Name: BUDNICK
First Name: TOM
Subject: WALL STREET JOURNAL - MIKHAIL GORBACHEV AND THE VNESHECONOMBANK

Date of Request: 1992-06-17
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: ZAPATA OFFSHORE 1959-66

Date of Request: 1992-06-17
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: HOWARD STERN AND RUSH LIMBAUGH

Date of Request: 1992-06-17
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: ALLIED CRUDE VEGETABLE OIL REFINING CORP

Date of Request: 1992-06-17
Requester's Last Name: SUCHESK
First Name: ARTHUR
Subject: INFO ON A/M

Date of Request: 1992-06-17
Requester's Last Name: TURNER
First Name: ANTHONY
Subject: MOTOWN RECORD CORP

Date of Request: 1992-06-18
Requester's Last Name: LEVAN
First Name: CARL
Subject: CIA AND THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIV., JERROLD POST AND ROBERT CHERNAK

Date of Request: 1992-06-18
Requester's Last Name: NAFTALI
First Name: TIMOTHY
Subject: ZYGOMA - 46/47 ROME JA

Date of Request: 1992-06-18
Requester's Last Name: VON NEUMANN
First Name: J
Subject: LITHUANIAN AREA - RASSAINE

Date of Request: 1992-06-19
Requester's Last Name: DOMINIQUE
First Name: FANCHON
Subject: INFO ON ANATOLI GOLITSINE

Date of Request: 1992-06-19
Requester's Last Name: KOOPMAN
First Name: ERIK
Subject: CONSTANTA, ROMANIA

Date of Request: 1992-06-19
Requester's Last Name: LUNDH
First Name: LENNART
Subject: SIKORSKY H-34 HELICOPTER AND AIR AMERICA HUS-1

Date of Request: 1992-06-19
Requester's Last Name: YELSKY
First Name: LEONARD
Subject: INFO ON JOSEPH F. ALEXANDER

Date of Request: 1992-06-20
Requester's Last Name: JONES
First Name: SARA
Subject: THE PENKOVSKY ARCHIVE

Date of Request: 1992-06-20
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFO ON VALERY KOSTIKOV 1961-65

Date of Request: 1992-06-21
Requester's Last Name: MILLER
First Name: TOM
Subject: NICOLAS GUILLEN

Date of Request: 1992-06-21
Requester's Last Name: MOORE
First Name: JESSE
Subject: UFO'S

Date of Request: 1992-06-21
Requester's Last Name: WEIGLE
First Name: BRETT
Subject: STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS - AFGHANISTAN, BAHRAIN, DIEGO GARCIA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, IRAN ETC

Date of Request: 1992-06-22
Requester's Last Name: BURRUS
First Name: JAMES
Subject: SNIE 36.2-5-90, IRAQ AS A MILITARY ADVERSARY, OCT 1990

Date of Request: 1992-06-22
Requester's Last Name: HOLLAND
First Name: MAX
Subject: INFO ON H. ROSS PEROT

Date of Request: 1992-06-22
Requester's Last Name: HUNTER
First Name: GREGORY
Subject: MALCOLM X, EL JAJJ MALIK AL SHABASS, MALCOLM LITTLE AND NATION OF ISLAM

Date of Request: 1992-06-22
Requester's Last Name: MARK

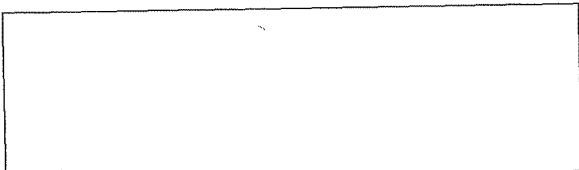
First Name: EDUARD
Subject: MAJOR ROBERT BISHOP - OSS

Date of Request: 1992-06-22
Requester's Last Name: POWELL
First Name: SUSAN
Subject: MAJOR ARTHUR DALE BAKER

Date of Request: 1992-06-23
Requester's Last Name: ANDERSON
First Name: TERRY
Subject: INFO ON SHEIKH SAYYID MOHAMMED, HUSSEIN FADLALLAH, PARTY OF GOD,
REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORG., ORG OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR
THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE

Date of Request: 1992-06-23
Requester's Last Name: CHAPMAN
First Name: CARLTON
Subject: PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK, CONCERNING OSS ACTIVITIES

Date of Request: 1992-06-23
Requester's Last Name: WHITE
First Name: ARTHUR
Subject: AMALISIA, LIMITED, MARGARITA HOUSE, BOX 5411, 15 THEMISTOCLES DERVIS
STREET, NICOSIA 136, CYPRESS



Date of Request: 1992-06-24
Requester's Last Name: LAPINE
First Name: SETH
Subject: SIBERIAN CITY OF TOMSK

Date of Request: 1992-06-24
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: ODALGROEP (ODAL GROUP)

Date of Request: 1992-06-24
Requester's Last Name: MONTGOMERY
First Name: MARK
Subject: DOMESTIC POLICE TRAINING FILE

Date of Request: 1992-06-24
Requester's Last Name: MOSES
First Name: MORRIS
Subject: RECORDS OF THE TECHNICAL OPERATIONS DIV - CENSORSHIP IN
COUNTERESPIONAGE OPERATIONS OF WW2 1943-45, VOL 1 - GENERAL HISTORY, FUNCTIONS,
OPERATIONS

Date of Request: 1992-06-25
Requester's Last Name: KEENAN
First Name: EUGENE
Subject: STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (SIRA)

Date of Request: 1992-06-25
Requester's Last Name: LEE

First Name: MARTIN
Subject: VLAAMSE MILITANTEN ORDE (VMO) (FLEMISH MILITANT ORDER)

Date of Request: 1992-06-25
Requester's Last Name: OLWELL
First Name: RUSSELL
Subject: CIA'S NEW ROLE IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Date of Request: 1992-06-25
Requester's Last Name: SHEPHERD
First Name: JAKE
Subject: INFO ON COMMITTEE FOR FULL CITIZENSHIP, GEORGE C. DEEN AND WILLIAM THOMAS WOLF

Date of Request: 1992-06-25
Requester's Last Name: TANNA
First Name: MIRA
Subject: JOHN STERN

Date of Request: 1992-06-25
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: INFO ON UFO'S - AREA 51 - GROOM LAKE AND DULCE, NEW MEXICO

Date of Request: 1992-06-26
Requester's Last Name: CARMICHAEL
First Name: O
Subject: INFO ON FOIA

Date of Request: 1992-06-26
Requester's Last Name: EVERBACH
First Name: TRACY
Subject: AGENCY'S DEALING WITH H. ROSS PEROT

Date of Request: 1992-06-26
Requester's Last Name: LADOWSKY
First Name: ELLEN
Subject: CLAUDE MORIN

Date of Request: 1992-06-26
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: VLAAMS BLOK (FLEMISH BLOC)

Date of Request: 1992-06-26
Requester's Last Name: WOODS
First Name: JOHN
Subject: ANTI CASTRO GROUPS

Date of Request: 1992-06-27
Requester's Last Name: KING
First Name: OTIS
Subject: INFO ON CAPTAIN OTIS H. KING

Date of Request: 1992-06-27
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: INFO ON DANISH FREMSKRIDTSPARTIET (PROGRESS PARTY)

Date of Request: 1992-06-29

Requester's Last Name: KENDRICK
First Name: A
Subject: CIA FACTBOOK

Date of Request: 1992-06-29
Requester's Last Name: STERN
First Name: GARY
Subject: GUIDANCE FOR CIA ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE U.S.

Date of Request: 1992-06-29
Requester's Last Name: VENDETTI
First Name: GARY
Subject: INFO ON PROJECT DELTA, PROJECT GAMMA, PROJECT PHOENIX AND PROJECT SHINING BRASS

Date of Request: 1992-06-30
Requester's Last Name: FAY
First Name: GEORGE
Subject: ANTI-COMMUNIST OPERATIONS, STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP AND CIA IN ITALY 1946-58

Date of Request: 1992-06-30
Requester's Last Name: FAY
First Name: GEORGE
Subject: HISTORY OF THE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STAFF 1954-74

Date of Request: 1992-06-30
Requester's Last Name: PANG
First Name: SUNJOO
Subject: INFO ON ASSASSINATION OF KIM KU AND AHN DOO HEE AND CIA INVOLVEMENT

Date of Request: 1992-06-30
Requester's Last Name: SNARR
First Name: LONNIE
Subject: KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Date of Request: 1992-06-30
Requester's Last Name: VACHRIS
First Name: JAMES
Subject: THE CUBAN ECONOMY: A STATISTICAL REVIEW

Date of Request: 1992-06-30
Requester's Last Name: WILLERT
First Name: JAMES
Subject: DR. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY MCGOVERN

Date of Request: 1992-06-30
Requester's Last Name: WRIGHT
First Name: SEAN
Subject: KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Date of Request: 1992-07-01
Requester's Last Name: LOCKHART
First Name: LARRY
Subject: UFO'S - ROSWELL ARMY AIR FIELD, 3-10 JUL 47

Date of Request: 1992-07-01
Requester's Last Name: SMITH
First Name: ELEANOR
Subject: INFO ON AUGUSTO GIANGRANDI, INDUSTRIAS CARDOEN,S.A., ZODIAC

ENTERPRISES, S.A., CARDOEN INTERNATIONAL MARKETING, S.A., SWISSCO DEVELOPMENT CO., INC., SWISSCO DEVELOPMENT CO. ORLANDO, INC. AND SWISSCO CORP CENTER INC.

Date of Request: 1992-07-02
Requester's Last Name: CARON
First Name: PHILLIP
Subject: CIA FACTBOOK

Date of Request: 1992-07-02
Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: LYNDA
Subject: PERUVIAN GROUP LUMINOSO (SHINING PATH) FROM 1980 TO THE PRESENT

Date of Request: 1992-07-04
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: CLIFFORD FENTON REPORT

Date of Request: 1992-07-04
Requester's Last Name: MOSER
First Name: YESHUA
Subject: WORLD PEACE BRIGADES

Date of Request: 1992-07-05
Requester's Last Name: KATZ
First Name: SAMUEL
Subject: NAVAL COMMANDO OPERATIONS IN MODERN WARFARE

Date of Request: 1992-07-06
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: FOIA AND P.A. FILED WITH CIA BETWEEN 1JAN91 -1JUN92

Date of Request: 1992-07-06
Requester's Last Name: EDWARDS
First Name: BRUCE
Subject: INFO ON PLUESS-STAUFER, MAX ANDRE SCHACHENMANN, AND GUSTAV A. BAUMANN

Date of Request: 1992-07-06
Requester's Last Name: MIDDLESTETTER
First Name: MATT
Subject: COPY OF WARREN REPORT

Date of Request: 1992-07-06
Requester's Last Name: RUHAN
First Name: TOM
Subject: SOVIET STRATEGY AND TACTICS IN ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE U.S., ER-79-10276, 1979

Date of Request: 1992-07-06
Requester's Last Name: SMITH
First Name: ALAN
Subject: CIA REPORT NO. CS-3/548, MAY 1963, CIA REPORT NO. TDCS 3/548,590, 15APR63

Date of Request: 1992-07-07
Requester's Last Name: HANKARD
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: TERRORISM AND COUNTERTERRORISM

Date of Request: 1992-07-07
Requester's Last Name: STANLEY
First Name: DEBRA
Subject: INFORMATION ON WAT PROMKUNARAM TEMPLE IN MARICOPA COUNTY PHOENIX,
ARIZONA

Date of Request: 1992-07-07
Requester's Last Name: WESTFALL
First Name: BENNER
Subject: INFO ON MEXICO

Date of Request: 1992-07-08
Requester's Last Name: BREEN
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: INFO ON IRAN COUP - 1953, OPERATION AJAX, OPERATION BEDAMN, KERMIT
ROOSEVELT, AMBASSADOR LOY HENDERSON, FRANK WISNER, ALLEN DULLES, AND CODE NAMES
NERREN AND CILLEY

Date of Request: 1992-07-08
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS IN THE SOVIET UNION - KYSHTYM SEPT 1957 AND LAKE
KARACHAY 1967

Date of Request: 1992-07-08
Requester's Last Name: CHANG
First Name: IRIS
Subject: INFO ON PROJECT MANDARIN

Date of Request: 1992-07-08
Requester's Last Name: ELLISON
First Name: W
Subject: INFO ON PAUL ROBESON

Date of Request: 1992-07-08
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: FAISCEAUX NATIONALISTES EUROPEENS (FNE) (EUROPEAN NATIONALIST FASCES)

Date of Request: 1992-07-08
Requester's Last Name: MARTIN
First Name: JUDITH
Subject: INFO ON FATHER - ARTHUR GABRIEL FLOOD

Date of Request: 1992-07-08
Requester's Last Name: MOYAR
First Name: MARK
Subject: INTELLIGENCE COORDINATION AND EXPLOITATION (ICEX), PHOENIX PROGRAM,
POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH, PROVINCIAL INTERROGATION CENTERS AND PROVINCIAL
RECONNAISSANCE UNITS (PRU)

Date of Request: 1992-07-08
Requester's Last Name: S'ELZER
First Name: C
Subject: INFO ON GUTHER KARL RUSSBACHER

Date of Request: 1992-07-09
Requester's Last Name: CLUSTER
First Name: MARY
Subject: INFO ON DCID 1/14

Date of Request: 1992-07-09
Requester's Last Name: HERR
First Name: ERIC
Subject: CIA INFO REPORT NO. OOB19864 - UFO SIGHTING - MERCHANT SHIP IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC 4AUG50

Date of Request: 1992-07-09
Requester's Last Name: JACKSON
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: INFO APPEARING THE WORLD FACTBOOK - ETHNIC DIVISION

Date of Request: 1992-07-09
Requester's Last Name: KANIGHER
First Name: STEVE
Subject: INFO ON SEVERAL INDIVIDUALS

Date of Request: 1992-07-09
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: WORLD UNION OF NATIONAL SOCIALISTS (WUNS)

Date of Request: 1992-07-09
Requester's Last Name: LISBORG
First Name: TOM
Subject: INFO ON FATHER - JOSEPH LEIB RITTER

Date of Request: 1992-07-09
Requester's Last Name: MCGINTY
First Name: JAMES
Subject: INFO ON U.S.S. LIBERTY INCIDENT 7JUN67

Date of Request: 1992-07-09
Requester's Last Name: SRODES
First Name: JAMES
Subject: ALLEN DULLES PRIVATE PAPERS COLLECTION AT PRINCETON

Date of Request: 1992-07-10
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: GROUPEMENT DE RECHERCHE ET D'ETUDE POUR LA CIVILISATION EUROPEENE (GRECE) (GROUP FOR RESEARCH AND STUDIES ON EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION)

Date of Request: 1992-07-10
Requester's Last Name: LEVENTHAL
First Name: TED
Subject: BANDUNG CONFERENCE - BANDUNG, INDONESIA; APRIL 1955

Date of Request: 1992-07-10
Requester's Last Name: LEVENTHAL
First Name: TED
Subject: INFO ON JOHN DISCOE SMITH

Date of Request: 1992-07-10
Requester's Last Name: SENN

First Name: ALFRED
 Subject: AMERICAN EFFORTS TO HELP THE LITHUANIANS SOVIET RULE 1945-51

Date of Request: 1992-07-10
 Requester's Last Name: SPIKER
 First Name: JOHN
 Subject: INFO ON ELIZABETH ANN EARLY

Date of Request: 1992-07-11
 Requester's Last Name: BRANNON
 First Name: STEVEN
 Subject: INFO ON TERRORISM

Date of Request: 1992-07-13
 Requester's Last Name: BLAIS
 First Name: ROBERT
 Subject: INFO ON RUSSIAN COSMOS SERIES ROCKET BOOSTER ZENET ZENIT

Date of Request: 1992-07-13
 Requester's Last Name: DURAND
 First Name: CLIFFORD
 Subject: INFO ON RESEARCH ASSOCIATES FOUNDATION, INC., RESEARCH ASSOCIATES,
 RADICAL PHILOSOPHY ASSOCIATION AND PROGRESSIVE ACTION CENTER

Date of Request: 1992-07-13
 Requester's Last Name: LEE
 First Name: MARTIN
 Subject: INFO ON SERVICE ACTION CIVIQUE (SAC) (CIVIC ACTION SERVICE)

Date of Request: 1992-07-13
 Requester's Last Name: LEE
 First Name: MARTIN
 Subject: STAY BEHIND

Date of Request: 1992-07-13
 Requester's Last Name: LEVENTHAL
 First Name: TED
 Subject: INFO ON CRASH OF AIR INDIA KASHMIR PRINCESS, 11APR55

Date of Request: 1992-07-13
 Requester's Last Name: LEVENTHAL
 First Name: TED
 Subject: INFO ON JAWAHARLAL NEHRU - PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA 1947-64

Date of Request: 1992-07-13
 Requester's Last Name: POWERS
 First Name: THOMAS
 Subject: PHOTOS ON ALLEN DULLES AND WILLIAM DONOVAN

Date of Request: 1992-07-14
 Requester's Last Name: CARBONE
 First Name: ELEANOR
 Subject: POWS IN LAOS, CAMBODIA, AND VIETNAM

Date of Request: 1992-07-14

Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: FRONT NATIONAL (FN) (NATIONAL FRONT)

Date of Request: 1992-07-15
Requester's Last Name: CORRIGAN
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: INFO ON SEVERAL INDIVIDUALS

Date of Request: 1992-07-15
Requester's Last Name: GOLLIN
First Name: JAMES
Subject: INFO ON KOREAN AIR LINES FLIGHT 007

Date of Request: 1992-07-15
Requester's Last Name: HANSSEN
First Name: VERONIKA
Subject: INFO ON MARILYN MONROE

Date of Request: 1992-07-15
Requester's Last Name: MORAN
First Name: EILEEN
Subject: LIDA MACHINE

Date of Request: 1992-07-15
Requester's Last Name: MYERS
First Name: KATHY
Subject: TAYCCAN, PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS AND GUERRILLA WARFARE

Date of Request: 1992-07-15
Requester's Last Name: SMALL
First Name: DENNIS
Subject: MIGUEL BUSH OF PANAMA AND FRANCISCO PALOMINO GARCIA OF PERU

Date of Request: 1992-07-15
Requester's Last Name: STEC
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CIA AND THE CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (CSIS)

Date of Request: 1992-07-16
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: ISLE OF PINES - CUBAN INVASION PLAN AND THE GIRON BAY DIVERSIONARY PLAN

Date of Request: 1992-07-16
Requester's Last Name: MOORE
First Name: EARL
Subject: CIA FACTBOOK ON INTELLIGENCE

Date of Request: 1992-07-17
Requester's Last Name: HEWES
First Name: GEORGE
Subject: CIA HANDBOOK OF ECONOMIC STATISTICS

000010000
Date of Request: 1992-07-17
Requester's Last Name: WIGGERS
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: OSS MISSION SENT TO CONFRANCON, FRANCE, SEPT 1944

Date of Request: 1992-07-20
Requester's Last Name: ANDERSON
First Name: FRANK
Subject: CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

Date of Request: 1992-07-20
Requester's Last Name: BURT
First Name: JOHN
Subject: INFO ON ROBERT A ALDRICH

Date of Request: 1992-07-20
Requester's Last Name: COLE
First Name: RONNIE
Subject: INFO ON INTELLIGENCE FACT BOOK

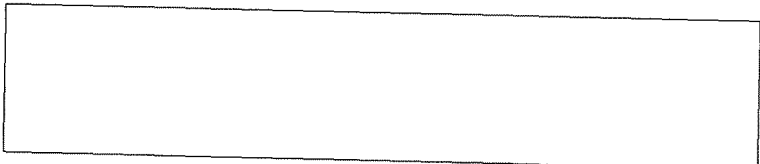
Date of Request: 1992-07-20
Requester's Last Name: JAFFE
First Name: TODD
Subject: RULES AND REGULATIONS OF FOIA AND PA

Date of Request: 1992-07-20
Requester's Last Name: MANUEL
First Name: ANNE
Subject: INFO ON PERU'S NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (SERVICIO DE INTELIGENCIA NACIONAL, SIN)

Date of Request: 1992-07-20
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: INFO ON UFO'S

Date of Request: 1992-07-21
Requester's Last Name: ALEXANDER
First Name: BRETT
Subject: INFO ON MALCOLM X, THE NATION OF ISLAM AND ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY

Date of Request: 1992-07-21
Requester's Last Name: BARNEY
First Name: LISA
Subject: INFO ON THE CIA



Date of Request: 1992-07-21
Requester's Last Name: BROCK
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: INFO ON THE AZORIAN PROGRAM

Date of Request: 1992-07-21
Requester's Last Name: BURR

First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: INFO ON NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE

Date of Request: 1992-07-21
Requester's Last Name: DOLLEY
First Name: STEVEN

Subject: INFO ON SEISMIC EVENT, UNGERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION, TEST CONDUCTED BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO DEMONSTRATE A NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICE FOR PAKISTAN, AND THE WHEREABOUTS OF MR. SAHABYADA YAQUB

Date of Request: 1992-07-21
Requester's Last Name: HUARD
First Name: JOSEPH
Subject: INFO ON KUSAI H. M. AL-AZZAWI

Date of Request: 1992-07-21
Requester's Last Name: QUINT
First Name: ALLAN
Subject: OSS AND THE CIA IN INDOCHINA 1941-49 AND LATE 1956

Date of Request: 1992-07-22
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: CHRIS
Subject: WW 2 AND OSS CAMERAS USED DURING THAT TIME

Date of Request: 1992-07-22
Requester's Last Name: HASTINGS
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: CIA GUIDELINES, RULES, AND/OR REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPEALS FROM ADVERSE DECISIONS ON REQUESTS FOR SECURITY CLEARANCES/ACCESS REQUESTS

Date of Request: 1992-07-22
Requester's Last Name: LEF
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: INFO ON BUND DEUTSCHER JUGEND

Date of Request: 1992-07-22
Requester's Last Name: SHUMAKER
First Name: J
Subject: POWS IN LAOS, VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA, PRESIDENT DAILY BRIEF

Date of Request: 1992-07-23
Requester's Last Name: ALLAIRE
First Name: JEREMY
Subject: INFO ON UKRAINE

Date of Request: 1992-07-23
Requester's Last Name: DUKE
First Name: RANDY
Subject: INFO ON JFK

Date of Request: 1992-07-23
Requester's Last Name: MYERS
First Name: PHILIP
Subject: INFO ON LEONID TARASSUK

Date of Request: 1992-07-24
Requester's Last Name: ATWOOD
First Name: J
Subject: ATOMIC BOMB DROPPED ON JAPAN IN 1945 BY U.S.

Date of Request: 1992-07-24
Requester's Last Name: DEL PILAR SUESCUM
First Name: MARIA
Subject: INFO ON BAHRAIN

Date of Request: 1992-07-24
Requester's Last Name: FERNANDEZ
First Name: R
Subject: INFO ON NINO DIAZ

Date of Request: 1992-07-24
Requester's Last Name: JOICE
First Name: ROBERTA
Subject: NEW RUSSIAN REVOLUTION - 1992

Date of Request: 1992-07-24
Requester's Last Name: PLANTE
First Name: MARC
Subject: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-07-26
Requester's Last Name: MCBRIDE
First Name: BENJAMIN
Subject: ARTICLE WRITTEN BY RICHARD HELMS - WITH IDENTIFYING VALIDITY OF
INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS BY USING A SYSTEM OF GIVEN MODIFIERS

Date of Request: 1992-07-27
Requester's Last Name: ADAMSON
First Name: BRUCE
Subject: INFO ON NED TOUCHSTONE

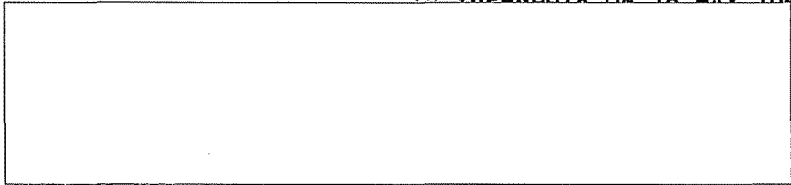
Date of Request: 1992-07-27
Requester's Last Name: ADAMSON
First Name: BRUCE
Subject: INFO ON WILLIAM AVERY HYDE AND RUTH (HYDE) PAINE

Date of Request: 1992-07-27
Requester's Last Name: CAWTHORNE
First Name: NIGEL
Subject: MISSING BRITISH PRISONERS OF WARS FROM WORLD WAR 2, THE COLD WAR AND
THE KOREAN CONFLICT

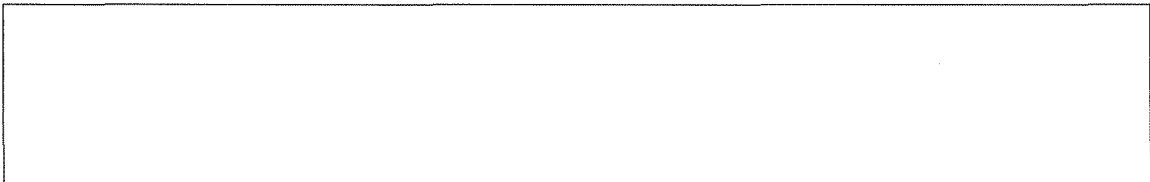
Date of Request: 1992-07-27
Requester's Last Name: CULLITON
First Name: LAURA
Subject: IMMIGRATION AGREEMENTS, ACTIVITIES, OR JOINT EFFORTS AMONG THE U.S.,
MEXICO AND CANADA

Date of Request: 1992-07-27

Requester's Last Name: HELLSTROM
First Name: LEIF
Subject: IDENTITY OF THE DOUGLAS B-26 INVADER AIRCRAFT, OPERATED BY THE CIA WHICH WAS LOST NEAR AMBON IN INDONESIA ON 18 MAY 1958.



Date of Request: 1992-07-27
Requester's Last Name: MISIEWICZ
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: MAPS OF POLAND

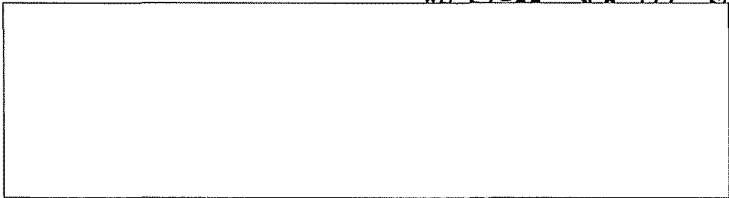


Date of Request: 1992-07-28
Requester's Last Name: BARON
First Name: IRVING
Subject: INFO ON SGT SWETISH

Date of Request: 1992-07-28
Requester's Last Name: DUNTON
First Name: PATRICIA
Subject: LIST OF DECLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS

Date of Request: 1992-07-28
Requester's Last Name: MANOUSSOS
First Name: BILL
Subject: INFO ON SATELLITE PHOTOS

Date of Request: 1992-07-28
Requester's Last Name: SHOEMAKER
First Name: LLOYD
Subject: INFO ON RADIOS - WE 27-AA SCR 177 SCR 188, V 101, SSTR 1, AN/PRC



Date of Request: 1992-07-29
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: SOVIET DEVELOPMENT OF LONG-RANGE MISSILES WEAPONS SYSTEMS PRESENTED ON OR AROUND MAY 5, 1960 TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER BY THE DCI

Date of Request: 1992-07-29
Requester's Last Name: KARP
First Name: ROBERTA
Subject: INFO ON RICHARD YEREX

Date of Request: 1992-07-29
Requester's Last Name: MORRIS
First Name: JOSEPH

Subject: LOCATIONS OF OIL FIELD - MAPS - VIETNAM, CHINA, BELIZE, COLOMBIA, CHILE, VENEZUELA, PHILIPPINES, TURKMENISTAN, POLAND, HUNGARY, ROMANIA, UKRAINE AND BULGARIA

Date of Request: 1992-07-29
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: COMIREX FUNCTIONS TO THE CENTRAL IMAGERY OFFICE

Date of Request: 1992-07-29
Requester's Last Name: WHITTLE
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: MONITORING, CONTROL OR RESTRICTION OF SHIPMENTS OF CHEMICALS USED IN MANUFACTURING COCAINE

Date of Request: 1992-07-30
Requester's Last Name: ALEXANDER
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: CIA INVESTIGATIONS OF THE JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY - 1949 AND CUBAN MISSILES CRISIS - 1962

Date of Request: 1992-07-30
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: NORTHERN LEAGUE

Date of Request: 1992-07-30
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: GRUNWALD PATRIOTIC ASSOC

Date of Request: 1992-07-30
Requester's Last Name: STEELE
First Name: KEVIN
Subject: ANY INFO ABOUT THE CIA

Date of Request: 1992-07-31
Requester's Last Name: KECK
First Name: SUSAN
Subject: PURCHASE ORDERS AND OR CONTRACTS FOR SECURE OFFSITE STORAGE OF MAGNETIC MEDIA AND OR PAPER RECORDS DURING TIME PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1991 TO JULY 1992

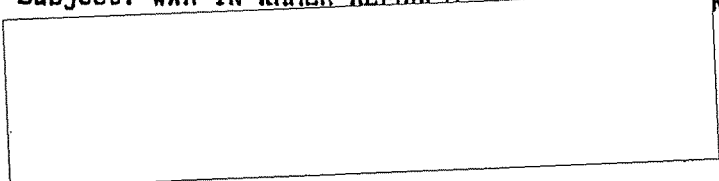
Date of Request: 1992-07-31
Requester's Last Name: KING
First Name: NELDA
Subject: HISTORY AND DUTIES OF THE CIA

Date of Request: 1992-07-31
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: ROSA DEI VENTI (COMPASS POINTS)

Date of Request: 1992-07-31
Requester's Last Name: STEC
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: CLANDESTINE OPERATIONS MANUAL FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

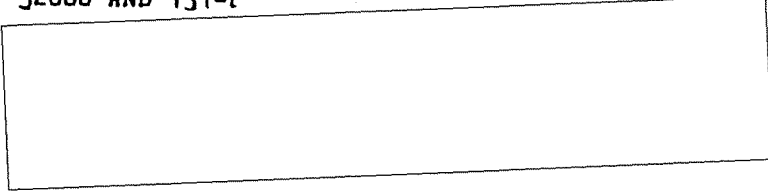
Date of Request: 1992-07-31
Requester's Last Name: THOMPSON

First Name: JOHN C
Subject: WAR IN KHMER REPUBLIC (CAMBODIA) NG 1970-75



Date of Request: 1992-08-01
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: MOVIMENTO SOCIALE ITALIANO-DESTRA NAZIONALE (ITALIAN SOCIAL MOVEMENT-NATIONAL RIGHT)

Date of Request: 1992-08-01
Requester's Last Name: MURPHY
First Name: PAT
Subject: INFO ON WILLIAM F. PATTERSON AND JOHN LEE - AIRCRAFT WW2 BOMBER, 32080 AND 131-P



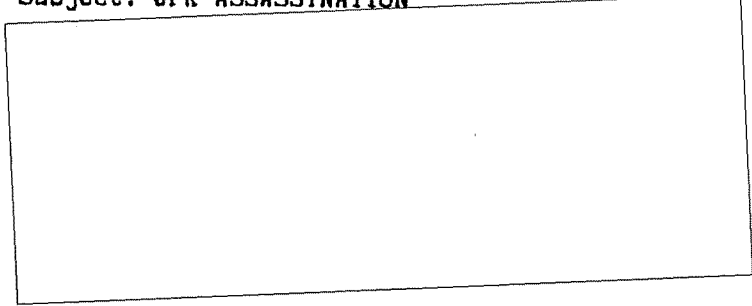
Date of Request: 1992-08-02
Requester's Last Name: BUCKNER
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: INFO ON COINTELPRO, OPERATIONS, SHAMROCK, FEATURE, GOLD, IVY BELLS, MONGOOSE, PASTORIUS, RED SOX, RED CAP, SUCCESS, TORCH AND ZAPATA

Date of Request: 1992-08-02
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: ITALIAN NEO-FASCIST ORGANIZATION LOTTA DI POPOLO (THE PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE)

Date of Request: 1992-08-02
Requester's Last Name: WAGNER
First Name: TIMOTHY
Subject: CROP CIRCLES

Date of Request: 1992-08-03
Requester's Last Name: ACKERMAN
First Name: MARK
Subject: BOMBING IN DUBLIN, IRISH REPUBLIC ON 1DEC72 AND 17MAY74

Date of Request: 1992-08-03
Requester's Last Name: CLINE
First Name: TOM
Subject: JFK ASSASSINATION



[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-08-03
Requester's Last Name: DUKE
First Name: RANDY
Subject: INFO ON MARILYN MONROE

Date of Request: 1992-08-03
Requester's Last Name: FARREN
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: DCID 1/14

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-08-03
Requester's Last Name: HAWKINS
First Name: WAYNE
Subject: POWS IN LAOS, CAMBODIA, AND VIETNAM, PRES. DAILY SUMMARY

Date of Request: 1992-08-03
Requester's Last Name: KLERKS
First Name: PETER
Subject: POST WORLD WAR 2 INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS

Date of Request: 1992-08-03
Requester's Last Name: KOLJ
First Name: ERIC
Subject: INFO ON SENATOR ALBERT GORE

Date of Request: 1992-08-03
Requester's Last Name: MEYERS
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: PRC ISSUED A WARNING AGAINST THE INTRUSION OF U.S. MILITARY AIRCRAFT DURING THE MONTH OF JUN 1969

Date of Request: 1992-08-03
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: PUBLIC EYE PUBLISHED BY PAO, AND REVISED STATEMENT ON THE TASK FORCE REPORT GREATER CIA OPENNESS

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-08-04
Requester's Last Name: JONES
First Name: KIRK
Subject: INFO ON THE PHOENIX PROGRAM

Date of Request: 1992-08-04

Requester's Last Name: PAMPLONA
First Name: CLEMENTE
Subject: FOREIGN AFFAIRS WHICH INCLUDE MILITARY AND STRATEGIC

Date of Request: 1992-08-05
Requester's Last Name: AOKI
First Name: KANA
Subject: INFO ON JOHN LENNON

Date of Request: 1992-08-05
Requester's Last Name: BARNETT
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: PUBLIC ACCESSED TRAINING MANUALS

Date of Request: 1992-08-05
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: NIE OR SNIE PRODUCED IN 1965 CONCERNING SOVIET STRATEGIC FORCES CAPABILITIES

Date of Request: 1992-08-05
Requester's Last Name: TRAVER
First Name: MARGARET
Subject: CIA STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION IN SOCIETY

Date of Request: 1992-08-05
Requester's Last Name: WOLFSON
First Name: I
Subject: INFO ON ULRICH HENSCHKE

Date of Request: 1992-08-06
Requester's Last Name: ANDERSON
First Name: TERRY
Subject: INFO ON HOSTAGES - THOMAS SUTHERLAND AND BRIAN KEENAN

Date of Request: 1992-08-06
Requester's Last Name: BALLARD
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: CIA FACTBOOK ON INTELLIGENCE

Date of Request: 1992-08-06
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: 22APR72 SOVIET UNION TEST OF A NEW ICBM

Date of Request: 1992-08-06
Requester's Last Name: MANGI
First Name: L
Subject: U.S. - SOUTH AFRICA POLICY 1972-86

Date of Request: 1992-08-06
Requester's Last Name: STEC
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFO ON JOHN LENNON, PAUL MCCARTNEY, GEORGE HARRISON, RICHARD STARKEY AKA RINGO STARR

Date of Request: 1992-08-06
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: PROJECT SLAMMER

Date of Request: 1992-08-07
Requester's Last Name: ALVAREZ
First Name: JOSEPH
Subject: PROCUREMENT FOR A HIGH DENSITY FILING SYSTEM FOR 1500 WESTBRANCH DR.,
STAFFORD BLDG FOR THE OFFICE OF SECURITY

Date of Request: 1992-08-07
Requester's Last Name: BLAZAR
First Name: ERNEST
Subject: 1129TH SPECIAL ACTIVITIES SQUADRON UNIT HISTORY

Date of Request: 1992-08-07
Requester's Last Name: HELTON
First Name: ARTHUR
Subject: INFO ON TANZANIA, SUDAN, IVORY COAST, MALAWI, KENYA, ZAMBIA, GUINEA,
ZIMBABWE AND THE WORLD REFUGEE REPORT

Date of Request: 1992-08-07
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: NAMES OF ALL REPORTERS AND NEWS ORGANIZATIONS THE PAO NOW HAS
RELATIONSHIPS WITH

Date of Request: 1992-08-07
Requester's Last Name: READE
First Name: DAVID
Subject: P-3 ORIONS

Date of Request: 1992-08-08
Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: INFO ON RICHARD CLACK

Date of Request: 1992-08-08
Requester's Last Name: DEVAULT
First Name: M
Subject: ANNA ANDERSON-MANAHAN/ROMANOV IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA

Date of Request: 1992-08-08
Requester's Last Name: VICTORIAN
First Name: S
Subject: WALTER B. SMITH'S (DCI) BRIEFING TO PRES. EISENHOWER NOV. 1952

Date of Request: 1992-08-09
Requester's Last Name: RATHMELL
First Name: ANDREW
Subject: INFO ON SYRIA, MILES COPELAND, WILBUR EVELAND, STEPHEN MEADE, HOWARD
STONE

Date of Request: 1992-08-10
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: 1972 ESTIMATE OF SOVIET DEFENSE SPENDING 1960-71, 1971-73 CAPABILITIES
OF THE SOVIET BACKFIRE BOMBER, 1975 SOVIET INTENTIONS AND CAPABILITIES, NIE-11
-8-76 SOVIET INTENTIONS AND CAPABILITIES, NIES ON SOVIET INTENTIONS AND

Date of Request: 1992-08-10
Requester's Last Name: DEBRUIN
First Name: JERRY

Subject: INFO ON EUGENE DEBRUIN, PISIDHI INDRADAT, PRASIT PROMSUWAN, PRASIT THANEE, CHARLES HERRICK, AND JOSEPH CHENEY

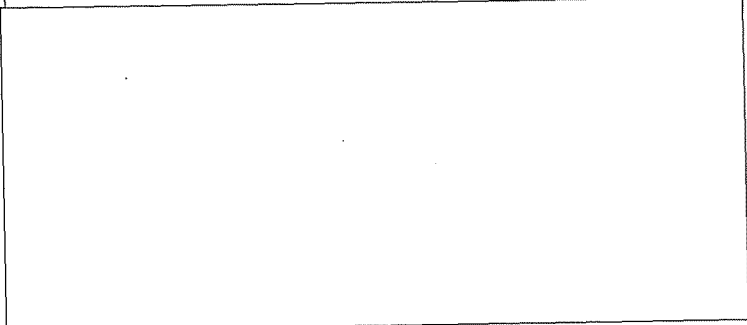
Date of Request: 1992-08-10
Requester's Last Name: KELLY
First Name: JOHN
Subject: ANANDA MARGA YOGA SOCIETY

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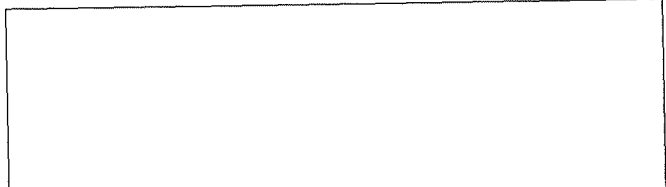
Date of Request: 1992-08-11
Requester's Last Name: CHAN
First Name: LELAND
Subject: INFO ON FARSIGHT, FS2000, AND DIAGS

Date of Request: 1992-08-11
Requester's Last Name: MCKELLAR
First Name: MARK
Subject: CONTINGENCY PLANS MADE IN THE LATE 1930'S TO EARLY 1940'S IN CASE GERMANY DEFEATED AND OCCUPIED ENGLAND

Date of Request: 1992-08-11
Requester's Last Name: SOLARO
First Name: ERIN
Subject: OSS PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONAL POLICIES



Date of Request: 1992-08-13
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: UPRISING IN EAST GERMANY/EAST BERLIN DURING 1953



Date of Request: 1992-08-14
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: SOVIET BACKFIRE BOMBER (TU-22M)

Date of Request: 1992-08-14
Requester's Last Name: CREEK
First Name: J
Subject: PURCHASE ORDER NO 2209, 24JUL92

Date of Request: 1992-08-14

Requester's Last Name: CRONER
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: INFO ON SOUTHERN AIR TRANSPORT

Date of Request: 1992-08-14
Requester's Last Name: JUDGE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: INFO ON PRES. KENNEDY AND OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-08-14
Requester's Last Name: STAATS
First Name: STEVEN
Subject: BOB HAWKE'S SHORT STORY SHINY BRASS COFFIN HANDLES -- BOOK, LABOR AND IMMIGRATION AND BOOK, THE PRIME MINISTER WAS A SPY

Date of Request: 1992-08-15
Requester's Last Name: JOHNSON
First Name: KENNETH
Subject: STUDIES IN INTELLIGENCE, DEVELOPMENTS IN AIR TARGETING

Date of Request: 1992-08-15
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY CAMILO (CAMILIO) CIENFEUGOS

Date of Request: 1992-08-16
Requester's Last Name: SHINLEY
First Name: J
Subject: MAURICE BROOKS GATLIN, SR

Date of Request: 1992-08-17
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: SALT AND MIRV'S

Date of Request: 1992-08-17
Requester's Last Name: KUEHL
First Name: CINDY
Subject: PERRY H. JEFFERSON AND O-1G AIRCRAFT, REFNO 1422

Date of Request: 1992-08-18
Requester's Last Name: ANDERSON
First Name: JAMES
Subject: CIA OPERATIONS TARGETED AGAINST GRENADA'S MAURICE BISHOP 1980-83

Date of Request: 1992-08-18
Requester's Last Name: ANDERSON
First Name: JAMES
Subject: CIA OPERATIONS TARGETED AGAINST NORIEGA IN PANAMA FROM 1986-89

Date of Request: 1992-08-18
Requester's Last Name: ARENDER
First Name: LOYDE
Subject: AGENT ORANGE HERBICIDE USED IN THE FLORIDA KEYS

Date of Request: 1992-08-18
Requester's Last Name: DEWINE
First Name: JON
Subject: SCALAR ELECTROMAGNETIC WEAPON, PSIONICS, PSYCHOTRONICS, RADIONICS,
RADIO FREQUENCY, MICROWAVE

Date of Request: 1992-08-18
Requester's Last Name: MAGALHAES
First Name: JOSE
Subject: INFORMATION CONCERNING THE IMPACT OF THE FOIA ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF FEDERAL AGENCIES, COPY OF ANNUAL REPORTS 1987-1991

Date of Request: 1992-08-19
Requester's Last Name: ANDERSON
First Name: KELVYN
Subject: NEW ALLIANCE PARTY

Date of Request: 1992-08-19
Requester's Last Name: HAIT
First Name: MIKE
Subject: ASSASSINATION OF ROBERT KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-08-19
Requester's Last Name: HUNTINGTON
First Name: TOM
Subject: JOHNNY NICHOLAS OR NICHOLS

Date of Request: 1992-08-19
Requester's Last Name: MARTIN
First Name: BARRY
Subject: ROYAL LEONARD

Date of Request: 1992-08-19
Requester's Last Name: MERCY
First Name: JUDY
Subject: INFO ON JOSEPH FELLS BARNES

Date of Request: 1992-08-19
Requester's Last Name: MERCY
First Name: JUDY
Subject: INFO ON NELSON POYTER

Date of Request: 1992-08-19
Requester's Last Name: ROECKER
First Name: JOHN
Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-08-20
Requester's Last Name: BROWN
First Name: KEVIN

Subject: ALLEGED ASSASSINATION PLOTS INVOLVING FOREIGN LEADERS 1959-63

Date of Request: 1992-08-20
Requester's Last Name: BROWN
First Name: MARY
Subject: FATHER - MARION M. COOPER

Date of Request: 1992-08-20
Requester's Last Name: ETCHESON
First Name: CRAIG
Subject: RECORDS RELATED TO THE U.S. AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORG IN CAMBODIA SINCE 7JAN79

Date of Request: 1992-08-20
Requester's Last Name: ETCHESON
First Name: CRAIG
Subject: U.S. ARMY SPECIAL OPERATION KNOWN AS BADGE TORCH IN THAILAND 7JAN79

Date of Request: 1992-08-20
Requester's Last Name: ETCHESON
First Name: CRAIG
Subject: U.S. AND BANGKOK BASED KAMPUCHEA EMERGENCY GROUP AND CAMBODIA WORKING GROUP SINCE 7JAN79

Date of Request: 1992-08-20
Requester's Last Name: ETCHESON
First Name: CRAIG
Subject: U.S. AND THE KHMER ROUGE OF CAMBODIA

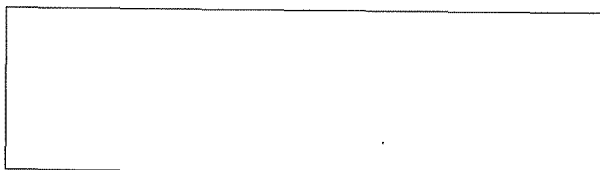
Date of Request: 1992-08-20
Requester's Last Name: ETCHESON
First Name: CRAIG
Subject: CAMBODIA AND THE JOINT U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE GROUP IN BANGKOK, THAILAND, SINCE 7JAN79

Date of Request: 1992-08-20
Requester's Last Name: RENARD
First Name: CARMEN
Subject: HENNESSY CHAIN FILE

Date of Request: 1992-08-20
Requester's Last Name: VARCA
First Name: MARK
Subject: DESCRIPTION OF RECORD SYSTEMS

Date of Request: 1992-08-21
Requester's Last Name: ABRAMSON
First Name: ALBERT
Subject: INFO ON VLADIMIR KOSMA ZWORYKIN

Date of Request: 1992-08-21
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: CIA'S OFFICE OF GLOBAL ISSUES ON NARCOTICS



Date of Request: 1992-08-21
Requester's Last Name: JACOBS
First Name: LAWRENCE
Subject: CONTRACT REGARDING COMMERCIAL FLOORING RESOURCES

Date of Request: 1992-08-21
Requester's Last Name: KANIGHER
First Name: STEVE
Subject: INFO ON SEVERINO GARCIA STA ROMANA AND MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD LANSDALE

Date of Request: 1992-08-21
Requester's Last Name: KRISTENSEN
First Name: HANS
Subject: APPRAISAL OF THE BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM

Date of Request: 1992-08-21
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: LISTINGS PERTAINING TO THE LITIGATION OF JAMES H. LESAR RE ASSASSINATION ARCHIVES AND RESEARCH CENTER V. CIA C.A. NO. 88-2600 GHR

Date of Request: 1992-08-21
Requester's Last Name: MORANDO
First Name: GEORGE
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-08-22
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: INFO ON OMAR TORRIJOS AND FAMILY

Date of Request: 1992-08-22
Requester's Last Name: QUINT
First Name: ALLAN
Subject: 1946-49 CIA/OSS MISSIONS AIDING THE FRENCH

Date of Request: 1992-08-23
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: SNIE AND NIE ON INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRADE AND MONEY LAUNDERING

Date of Request: 1992-08-23
Requester's Last Name: RODRIGUEZ
First Name: RODOLFO
Subject: INFO ON OSCAR HERNAN SANCHEZ PALACIOS (FOREIGN CITIZEN)

Date of Request: 1992-08-24
Requester's Last Name: AUSTIN
First Name: SALLY
Subject: INFO ON KEITH W. PINTO

Date of Request: 1992-08-24
Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: LYNDA

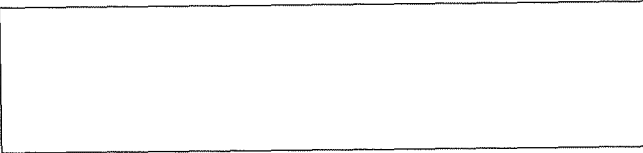
Subject: ROBERTO D'AUBUISSON

Date of Request: 1992-08-24

Requester's Last Name: DOYLE

First Name: KATE

Subject: NARCOTICS CROP CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION - LATIN AMERICA



Date of Request: 1992-08-24

Requester's Last Name: RAFERT

First Name: CHERYL

Subject: NEW MOON TRADING COMPANY

Date of Request: 1992-08-24

Requester's Last Name: VAN ATTA

First Name: MICHAEL

Subject: INFO ON RICHARD CALVIN COX

Date of Request: 1992-08-25

Requester's Last Name: DEIGHTON

First Name: WALTER

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-08-25

Requester's Last Name: ELSTON

First Name: WILLIE

Subject: KELLY MILLER, DEAN OF HOWARD UNIV

Date of Request: 1992-08-25

Requester's Last Name: MERCY

First Name: JUDY

Subject: CHESTER FERGUSON

Date of Request: 1992-08-25

Requester's Last Name: MERCY

First Name: JUDY

Subject: SANTO TRAFFICANTE, JR.

Date of Request: 1992-08-27

Requester's Last Name: ROSENBERG

First Name: TINA

Subject: MOVEMENT OF SOVIET OR WARSAW PACT TROOPS NEAR POLAND 1980 AND 1981

Date of Request: 1992-08-27

Requester's Last Name: STOKES

First Name: LORI

Subject: INFO ON GENE RAYMOND GOLLAHON

Date of Request: 1992-08-28

Requester's Last Name: ALDRICH

First Name: R

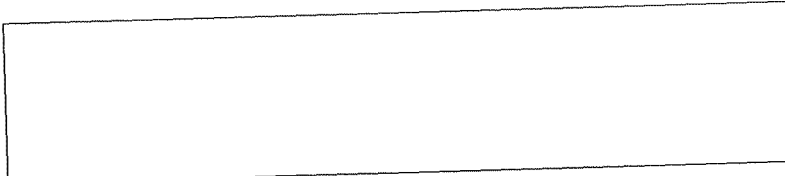
Subject: AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON UNITED EUROPE IN 1959-1960

Date of Request: 1992-08-28

Requester's Last Name: BUCKNER

First Name: ROBERT

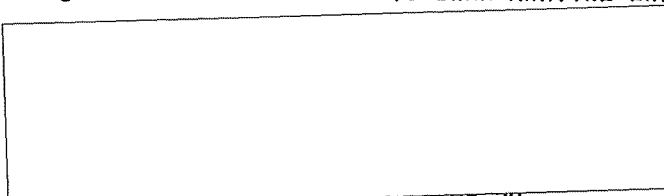
Subject: INFO ON JIMMY HOFFA AKA JAMES HOFFA



Date of Request: 1992-08-28
 Requester's Last Name: LESAR
 First Name: JAMES
 Subject: MARK ALLEN VS. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



Date of Request: 1992-08-28
 Requester's Last Name: ROSENBERG
 First Name: TINA
 Subject: POLISH DECISION TO CALL MARTIAL LAW AND U.S. REACTION



1992-08-29
 Requester's Last Name: INGLEY
 First Name: P
 Subject: 8DEC88 SHOOT DOWN OF A DC 6 OR DC 7 UNDER CONTRACT TO AID (AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Date of Request: 1992-08-29
 Requester's Last Name: MILLER
 First Name: LEMOYNE
 Subject: INFO ON AIR AMERICA

Date of Request: 1992-08-31
 Requester's Last Name: BERMUDEZ
 First Name: JOSEPH
 Subject: DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA - ORG OF THE KOREAN WORKER'S PARTY, JAN 91 -- NORTH KOREAN MILITARY LEADERS, A THREAT TO THE KIMS, FEB 91

Date of Request: 1992-08-31
 Requester's Last Name: FERRANTI
 First Name: RICHARD
 Subject: CONTRACTS/PLATES SUPPLIES

Date of Request: 1992-08-31
 Requester's Last Name: SIMENHOFF
 First Name: MARK
 Subject: ARABIAN SHIELD DEVELOPMENT CO., ARABIAN SHIELD COAL CO., SATH HAMPTON REFINING CO., ACQUISITION CO., AND PIOCHE-ELY MINES, JOHN "JACK" CRICHTON AND HAFEM EL-KHALIDI

Date of Request: 1992-09-01
 Requester's Last Name: BONNER
 First Name: WALTER
 Subject: INFO ON DANIEL J. WILLIAMS

Date of Request: 1992-09-01
Requester's Last Name: BONNER
First Name: WALTER
Subject: MR. ROBERT LEE VESCO

Date of Request: 1992-09-01
Requester's Last Name: BONNER
First Name: WALTER
Subject: INFO ON DANIEL W. VESCO

Date of Request: 1992-09-01
Requester's Last Name: BONNER
First Name: WALTER
Subject: INFO ON PATRICIA J. VESCO

Date of Request: 1992-09-01
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: GUIDANCE FROM DCI ON COUNTERNARCOTICS STRATEGY

Date of Request: 1992-09-01
Requester's Last Name: DUCHON
First Name: DEBORAH
Subject: INFO ON THE HMONG TRIBES

Date of Request: 1992-09-01
Requester's Last Name: FARBER
First Name: DAVID
Subject: DISCLOSURE OF DOCUMENT

Date of Request: 1992-09-01
Requester's Last Name: SULLINS
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: THOMAS ARTHUR VALLEE

Date of Request: 1992-09-02
Requester's Last Name: JARVIS
First Name: STEPHEN
Subject: FRONT ADDRESS FOR THE CIA - SOCIETY OF THE INVESTIGATION OF HUMAN
ECOLOGY, 78TH ST., NEW YORK, NY

Date of Request: 1992-09-02
Requester's Last Name: KELLY
First Name: JOHN
Subject: INFO ON CHRISTOPHER BOYCE

Date of Request: 1992-09-02
Requester's Last Name: RUFFELL
First Name: PAUL
Subject: INFO ON JAMES HARRISON WILSON THOMPSON

Date of Request: 1992-09-03
Requester's Last Name: HOLLAND
First Name: MAX

Subject: INFO ON JOHN J. MCCLOY

Date of Request: 1992-09-03

Requester's Last Name: RHORS

First Name: DALLAS

Subject: DEDICATION OF STATUE TO WILLIAM DONOVAN AND A MEMORIAL TO CIA AND
OSS VETERANS 12JUN92

Date of Request: 1992-09-04

Requester's Last Name: HAIT

First Name: MIKE

Subject: INFO ON MARTIN LUTHER KING

Date of Request: 1992-09-04

Requester's Last Name: HAIT

First Name: MIKE

Subject: DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS IN EXISTENCE BETWEEN 1960-65

Date of Request: 1992-09-04

Requester's Last Name: PATTERSON

First Name: BILL

Subject: CONGRESS FOR CULTURAL FREEDOM

Date of Request: 1992-09-05

Requester's Last Name: TICHENOR

First Name: J

Subject: ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO, IN OHIO 1968-72

Date of Request: 1992-09-05

Requester's Last Name: TICHENOR

First Name: J D

Subject: ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO 1968-72

Date of Request: 1992-09-07

Requester's Last Name: AUTRY

First Name: TIMOTHY

Subject: ISLAMIC JIHAD AND WILLIAM BUCKLEY

Date of Request: 1992-09-07

Requester's Last Name: CARTER

First Name: BRAD

Subject: DO WE GIVE TRAINING, EQUIPMENT, PEOPLE TO STATE AND OR LOCAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-07

Requester's Last Name: GEORGE

First Name: ALEX

Subject: INFO ON PARTIES AND PUBLIC FIGURES

Date of Request: 1992-09-07

Requester's Last Name: HENDERSON

First Name: RICHARD

Subject: NAZI'S SECRETED MONEY IN MEXICO

Date of Request: 1992-09-07

Requester's Last Name: LOW

First Name: J

Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-07

Requester's Last Name: WEISMANN
First Name: SANDRA
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-08
Requester's Last Name: BATTLE
First Name: JOYCE
Subject: IRAQ'S GROWING ARSENAL, JUL 1990 AND BEATING PLOWSHARES INTO SWORDS,
JUL 1990

Date of Request: 1992-09-08
Requester's Last Name: BRUCE
First Name: TAMYRA
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-08
Requester's Last Name: BRUTZA
First Name: JOHN
Subject: BAY OF PIGS AND VIETNAM

Date of Request: 1992-09-08
Requester's Last Name: WALTER
First Name: SHERYL
Subject: ORIS DOC RE PAKISTAN

Date of Request: 1992-09-08
Requester's Last Name: WALTER
First Name: SHERYL
Subject: VARIOUS SUBJECTS

Date of Request: 1992-09-08
Requester's Last Name: WALTER
First Name: SHERYL
Subject: ORIS DOCS REGARDING SEVERAL SUBJECTS

Date of Request: 1992-09-08
Requester's Last Name: WILLIAMS
First Name: GORDON
Subject: INFO ON HEDDA HOPPER AND JOAN CRAWFORD

Date of Request: 1992-09-09
Requester's Last Name: BANKO
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: DOMESTIC COLLECTION DIVISION/ THE FUNCTION AND PURPOSE AND COURSE OF
METHOD

Date of Request: 1992-09-09
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: INFO ON CIA REPORT CONCERNING ACCIDENTS ABOARD NUCLEAR SUBMARINES OF
THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Date of Request: 1992-09-09
Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: LYNDIA
Subject: IRAQ'S CHEMICAL WEAPON ATTACK ON KURDISH VILLAGES IN THE ZAKHO,
SHEIKHAN AND AMADIYAH DISTRICTS IN DOHUK PROVINCE THAT TOOK PLACE BETWEEN
25-28 AUGUST 1988

Date of Request: 1992-09-09

Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: LYNDA
Subject: IRAQ CHEMICAL WEAPONS ATTACKS ON KURDISH VILLAGES IN ZAKHO, SHEIKHAN
AND AMADIYAH 25-28 AUG 1988

Date of Request: 1992-09-09
Requester's Last Name: ELLMAN
First Name: J
Subject: SOVIET CAPABILITIES AND PROBABLE COURSES OF ACTION AGAINST NORTH
AMERICA IN A MAJOR WAR DURING 1JAN58 TO 31DEC58 AND 01JUL58 TO 30JUN58

Date of Request: 1992-09-09
Requester's Last Name: GRUNFELD
First Name: A
Subject: INFO ON TIBET, DALAI LAMA, AND CHINA/TIBET

Date of Request: 1992-09-09
Requester's Last Name: HONG
First Name: LEANNE
Subject: EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S REGARD TO EARTH OBSERVATION SATELLITES

Date of Request: 1992-09-09
Requester's Last Name: KARPOV
First Name: OLGA
Subject: CIA REPORT ON YUGOSLAVIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-09
Requester's Last Name: LITTLE
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: AIR RESUPPLY OPERATIONS FOR THE NICARAGUAN RESISTANCE

Date of Request: 1992-09-10
Requester's Last Name: CANO
First Name: BARBARA
Subject: CHARLES STUART BROEMAN II

Date of Request: 1992-09-10
Requester's Last Name: FRIEDMAN
First Name: BRADLEY
Subject: JOHN LENNON, ELVIS PRESLEY, BILL HALEY, OPERATION BEETHOVEN, ROCK
MUSIC AND ALLAN FREED.

Date of Request: 1992-09-10
Requester's Last Name: LIFTON
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INFO ON CIA RELEASE SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS ON OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-09-10
Requester's Last Name: LIPSEY
First Name: HILLARY
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-10
Requester's Last Name: PEMBERTON
First Name: GREGORY
Subject: CIA RECORDS ON COMMUNISM IN AUSTRALIA FROM 1952-1992

Date of Request: 1992-09-10
Requester's Last Name: SAUTER
First Name: MARK

Subject: THE NORTH KOREAN FILM "NAMELESS HEROES"

Date of Request: 1992-09-10

Requester's Last Name: SAUTER

First Name: MARK

Subject: SOVIET FILM 'SILVERY DUST'

Date of Request: 1992-09-10

Requester's Last Name: SAUTER

First Name: MARK

Subject: SOVIET FILM 'SILVERY DUST'

Date of Request: 1992-09-10

Requester's Last Name: WOODS

First Name: JOHN

Subject: PRO-CASTRO AND ANTI-CASTRO AGENTS

Date of Request: 1992-09-11

Requester's Last Name: BROWN

First Name: SONDR

Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-11

Requester's Last Name: JASON

First Name: SONYA

Subject: PHOTOS OR RECORDS OF MARIA GULOVOCVH, TIBOR KESZTHELYI, EDWARD BARANSKI, JAMES HOLT GREEN, JAMES HARVEY GAUL, WILLIAM MACGREGOR, KENNETH LAIN, LANE MILLER, JERRY MICAN, FRANK PERRY, CHARELS HELLER, NELSON PARIS,

Date of Request: 1992-09-11

Requester's Last Name: MYHRE

First Name: ERIK

Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-11

Requester's Last Name: NAGY

First Name: JANETTA

Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-12

Requester's Last Name: ADAMSON

First Name: BRUCE

Subject: INFO ON GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH

Date of Request: 1992-09-12

Requester's Last Name: NELSON

First Name: KEN

Subject: INFO PERTAINING TO ODESSA OR DIE SPINNE

Date of Request: 1992-09-13

Requester's Last Name: EPSTEIN

First Name: JEFF

Subject: GATES HEARING IN THE WINTER 1991

Date of Request: 1992-09-14

Requester's Last Name: FAYOL

First Name: PIERRE

Subject: INFO ON FRENCH OSS AND JEANNE GUYOT

Date of Request: 1992-09-14

Requester's Last Name: GAUTSCH
First Name: KRIS
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-14
Requester's Last Name: LAITIN
First Name: HOWARD
Subject: OPTICAL SCANNING

Date of Request: 1992-09-14
Requester's Last Name: MCLEOD
First Name: KATHLEEN
Subject: CONTRACTS OVER \$500,000 AWARDED TO THE AT&T BY YOUR AGENCY

Date of Request: 1992-09-14
Requester's Last Name: SIGAFOOSE
First Name: JOSH
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-15
Requester's Last Name: CONDE
First Name: YVONNE
Subject: INFO ON 1960 TO 1962 EXODUS OF UNACCOMPANIED CUBAN CHILDREN

Date of Request: 1992-09-15
Requester's Last Name: CONDE
First Name: YVONNE
Subject: CIA INVOLVEMENT IN THE FLIGHT OF CUBAN CHILDREN, EVENTS LEADING TO IT, AND THE ENTRY AND STAY IN THE US.

Date of Request: 1992-09-15
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: VIOLENT INCIDENTS AIMED AT AMERICANS IN BOLIVA FROM 1986-PRESENT

Date of Request: 1992-09-15
Requester's Last Name: EISEN
First Name: MITCHELL
Subject: SHIMOYAMA INCIDENT 5 JULY 1949, MATSUKAWA INCIDENT 15 JULY 1959, MITAKA INCIDENT 17 AUGUST 1949. MEASURES AGAINST JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY 1949-1950, AND TAIRA INCIDENT

Date of Request: 1992-09-15
Requester's Last Name: ZALOGA
First Name: STEVEN
Subject: STIB REPORT NO OLP/BL/56/223 PUBLISHED ON 22 NOVEMBER 1956 AND DECLASSIFIED MIE'S FROM THE 1960S AND 1970S

Date of Request: 1992-09-16
Requester's Last Name: DEZENG
First Name: HENRY
Subject: DR. ARHTUR MARIJAN ARTUKOVIC

Date of Request: 1992-09-16
Requester's Last Name: FARBER
First Name: DAVID
Subject: OFFICIAL UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TRIPS TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN MAY 1989

Date of Request: 1992-09-16

Requester's Last Name: HOCHSTETLER
First Name: JOHN
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-16
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: NSAM'S 263 AND 273 AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Date of Request: 1992-09-16
Requester's Last Name: LOPER
First Name: HARRY
Subject: AMERICANS REMOVED FROM SPAIN DURING AND AFTER THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR
AND RELOCATED TO RUSSIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-16
Requester's Last Name: WELLS
First Name: CHRISTINA
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-17
Requester's Last Name: CANO
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: BARBARA TOWNLEY BRANDT

Date of Request: 1992-09-17
Requester's Last Name: WILSON
First Name: DIANE
Subject: INVASION OF KUWAIT AND THE DETENTION OF PASSENGERS AND CREW ON BOARD
BRITISH AIRWAYS FLIGHT 149, 2AUG90

Date of Request: 1992-09-18
Requester's Last Name: CARNEY
First Name: MARY
Subject: INFO ON CIA

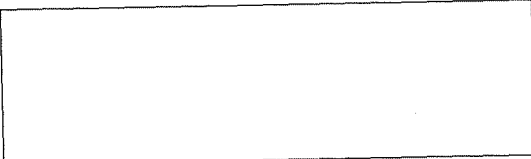
Date of Request: 1992-09-18
Requester's Last Name: DE LAIRE AND MOHL
First Name:
Subject: INFO ON STEVEN STERNBERG MOHL

Date of Request: 1992-09-18
Requester's Last Name: DONALD
First Name: ELLIOTT
Subject: INFO ON DCI RABORN

Date of Request: 1992-09-18
Requester's Last Name: GRAHM
First Name: LEE M
Subject: AUTHENTICITY OF THE PROJECT AQUARIUS DOCUMENT

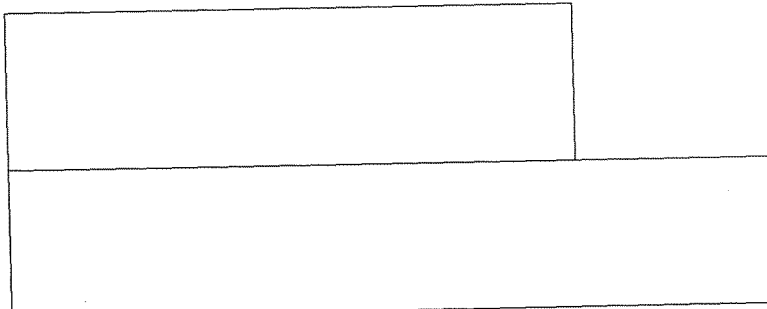
Date of Request: 1992-09-18
Requester's Last Name: MCDONALD
First Name: EILEEN
Subject: MIA - DAVID B. WILLIAMS

Date of Request: 1992-09-18
Requester's Last Name: NATHAN
First Name: DALE
Subject: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS SET FORTH IN CONTRACTS



Date of Request: 1992-09-20
Requester's Last Name: SKIPTUNIS
First Name: KENNETH
Subject: INFO ON CIA/FORMS ON HOW TO OBTAIN INFO ON YOUR ORGANIZATION

Date of Request: 1992-09-21
Requester's Last Name: DONNELL
First Name: VANCE
Subject: INFO ON LESLIE LYNN DOUCETTE



Date of Request: 1992-09-22
Requester's Last Name: HOLLEY
First Name: WILBERT
Subject: UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATION DETACHMENT-12

Date of Request: 1992-09-22
Requester's Last Name: KLEIN
First Name: JULIE
Subject: INFO ON NORTHWEST NUCLEAR WEAPONS FACILITY, HAIYEN COUNTY, QINGHAI PROVINCE, CHINA

Date of Request: 1992-09-22
Requester's Last Name: MEREDITH
First Name: CHRIS
Subject: THE ANARCHIST COOKBOOK

Date of Request: 1992-09-22
Requester's Last Name: MILLER
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INFO ON UFO'S

Date of Request: 1992-09-22
Requester's Last Name: PURDUM
First Name: KIMBERLY
Subject: LEE STUTZENBERGER

Date of Request: 1992-09-22
Requester's Last Name: SCHIFSKY
First Name: ANN

Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-22
Requester's Last Name: VENDITTELLI
First Name: LUIGI
Subject: UFO

Date of Request: 1992-09-22
Requester's Last Name: YOUNG
First Name: CAREY
Subject: INFO ON FOIA/PA ACT

Date of Request: 1992-09-23
Requester's Last Name: BATTLE
First Name: JOYCE
Subject: MIGRATION OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS TO INDIA FROM 1989 TO THE PRESENT

Date of Request: 1992-09-23
Requester's Last Name: DOTSON
First Name: SCOTT
Subject: KOREA OR THE SOVIET UNION/1953

Date of Request: 1992-09-23
Requester's Last Name: KING
First Name: DAVID
Subject: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION OF JFK

Date of Request: 1992-09-23
Requester's Last Name: VAN ATTA
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: POWS MISSING IN S.E. ASIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-24
Requester's Last Name: BROWN
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: SOUTH VIETNAM

Date of Request: 1992-09-24
Requester's Last Name: HOLMES
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: INFO ON PANORAMIC CAMERA

Date of Request: 1992-09-24
Requester's Last Name: LAMBRON
First Name: GEORGIA
Subject: MURDER OF CBS NEWS CORRESPONDENT GEORGE POLK, IN SALONIKA GREECE IN 1948

Date of Request: 1992-09-25
Requester's Last Name: BUCKNER
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: VITALY S. YURCHENKO

Date of Request: 1992-09-25
Requester's Last Name: BUERGE
First Name: BRANDON
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-09-25
Requester's Last Name: REETZ

First Name: C
Subject: CARLOS CARDOEN AKA CORNEJO, INDUSTRIAS CARDOEN, ZODIAC ENTERPRISES,
STC

Date of Request: 1992-09-25
Requester's Last Name: ROSENBERG
First Name: TINA
Subject: INTERVIEW WITH COL. RYSZARD KUKLINSKI

Date of Request: 1992-09-25
Requester's Last Name: STONE
First Name: CLIFFORD
Subject: OPERATION BLUE FLY

Date of Request: 1992-09-25
Requester's Last Name: WARNER
First Name: ROGER
Subject: MEO OR HMONG HILLTRIBE IN LAOS

Date of Request: 1992-09-26
Requester's Last Name: ADAMS
First Name: BILL
Subject: INFO ON THOMAS ARTHUR VALLEE

Date of Request: 1992-09-26
Requester's Last Name: KRAMISH
First Name: ARNOLD
Subject: INFO ON JAMES SPEYER KRONTHAL

Date of Request: 1992-09-26
Requester's Last Name: MOZLEY
First Name: DAVID
Subject: IRAQ/UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS IRAQ

Date of Request: 1992-09-27
Requester's Last Name: DEHON
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: INFO ON LUNAR ORBITER HIGH RESOLUTION IMAGERY

Date of Request: 1992-09-27
Requester's Last Name: SCHOONOVER
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: MKULTRA, PROJECT BLUEBIRD, MK DELTA, PROJECT ARTICHOKE, PROJECT
PROTEUS AND CHITWIT

Date of Request: 1992-09-28
Requester's Last Name: HAIT
First Name: MIKE
Subject: ROBERT F. KENNEDY AND HIS ASSASSIN, SIRHAN B. SIRHAN

Date of Request: 1992-09-28
Requester's Last Name: PURDUM
First Name: KIMBERLY
Subject: INFO ON LEE STUTZENBERGER

Date of Request: 1992-09-29
Requester's Last Name: CUCCHIARELLI
First Name: PAOLO
Subject: IGNAZIO SILONE

Date of Request: 1992-09-29
Requester's Last Name: GASKE
First Name: DAN
Subject: FORMERLY CLASSIFIED PUBLICATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN DECLASSIFIED AND ONE PUBLICATION THAT HAS BEEN INITIALLY PUBLISHED IN AN UNCLASSIFIED FORM

Date of Request: 1992-09-29
Requester's Last Name: STERN
First Name: GARY
Subject: 70-2 HANDBOOK, I.E. HHB 70-1: FOIA/PA/EO 12356 HANDBOOK 7 OCT 1982

Date of Request: 1992-09-30
Requester's Last Name: LINDER
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: ADOLF HITLER

Date of Request: 1992-09-30
Requester's Last Name: SAUTER
First Name: MARK
Subject: INFO ON SOVIET EXPLOSION OF ROCKET-BORNE NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN SPACE INCLUDING SOVIET NUCLEAR STRIKES AGAINST U.S. AND BRITISH SATELLITES FROM 1957-1963

Date of Request: 1992-09-30
Requester's Last Name: SAUTER
First Name: MARK
Subject: INFO ON 29 SEPT 1957 EXPLOSION OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE AT THE SOVIET UNION MAYAK NUCLEAR FACILITY IN THE URALS

Date of Request: 1992-09-30
Requester's Last Name: TRIPOULAS
First Name: CHRIS
Subject: GENERAL WILLIAM DONOVAN AND HIS INVOLVEMENT IN THE POLK AFFAIR OF 1948 IN SALONIKA GREECE

Date of Request: 1992-09-30
Requester's Last Name: VOLL
First Name: JOHN
Subject: ROLES OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF EAST GERMANY DURING THE 1980S AND THE EARLY 1990S

Date of Request: 1992-10-01
Requester's Last Name: BURRUS
First Name: JAMES
Subject: INFO ON ANALYSIS OF THE AREA OF OPERATION AND INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE FOR IRAQ 1002-88 DEC. 89

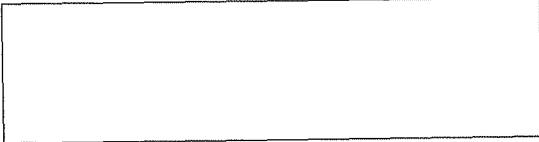
Date of Request: 1992-10-01
Requester's Last Name: DUKE
First Name: RANDY
Subject: BENJAMIN "BUGSY" SIEGEL

Date of Request: 1992-10-01
Requester's Last Name: FULLEN
First Name: KAY
Subject: CONTRACT FOR FEDERAL STOCK NUMBERS 7045, FSC GROUP 58 AND 70.

Date of Request: 1992-10-01
Requester's Last Name: FULLEN
First Name: KAY

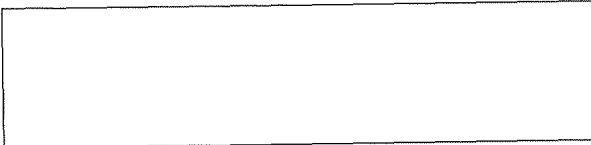
Subject: INFO ON CONTRACT FOR FEDERAL STOCK NUMBER 7045, FSC GROUP 58 AND 70

Date of Request: 1992-10-01
 Requester's Last Name: HANNASCH
 First Name: CHARLES
 Subject: INFO ON OPERATION WHITESTAR



Date of Request: 1992-10-01
 Requester's Last Name: HUTTON
 First Name: JAMES
 Subject: INFO ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-10-02
 Requester's Last Name: ESTESS
 First Name: NELSON
 Subject: INFO ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY



Date of Request: 1992-10-02
 Requester's Last Name: LINDER
 First Name: MARK
 Subject: INFO ON JFK

Date of Request: 1992-10-02
 Requester's Last Name: ORR
 First Name: JAMES
 Subject: INFO ON CIA CONTRACT AND DELIVERY ORDERS WITH OGDEN-ALLIED FOR FACILITIES OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE LANGLEY HEADQUARTERS COMPLEX

Date of Request: 1992-10-02
 Requester's Last Name: ZAID
 First Name: MARK
 Subject: RAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION/ RAND CORPORATION

Date of Request: 1992-10-03
 Requester's Last Name: BATES
 First Name: BRIAN
 Subject: OLIVER STONE'S FILM JFK

Date of Request: 1992-10-04
 Requester's Last Name: KRAMISH
 First Name: ARNOLD
 Subject: INFO ON VIDEO OF THE BERG CELLULOID FILMS BOTH ENTIRETY AND THE OSS 1941 CONSOLIDATED VERSION

Date of Request: 1992-10-04
 Requester's Last Name: KRAMISH
 First Name: ARNOLD
 Subject: MORRIS BERG

Date of Request: 1992-10-04

Requester's Last Name: ZAID
First Name: MARK
Subject: THE BOSTON METALS COMPANY AND BOSTON FINANCIAL

Date of Request: 1992-10-05
Requester's Last Name: CUNNINGHAM
First Name: DUKE
Subject: BILL CLINTON/ADDITIONAL REQUESTERS MR. DANA ROHRABACHER, JOHN T. DOOLITTLE, CHRISTOPHER COX, SAM JOHNSON, ROBERT K. DORMAN, WALLY HERGER, RON PACKARD, FRANK D. RIGGS AND DUNCAN HUNTER

Date of Request: 1992-10-05
Requester's Last Name: GLADDEN
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

Date of Request: 1992-10-05
Requester's Last Name: HAIT
First Name: MIKE
Subject: INFO ON CITIZEN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY/BERNARD FENSTERWALD, PRISCILLA JOHNSON, A CAMP AT LAKE PONCHARTRAIN, WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR. LEO SAUVAGE, AND WILLIS CARTO.

Date of Request: 1992-10-05
Requester's Last Name: JANDACEK
First Name: STEVEN
Subject: INFO ON DOWNING OF A NAVY PRIVATEER PB4Y-2 PLANE

Date of Request: 1992-10-06
Requester's Last Name: JACKSON
First Name: DANA
Subject: PHOTOGRAPHS OF AIRCRAFT IN SERVICE BY THE US FROM 1990 TO PRESENT UTILIZING HORTEN DESIGN. (HORTON)

Date of Request: 1992-10-06
Requester's Last Name: JACKSON
First Name: DANA
Subject: ALL INFO FROM 1990 THRU 6 OCT 1992 PERTAINING TO THE USE OF UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE FACILITIES IN STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA FOR TESTING AND/OR TRAINING PURPOSES BY THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Date of Request: 1992-10-07
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: RESPONSE TO A REQUEST BY PRESIDENT NIXON IN JUNE 1969 FOR A RECOMMENDATION ON THE LEVELS OF STRATEGIC FORCES NEEDED TO "PROVIDE SUFFICIENCY"

Date of Request: 1992-10-07
Requester's Last Name: GAYMON

First Name: NICOLE
Subject: C-123 CARGO PLANE DOWNED BY THE NICARAGUAN MILITARY ON 5 OCT 1986

Date of Request: 1992-10-07
Requester's Last Name: TOURNEY
First Name: PHILLIP
Subject: USS LIBERTY

Date of Request: 1992-10-07
Requester's Last Name: WHITTLE
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: INFO ON CULT AWARENESS NETWORK, CITIZEN'S FREEDOM FOUNDATION,
CITIZEN'S FREEDOM FOUNDATION-INFORMATION SERVICE OR AMERICAN FAMILY
FOUNDATION

Date of Request: 1992-10-08
Requester's Last Name: AGNEW
First Name: JIM
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-10-08
Requester's Last Name: GAYMON
First Name: NICOLE
Subject: SOUTHERN AIR TRANSPORT, INC./LOCKHEED L -100 HERCULES AIRCRAFT

Date of Request: 1992-10-08
Requester's Last Name: KRUEGER
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INVOLVEMENT OF THE KHUM IN THE VIETNAM CONFLICT

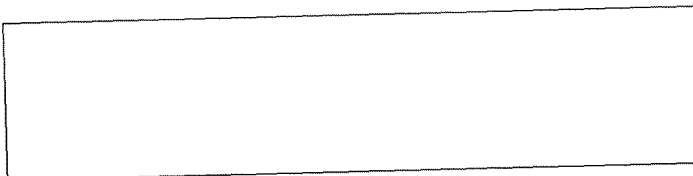
Date of Request: 1992-10-08
Requester's Last Name: RUSH
First Name: CYNTHIA
Subject: MAXIMILIANO LONDONO PENILLA

Date of Request: 1992-10-09
Requester's Last Name: BASH
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: LEBANON

Date of Request: 1992-10-09
Requester's Last Name: HORTON
First Name: KAREN
Subject: ROBERT SOBUKWE

Date of Request: 1992-10-09
Requester's Last Name: HORTON
First Name: KAREN
Subject: SALVADOR ALLENDE AND HIS EFFORT ON THE WORLD COPPER MARKET

Date of Request: 1992-10-09
Requester's Last Name: HORTON
First Name: KAREN
Subject: JUAN DOMINGO PERON(PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA) AND HIS RELATIONSHIP
WITH TRADE UNIONS



Date of Request: 1992-10-09
Requester's Last Name: MUTH
First Name: ALBRECHT
Subject: GERALD GOTTING

Date of Request: 1992-10-09
Requester's Last Name: TERRELL
First Name: STEPHEN
Subject: FIDEL CASTRO'S 1992 STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

Date of Request: 1992-10-09
Requester's Last Name: WILLIAMS
First Name: DIANNA
Subject: CONTRACTS AND ANY MODIFICATION THERETO, AWARDED TO AT&T FOR TELECOMMUNICATION PRODUCTS

Date of Request: 1992-10-10
Requester's Last Name: GARTNER
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-10-10
Requester's Last Name: GAYMON
First Name: NICOLE
Subject: POLITICAL AND MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BOMBING OF THE CALUEQUE DAM BY CUBAN PILOTS ON THE RUCANNE RIVER, THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF WATER AND ELECTRICITY FOR NORTHERN NAMIBIA, ON OR AROUND JUNE 26, 1988

Date of Request: 1992-10-10
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: MR. SLEW MONTGOMERY AND MR. LARRY BLANSCET

Date of Request: 1992-10-10
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: ROSCOE ANTHONY WHITE

Date of Request: 1992-10-10
Requester's Last Name: PALMER
First Name: JENNIFER
Subject: INFO ON CEDRIC BELFRAGE

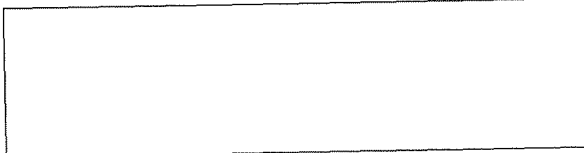
Date of Request: 1992-10-11
Requester's Last Name: BOOVA
First Name: CHRIS
Subject: THE AFGHAN REBELS IN THE 1980S

Date of Request: 1992-10-12
Requester's Last Name: BATTLE
First Name: JOYCE
Subject: PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM

Date of Request: 1992-10-12
Requester's Last Name: CANO-CHARLES
First Name: BARBARA
Subject: RUCHARD ROGERS

Date of Request: 1992-10-12

Requester's Last Name: CARTER
First Name: TAU
Subject: INFO ON CIA



Date of Request: 1992-10-12
Requester's Last Name: LISBORG
First Name: TIM
Subject: SELIG RITTERMAN/PETER RUDOLPH HANS LEHMANN

Date of Request: 1992-10-13
Requester's Last Name: FARBER
First Name: DAVID
Subject: US GOVERNMENT TRIP TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN AUGUST 1989

Date of Request: 1992-10-13
Requester's Last Name: KELLY
First Name: JOHN
Subject: GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJOLD

Date of Request: 1992-10-13
Requester's Last Name: PLESSNER
First Name: RENEE
Subject: VIOLENT EVENTS THAT OCCURRED IN TRINIDAD DURING THE PERIOD
JULY 27 TO 1 AUGUST 1990

Date of Request: 1992-10-14
Requester's Last Name: DICKENS
First Name: DAWN
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-10-14
Requester's Last Name: DUNTON
First Name: PAT
Subject: JAMES SWAYNE WILSON JR. AND HIS CREW: DOUGLAS HATFIELD, GEORGE AARON,
RICHARD SIMPSON, ELMER BULLOCK, ROBERT JONES, ROBERT BEVANS, RALPH ELSMAN,
AND LOUIS BERGMANN

Date of Request: 1992-10-14
Requester's Last Name: KOLKO
First Name: GABRIEL
Subject: VARIOUS SUBJECTS

Date of Request: 1992-10-14
Requester's Last Name: MEWBORN
First Name: WARREN
Subject: NUMBER OF PERSONNEL STATIONED AT CAMP PEARY

Date of Request: 1992-10-14
Requester's Last Name: REDFERN
First Name: NICHOLAS
Subject: CIA FILES WHICH CONCERN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGY BOARD

Date of Request: 1992-10-14
Requester's Last Name: SKARDON
First Name: C

Subject: THE SOVIET SQUASHING OF THE HUNGARIAN UPRISING: EX. ALLEN DULLES'
NSC BRIEFING ON FRIDAY 26 OCT 1956, THAT INCLUDED HUNGARY AS THE PRINCIPLE
TOPIC

Date of Request: 1992-10-14
Requester's Last Name: STATON
First Name: RONALD

Subject: WHAT SERVICES THE CIA PERFORMS AND WHAT QUALIFICATIONS ARE NECESSARY
TO JOIN THE ORGANIZATION

Date of Request: 1992-10-15
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: STANLEY
Subject: INFO RE CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY

Date of Request: 1992-10-15
Requester's Last Name: KELLY
First Name: JOHN
Subject: NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE ON YUGOSLAVIA PARTS OF WHICH HAVE
BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES ON 28 NOVEMBER 1990

Date of Request: 1992-10-15
Requester's Last Name: MARTIN
First Name: JENNIFER
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-10-15
Requester's Last Name: PAULING
First Name: JASON
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-10-15
Requester's Last Name: PFADENHAUER
First Name: STEPHAN
Subject: CUBAN CONFLICT IN 1962

Date of Request: 1992-10-15
Requester's Last Name: THOMPSON
First Name: ROY
Subject: JAMES D. TUCKER, LINDA M. TUCKER AND EAGLE INDUSTRIES

Date of Request: 1992-10-16
Requester's Last Name: BROWN
First Name: HANK
Subject: INFO ON BILL CLINTON

Date of Request: 1992-10-16
Requester's Last Name: FLOWERS
First Name: BYRON
Subject: WERNER AND INGRID DEICH

Date of Request: 1992-10-16
Requester's Last Name: HENDEL
First Name: DIANE
Subject: TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION/TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION PROGRAM

Date of Request: 1992-10-16
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

Date of Request: 1992-10-16
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN THE EX-SOVIET UNION AND NOW RUSSIA

Date of Request: 1992-10-16
Requester's Last Name: SAIDEL
First Name: JOANNA
Subject: OSS FILES

Date of Request: 1992-10-16
Requester's Last Name: THOMPSON
First Name: ROY
Subject: FINANCIAL FACTORING CORPORATION

Date of Request: 1992-10-16
Requester's Last Name: WHITE
First Name: PETER
Subject: GERMAN MILITARY RADIO COUNTERINTELLIGENCE IN GENERAL AND THE
FUNKABWEHR IN PARTICULAR

Date of Request: 1992-10-16
Requester's Last Name: WOLF
First Name: LOUIS
Subject: RELATIONS BETWEEN YOUR AGENCY AND THE INTELLIGENCE, MILITARY, OR
OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WHAT WAS FORMERLY RHODESIA OR SOUTHERN
RHODESIA

Date of Request: 1992-10-17
Requester's Last Name: GRAHAM
First Name: JAMES
Subject: DOCUMENTS OR PAPERS THAT WERE PRODUCED IN ONE AND ONE DURING THE
PERIOD SEPT.-NOVEMBER 1950

Date of Request: 1992-10-17
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: CONTEMPORARY CHINA'S NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: BOLAND
First Name: PAT
Subject: INFO ON JOHAN ELMER ABRAHAMSEN

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: CHITWOOD
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: INFO ON ALLAN R. COCKLEREECE, MARTIN D. CHITWOOD, TERENCE B. PHILLIPS
OR THE CASES OF COOPERS AND LYBRAND VS PHILLIPS, COCKLEREECE ALSO COOPERS AND
LYBRAND VS MORAN, COCKLEREESE

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: HANNON
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: CIA MAPS AND PUBLICATIONS TO THE PUBLIC

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: LANE
First Name: GARY

Subject: REPORT FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL DETAILING INFORMATION REGARDING LIVE AND DEAD AMERICANS MISSING FROM THE VIETNAM WAR

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR FACILITIES AND INDUSTRIES CONDUCTED BY IRAN SINCE 1945

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR FACILITIES AND INDUSTRIES CONDUCTED BY ARGENTINA SINCE 1945

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR FACILITIES AND INDUSTRIES CONDUCTED BY S. KOREA SINCE 1945

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR FACILITIES AND INDUSTRIES CONDUCTED BY N. KOREA SINCE 1945

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR FACILITIES AND INDUSTRIES CONDUCTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM SINCE 1945

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN DEVELOPMENT IN THE EX-SOVIET UNION NOW RUSSIA

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR FACILITIES AND INDUSTRIES CONDUCTED BY IRAQ SINCE 1945

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR FACILITIES AND INDUSTRIES CONDUCTED BY FRANCE SINCE 1945

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR FACILITIES AND INDUSTRIES CONDUCTED BY BRAZIL SINCE 1945

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVES 8/1 AND 8/2

Date of Request: 1992-10-19

Requester's Last Name: ROLLYSON
First Name: CARL
Subject: INFO ON REBECCA WEST

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: ROTHSCHILD
First Name: EDWIN
Subject: U.S. POLICY REGARDING THE PROMOTION OF OVERSEAS OIL EXPLORATION,
PRODUCTION AND REFINING BY U.S. BASED FIRMS

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: SANCHEZ
First Name: JAMES
Subject: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AIPAC AND ISRAEL

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: SANCHEZ
First Name: JAMES
Subject: INFO ON DEA DRUZE AND OTHER MILITIAS IN LEBANON (AS CITED IN THE
TOWER COMMISSION REPORT)

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: SANCHEZ
First Name: JAMES
Subject: INFO ON IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL OF SOVIET NUCLEAR SCIENTIST

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: SANCHEZ
First Name: JAMES
Subject: INFO ON JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE/JEWISH DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: VAN OSDOL
First Name: PAUL
Subject: INFO ON ALL FOIA REQUESTS RECEIVED BY CIA SINCE 1 JAN 1992

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: CELLINI
First Name: HENRY
Subject: TERRORIST GROUPS AND GANGS IN THE UNITED STATES AND AROUND THE GLOBE

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: GAVIN
First Name: FRANCIS
Subject: INFO ON ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL NATIONALIZATION 1951-1953

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: HAY
First Name: JAMES
Subject: INFO ON CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: LARDIZAHAL
First Name: AL
Subject: INFO ON CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN DEVELOPMENT IN FRANCE

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN DEVELOPMENT IN N. KOREA

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY ARGENTINA

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN THE EX-SOVIET UNION AND NOW RUSSIA

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN IRAQ

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: INFO ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN S. KOREA

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN IRAN

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: MORRIS
First Name: JOSEPH
Subject: PETROLEUM FIELDS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND INFO ON PROVEN OIL AND GAS RESERVES

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: PARKINSON
First Name: GAYLORD
Subject: CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: TORRE
First Name: JOANNE

Subject: THE LEGION OF DOOM COMPUTER HACKING GROUP, COMSEC DATA SECURITY,
CHRISTOPHER GOGGANS, SCOTT CHASIN, ROBERT CUPPS, AND KENYON SHULMAN

Date of Request: 1992-10-21

Requester's Last Name: BURR

First Name: WILLIAM

Subject: CAPABILITIES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION OR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
TO DISMANTLE NUCLEAR WARHEADS

Date of Request: 1992-10-21

Requester's Last Name: HENDERSON

First Name: RICHARD

Subject: CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

Date of Request: 1992-10-21

Requester's Last Name: JAMES

First Name: ROBERT

Subject: NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE PUBLICIZED/CIS/RUSSIAN MILITARY/
ECONOMIC DOWNTOWN

Date of Request: 1992-10-21

Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI

First Name: ARJUN

Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN IRAN

Date of Request: 1992-10-21

Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI

First Name: ARJUN

Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN IRAQ

Date of Request: 1992-10-21

Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI

First Name: ARJUN

Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN N. KOREA

Date of Request: 1992-10-21

Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI

First Name: ARJUN

Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN S. KOREA

Date of Request: 1992-10-21

Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI

First Name: ARJUN

Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL

Date of Request: 1992-10-21

Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI

First Name: ARJUN

Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN ARGENTINA

Date of Request: 1992-10-21

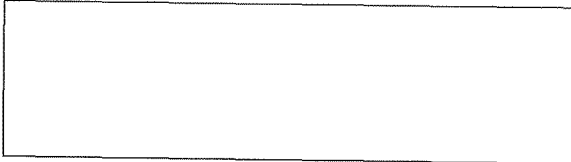
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI

First Name: ARJUN

Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Date of Request: 1992-10-21
Requester's Last Name: MAKHIJANI
First Name: ARJUN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN FRANCE

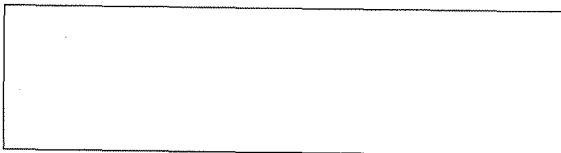
Date of Request: 1992-10-21
Requester's Last Name: MAURO
First Name: TONY
Subject: INFO ON JIM GARRISON



Date of Request: 1992-10-21
Requester's Last Name: STRAWTHER
First Name: ROSY
Subject: INFO ON CIA

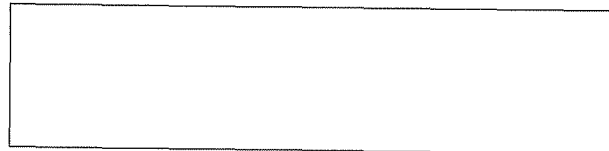
Date of Request: 1992-10-22
Requester's Last Name: BONIN
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-10-22
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: VERIFICATION OF US-SOVIET ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENT



Date of Request: 1992-10-22
Requester's Last Name: LIFTON
First Name: DAVID
Subject: PHOTOS RE ALLAN DULLES, PIERRE CABELL, RICHARD BISSELL, JAMES ANGLETON AND RICHARD HELMS.

Date of Request: 1992-10-22
Requester's Last Name: NASH
First Name: FLORENCE
Subject: CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS



Date of Request: 1992-10-23
Requester's Last Name: BUDHU
First Name: MUNESHWAR
Subject: FIELD REPORTS FROM THE PEOPLE'S TEMPLE IN JONESTOWN IN THE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA

Date of Request: 1992-10-23
Requester's Last Name: LAWSON
First Name: EDWIN

Subject: VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS

Date of Request: 1992-10-23
Requester's Last Name: TSANG
First Name: DANIEL
Subject: INFO ON AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Date of Request: 1992-10-24
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: PROJECT STAR

Date of Request: 1992-10-24
Requester's Last Name: MCNIFF
First Name: TOM
Subject: PROFESSOR ROBERT CHARLES ZAEHNER

Date of Request: 1992-10-24
Requester's Last Name: MCNIFF
First Name: TOM
Subject: SHEHU AND VALUABLE

Date of Request: 1992-10-24
Requester's Last Name: MCNIFF
First Name: TOM
Subject: SIGURIMI, FREDERICK COLE, ILYAS TOPTANI, GACI GOGA, AND GREGORIO ROLD

Date of Request: 1992-10-24
Requester's Last Name: MCNIFF
First Name: TOM
Subject: OBOPUS, KUBARK, FREE ALBANIA COMMITTEE, RADIO FREE ALBANIA

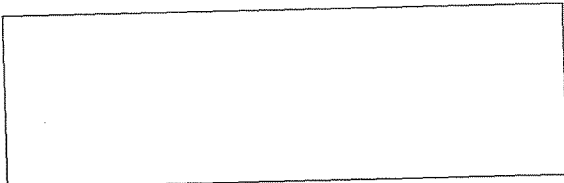
Date of Request: 1992-10-24
Requester's Last Name: MCNIFF
First Name: TOM
Subject: BGFIND AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS SQUADRON

Date of Request: 1992-10-25
Requester's Last Name: GERBER
First Name: TAMAR
Subject: OSS ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Date of Request: 1992-10-25
Requester's Last Name: MCELRESH
First Name: DONALD
Subject: KOREAN WAR RESEARCH INFORMATION

Date of Request: 1992-10-26
Requester's Last Name: AUTRY
First Name: TIMOTHY
Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-10-26
Requester's Last Name: CHARNEY
First Name: BILL
Subject: SOUTH VIETNAM AND REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM



[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-10-26
Requester's Last Name: CLEARWATER
First Name: JOHN
Subject: VOYENNA MYSL OR MILITARY THOUGHT

Date of Request: 1992-10-26
Requester's Last Name: DUNTON
First Name: PATRICIA
Subject: LIST OF LIVE SIGHTINGS REPORTS FOR POW/MIAS THE PERIOD 1 NOV 1950 THROUGH 30 APRIL 1963

Date of Request: 1992-10-26
Requester's Last Name: GOSSIN
First Name: ANDY
Subject: GANG VIOLENCE

Date of Request: 1992-10-26
Requester's Last Name: GUEVARA
First Name: CLAUDIA
Subject: INFO ON CIA

Date of Request: 1992-10-26
Requester's Last Name: HORTON
First Name: ELAINE
Subject: DONALD LEE SPARKS

Date of Request: 1992-10-26
Requester's Last Name: JACKSON
First Name: JENNIFER
Subject: JFK ASSASSINATION

Date of Request: 1992-10-26
Requester's Last Name: NIFAROS
First Name: FOTENE
Subject: INFO ON YOUR INTERNSHIP PROGRAM AND THE APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Date of Request: 1992-10-26
Requester's Last Name: STRICKLAND
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: WATERGATE AND RICHARD HELMS

Date of Request: 1992-10-27
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: SOVIET STRATEGIC FORCES AND ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENT

Date of Request: 1992-10-27
Requester's Last Name: LARDIZABAL
First Name: AL
Subject: BAY OF PIGS

Date of Request: 1992-10-28
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: RBMK-TYPE REACTORS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES ARE STILL PRODUCING PLUTONIUM

Date of Request: 1992-10-28

Requester's Last Name: HORTON
First Name: KAREN
Subject: MINISTER FRANCOIS MITTERAND ON US BUSINESS IN FRANCE

Date of Request: 1992-10-28
Requester's Last Name: MALLALIEU
First Name: TODD
Subject: CHERYL LEE SMITH

Date of Request: 1992-10-29
Requester's Last Name: DYER
First Name: BENJAMIN
Subject: PROFILE OF A TYPICAL TERRORIST

Date of Request: 1992-10-29
Requester's Last Name: GRIFFIN
First Name: DAVID
Subject: SHCHERBAKOV, RAJAJELJANT, MIKOYAN, SUKHOI, YAKOVLEV AND AVIATION
INSTITUTE OF KAZAN VTOL RESEARCH PROJECT

Date of Request: 1992-10-30
Requester's Last Name: KNECHT
First Name: KEITH
Subject: CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

Date of Request: 1992-10-30
Requester's Last Name: WEBERMAN
First Name: ALAN
Subject: ALEJANDRO ZIGER, OSWALD, BARKER, MCCORD, HUNT, STURGIS, MULLEN,
LEO DUNN AND SEGRETTI

Date of Request: 1992-10-31
Requester's Last Name: BRADY
First Name: FRANK
Subject: SALVADOR DALI

Date of Request: 1992-10-31
Requester's Last Name: CHESTER
First Name: ERIC
Subject: REPORT OF STABILITY OPERATIONS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Date of Request: 1992-10-31
Requester's Last Name: KONEK
First Name: JOHN
Subject: VIETNAM/CAMBODIA

Date of Request: 1992-10-31
Requester's Last Name: RICCARDI
First Name: JOHN
Subject: CHELYABINSK

Date of Request: 1992-10-31
Requester's Last Name: SHERIDAN
First Name: PHILIP
Subject: DEA/DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

Date of Request: 1992-11-01
Requester's Last Name: CHANG
First Name: IRIS
Subject: DR. QIAN SANQIANG

Date of Request: 1992-11-01
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: EASTERN HEMISPHERE NARCOTICS

Date of Request: 1992-11-01
Requester's Last Name: LAVIN
First Name: GREGORY
Subject: DECLASSIFICATION OF CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS

Date of Request: 1992-11-02
Requester's Last Name: CORN
First Name: DAVID
Subject: MANUEL ANTONIO DE VARONA

Date of Request: 1992-11-02
Requester's Last Name: HAIT
First Name: MIKE
Subject: MIND CONTROL EXPERIMENTS, LSD, HYPNOTISM AND HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS

Date of Request: 1992-11-02
Requester's Last Name: RENEER
First Name: JULIANA
Subject: JFK ASSASSINATION

Date of Request: 1992-11-03
Requester's Last Name: FARBER
First Name: DAVID
Subject: TRIPS TO THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1989,
INCLUDING FORMER PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON

Date of Request: 1992-11-03
Requester's Last Name: HILL
First Name: JAMES
Subject: CONFIRMATION FROM CIA OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S PERIOD OF OVERSEAS SERVICE

Date of Request: 1992-11-03
Requester's Last Name: LEWIS
First Name: VERONICA
Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-11-03
Requester's Last Name: MOZOLAK
First Name: JOHN
Subject: PRELIMINARY FIELD ANALYSIS REPORTS AND CLAN QUARTET

Date of Request: 1992-11-03
Requester's Last Name: RICHARDS
First Name: TOM
Subject: GENERAL INFO ON YOUR AGENCY

Date of Request: 1992-11-03
Requester's Last Name: WILLIAMS
First Name: LEWIS

Subject: LEWIS UNIVERSITY

Date of Request: 1992-11-04
Requester's Last Name: BREVARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE
First Name:
Subject: POLITICAL MAP OF THE WORLD

Date of Request: 1992-11-04
Requester's Last Name: HUDSON
First Name: JAMES
Subject: JAMES WILLIAM FLOYD

Date of Request: 1992-11-04
Requester's Last Name: KILGOUR
First Name: DAVID
Subject: RYSZARD PASZKOWSKI, EAST EUROPEAN SPORTS, CIA BY LT. RYSZARD
KUKLINSKI, AIR INDIA PASSENGER PLANE BOMBING IN JUNE, KGB INTERNATIONAL
OPERATIONS AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF THE USSR

Date of Request: 1992-11-05
Requester's Last Name: GATES
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: FOR NIE

Date of Request: 1992-11-05
Requester's Last Name: MORENO
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: INFO ON AMERICAN POWS IN LAOS

Date of Request: 1992-11-05
Requester's Last Name: ROSENBERG
First Name: HOWARD
Subject: DISCOVERY OF POTENTIALLY HARMFUL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES THAT WERE USED BY
THE SOVIETS TO TRACK THE ACTIVITIES OF U.S. PERSONNEL AT THE EMBASSY IN MOSCOW
AND THE CONSULATE GENERAL IN LENINGRAD

Date of Request: 1992-11-06
Requester's Last Name: DALY
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: CIA DOCUMENT SO 73842/ THE FILM "PILOTS IN PAJAMAS"

Date of Request: 1992-11-06
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: INFO ON AFCEA ANNUAL INTELLIGENCE SYMPOSIUM OF NOV 30 AND DEC 1 1989

Date of Request: 1992-11-07
Requester's Last Name: GRAHAM
First Name: LEE
Subject: BRIEFING OF PRESIDENT CLINTON

Date of Request: 1992-11-07
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: COPIES OF THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE WOOLSEY PANEL ON NRO AND THE
RESULTING STUDY

Date of Request: 1992 11-08
Requester's Last Name: ETCHESON
First Name: CRAIG
Subject: U. S. AND U.S SPECIAL OPERATIONS AKA BADGE TORCH 7 JAN 79

Date of Request: 1992-11-09
Requester's Last Name: RAPAPORT
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: ART SLIDES THAT HONOR AMERICA

Date of Request: 1992-11-09
Requester's Last Name: REETZ
First Name: C
Subject: CARLOS CARDOEN, AUGUSTO GIANGRANDI, INDUSTRIAS CARDOEN, S.A.,
INDUSTRIAS CARDOEN, LTDA., ZODIAC ENTERPRISES, S.A.; SOLIBERT PROPERTIES, N.V.,
SOLIBERT PROPERTIES, INC., FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL, INC., CARDOEN

Date of Request: 1992-11-09
Requester's Last Name: WHITAKER
First Name: LEE
Subject: INFO ON JFK ASSASSINATION, UMBRELLA MAN, AND DAVID FERRIE

Date of Request: 1992-11-10
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: PRESIDENT REAGAN'S NATIONAL SECURITY DECISION DIRECTIVE 221 ON
NARCOTICS AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Date of Request: 1992-11-10
Requester's Last Name: HUTCHISON
First Name: JOHN
Subject: UFO

Date of Request: 1992-11-10
Requester's Last Name: ROBBINS
First Name: JAMES
Subject: STINGER AND OTHER ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS

Date of Request: 1992-11-10
Requester's Last Name: RUSSELL
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: VIETNAM WAR

Date of Request: 1992-11-10
Requester's Last Name: SCHEIDLER
First Name: KIN
Subject: JAMES R. RATLIF

Date of Request: 1992-11-10
Requester's Last Name: STEINBERG
First Name: RICHARD GLORIA
Subject: MAJOR HOMER SLAUGHTER, COLONEL EDWARD MANDELL HOUSE, GRAND DUKE
VLADIMIR ROMANOV, JONAS LIED, AND ALEXANDER KIRSTA, OR N.T.S., NATIONAL

LABOR UNION

Date of Request: 1992-11-10
Requester's Last Name: WHITTLE
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: JIM GARRISON

Date of Request: 1992-11-11
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: NIE 11-4-58
NIE 11-5-58
NIE 11-2-59

Date of Request: 1992-11-11
Requester's Last Name: GARTNER
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: CIA

Date of Request: 1992-11-11
Requester's Last Name: KLEPPER
First Name: SONYA
Subject: STUDENT ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION COALITION/SEAC

Date of Request: 1992-11-11
Requester's Last Name: KROSS
First Name: PETER
Subject: ZR/RIFLE

Date of Request: 1992-11-11
Requester's Last Name: MOSLEY
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: ELVIS PRESLEY

Date of Request: 1992-11-11
Requester's Last Name: SHEFFY
First Name: YIGAL
Subject: STUDIES IN INTELLIGENCE

Date of Request: 1992-11-11
Requester's Last Name: SMITH
First Name: RHEA
Subject: MEASURES THE CIA TAKES TO ENSURE THE SECURITY AND CORRECT USE OF DATA TRANSMITTED TO OTHER AGENCIES

Date of Request: 1992-11-11
Requester's Last Name: ZAID
First Name: MARK
Subject: SECRECY AGREEMENT

Date of Request: 1992-11-11
Requester's Last Name: ZAID
First Name: MARK
Subject: METO

Date of Request: 1992-11-12
Requester's Last Name: COOPER
First Name: TIMOTHY
Subject: DOCUMENT NO. 00-W-30367, DATED 27 MAY 1954

Date of Request: 1992-11-12
Requester's Last Name: COOPER
First Name: TIMOTHY
Subject: THE UFO SPECIAL STUDY GROUP

Date of Request: 1992-11-12
Requester's Last Name: COOPER
First Name: TIMOTHY
Subject: OSS OPERATION PAPERCLIP

Date of Request: 1992-11-12
Requester's Last Name: COOPER
First Name: TIMOTHY
Subject: THE MYSTERY OF THE FLYING DISCS

Date of Request: 1992-11-12
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: PRESIDENT BUSH'S NATIONAL SECURITY DIRECTIVE 18 ON NARCOTICS

Date of Request: 1992-11-12
Requester's Last Name: LEEN
First Name: JEFF
Subject: FBI INVESTIGATION OF THE BOMBING OF THE U.S. MARINE CORPS BARRACKS IN BEIRUT, LEBANON ON OCT 23, 1983

Date of Request: 1992-11-12
Requester's Last Name: ROBERTSON
First Name: MARJORIE
Subject: NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES ON CHINA DATES 1974 TO 1991

Date of Request: 1992-11-12
Requester's Last Name: SHAW
First Name: RONALD
Subject: DOLLIE STAFFORD MANNS

Date of Request: 1992-11-12
Requester's Last Name: SHAW
First Name: RONALD
Subject: PHILIP K. JORDAN

Date of Request: 1992-11-12
Requester's Last Name: SHAW
First Name: RONALD
Subject: OTIS B. PHILLIPS

Date of Request: 1992-11-12
Requester's Last Name: SHAW
First Name: RONALD
Subject: ALPHONSO MANNS

Date of Request: 1992-11-12
Requester's Last Name: SHAW
First Name: RONALD
Subject: DON L. VINTON

Date of Request: 1992-11-13
Requester's Last Name: CARTER
First Name: SUSAN
Subject: ELECTRONIC TRAINING GROUP, CIVILIAN TECHNICAL CORPS AND CHARLES PAUL NEWTON JR.

Date of Request: 1992-11-13
Requester's Last Name: PATERSON
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: LETTER FROM ALLEN DULLES TO FULGENCIA BATISTA

Date of Request: 1992-11-13
Requester's Last Name: ROBERTSON
First Name: MARJORIE
Subject: SPECIAL NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES ON CHINA DATED 1969 TO 1980

Date of Request: 1992-11-14
Requester's Last Name: ROBERTSON
First Name: MARJORIE
Subject: SPECIAL NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES ON CHINA DATED 1981

Date of Request: 1992-11-15
Requester's Last Name: PARMET
First Name: HERBERT
Subject: MANUEL NORIEGA AND PANAMA/TEAM B/ CUBAN CIVILIAN AIRLINER

Date of Request: 1992-11-16
Requester's Last Name: CAMPANALE
First Name: RAYMOND
Subject: PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION CARDS ISSUED TO MEMBERS OF YOUR AGENCY

Date of Request: 1992-11-16
Requester's Last Name: LASZEWSKI
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: DEAN CYRIL REED

Date of Request: 1992-11-16
Requester's Last Name: LEBED
First Name: MYKOLA
Subject: HIS INVOLVEMENT IN WORLD WAR II CRIMES

Date of Request: 1992-11-16
Requester's Last Name: NAYLOR
First Name: JOSH
Subject: MILITARY AND CIA BASES LOCATED IN AFRICA

Date of Request: 1992-11-16
Requester's Last Name: ROSS
First Name: WILFORD
Subject: ROCKWELL KENT

Date of Request: 1992-11-16
Requester's Last Name: SINGEL
First Name: ROBERT
Subject: OXCART (A-12) PROGRAM

Date of Request: 1992-11-16
Requester's Last Name: SMITH
First Name: MASON

Subject: ERICH GIMPEL AND WILLIAM CURTIS COLEPAUGH

Date of Request: 1992-11-16
Requester's Last Name: VAVRA
First Name: OTAKAR
Subject: JAN MASARYK

Date of Request: 1992-11-17
Requester's Last Name: GOLDSTEIN
First Name: NORTON
Subject: GLOMAR EXPLORER

Date of Request: 1992-11-17
Requester's Last Name: LIGHTY
First Name: TODD
Subject: DAVID HARDING ADDITIONAL REQUESTER JOHN O'BRIEN

Date of Request: 1992-11-17
Requester's Last Name: MARRS
First Name: RANDY
Subject: EXPERIMENTATION AND APPLICATION OF THE DRUG LSD

Date of Request: 1992-11-17
Requester's Last Name: SIM
First Name: JAY
Subject: INFO ON CIA HANDBOOKS, REGULATIONS, FBIS EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE RECORDS

Date of Request: 1992-11-17
Requester's Last Name: WITTNER
First Name: LAWRENCE
Subject: NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE 100-5-55

Date of Request: 1992-11-18
Requester's Last Name: BRUNSWICK
First Name: MARK
Subject: RUSSELL LUND JR.

Date of Request: 1992-11-18
Requester's Last Name: FREER
First Name: CHRISTIAN
Subject: GEORGE POLK

Date of Request: 1992-11-18
Requester's Last Name: HORTON
First Name: KAREN
Subject: JACABO ARBENZ

Date of Request: 1992-11-18
Requester's Last Name: HORTON
First Name: KAREN
Subject: FOIA PROCESSING

Date of Request: 1992-11-18
Requester's Last Name: LARDIZABAL
First Name: AL
Subject: CAPTAIN ANTOINE SAVANI

Date of Request: 1992-11-18
Requester's Last Name: WOLFE

First Name: BEN
Subject: JAMES ALLAM MINTKENBAUGH AND ROBERT LEE JOHNSON

Date of Request: 1992-11-18
Requester's Last Name: YOUNG
First Name: CARY
Subject: FOIA PROCESSING

Date of Request: 1992-11-19
Requester's Last Name: FARBER
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INFO ON GOVERNMENT TRIPS TO THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Date of Request: 1992-11-19
Requester's Last Name: FARBER
First Name: DAVID
Subject: US GOVERNMENT TRIPS TO CHINA

Date of Request: 1992-11-19
Requester's Last Name: KELLY
First Name: JOHN
Subject: CONGRESS FOR CULTURAL FREEDOM

Date of Request: 1992-11-19
Requester's Last Name: LEE
First Name: MARTIN
Subject: NEO-NAZI GROUPS IN GERMANY

Date of Request: 1992-11-19
Requester's Last Name: MURRAY
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: LINCOLN LABS, HANSCOM FIELD

Date of Request: 1992-11-19
Requester's Last Name: VAN DER PLAATS
First Name: ANDREW
Subject: INFO ON WWII OSS AGENT JIM THOMPSON

Date of Request: 1992-11-20
Requester's Last Name: BROWN
First Name: KEVIN
Subject: PHOENIX PROGRAM DURING THE VIETNAM WAR

Date of Request: 1992-11-20
Requester's Last Name: DOBROVIR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: POLITICAL APPOINTEE

Date of Request: 1992-11-20

Requester's Last Name: HARFORD
First Name: JAMES
Subject: SOVIET SPACE EXPLORATION, LAUNCH VEHICLE AND RELATED CAPABILITIES
IN THE 1945-70 TIME PERIOD

Date of Request: 1992-11-20
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: COMMUNIST CHINA

Date of Request: 1992-11-21
Requester's Last Name: SMITH
First Name: GORDON
Subject: AIRPLANE CRASH IN NORTHERN LAOS

Date of Request: 1992-11-21
Requester's Last Name: WILLIS
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF MT. CUDI IN SOUTHEASTERN TURKEY

Date of Request: 1992-11-22
Requester's Last Name: NATALI
First Name: NICK
Subject: INFO ON MOE BERG

Date of Request: 1992-11-22
Requester's Last Name: WALQUIST
First Name: DANIELLE
Subject: MKULTRA

Date of Request: 1992-11-23
Requester's Last Name: COHN
First Name: THEODORE
Subject: VIENNA OFFICE REPORTS

Date of Request: 1992-11-23
Requester's Last Name: COX
First Name: LINDA
Subject: JOHN FRANCIS DINGWALL AND RICHARD CRAIG BRAM

Date of Request: 1992-11-23
Requester's Last Name: KIGHT
First Name: RAYMOND
Subject: WILLIAM BRADFORD BISHOP

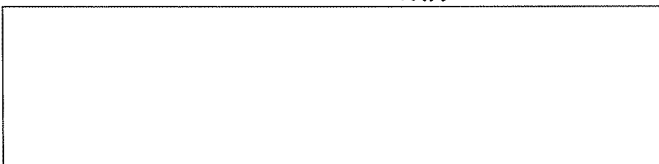
Date of Request: 1992-11-23
Requester's Last Name: LAMBRIGHT
First Name: CHRISTIAN
Subject: INFO ON AUGSBURG SIX

Date of Request: 1992-11-23
Requester's Last Name: WHITTLE
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF RELIGIOUS ENTITIES

Date of Request: 1992-11-23
Requester's Last Name: WORSHAM
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: DR. GARY WILLIAMS

Date of Request: 1992-11-24
Requester's Last Name: GENCER
First Name: MENEKSE
Subject: TEAM A/TEAM B PROCEDURES IN THE MID TO LATE 1970'S

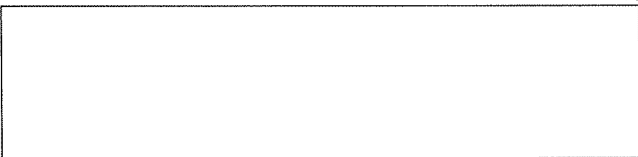
Date of Request: 1992-11-24
Requester's Last Name: GOLDING
First Name: DONALD
Subject: YOUR ADDRESS IN L.A.



Date of Request: 1992-11-24
Requester's Last Name: LARDIZABAL
First Name: AL
Subject: WILLIAM HARVEY

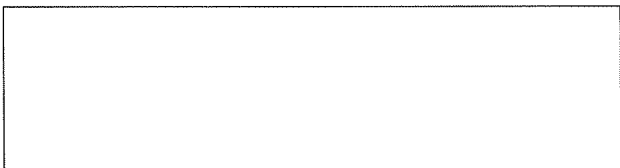
Date of Request: 1992-11-24
Requester's Last Name: OSBORNE
First Name: CAROL
Subject: LOCKHEED A-12 (BLACKBIRD)

Date of Request: 1992-11-24
Requester's Last Name: RENTA
First Name: JUAN
Subject: ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA EXPLOITS IN BOLIVIA



Date of Request: 1992-11-24
Requester's Last Name: ZAID
First Name: MARK
Subject: PRIVATE MARTIN SCHRAND

Date of Request: 1992-11-25
Requester's Last Name: BEACH
First Name: PAUL
Subject: ALFRED AYSSEH



Date of Request: 1992-11-25
Requester's Last Name: FARBER
First Name: DAVID
Subject: US GOVERNMENT TRIPS TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IN CHINA IN DECEMBER 1989

Date of Request: 1992-11-25
Requester's Last Name: GRAHAM
First Name: LEE
Subject: SENIOR CITIZEN

Date of Request: 1992-11-25
Requester's Last Name: JONES
First Name: A
Subject: STASI, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE
FOIA/PA AND COPY OF CIA ACT AND NSA OF 1947, DR. VAN BUSH, DR. VON NEWMANN

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-11-25
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: DIRECTIVE OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE ESTABLISHING THE
CENTRAL IMAGERY OFFICE

Date of Request: 1992-11-25
Requester's Last Name: SUTTON
First Name: GARY
Subject: U-2 FLIGHTS FROM 9/61 THROUGH 10/61

Date of Request: 1992-11-26
Requester's Last Name: PARAGUNA
First Name: JAMES
Subject: O.S.S.

Date of Request: 1992-11-26
Requester's Last Name: HELLSTROM
First Name: LEIF
Subject: INFO ON FOIA

Date of Request: 1992-11-27
Requester's Last Name: BICE
First Name: LARRY
Subject: VARIOUS PRINTOUTS

Date of Request: 1992-11-27
Requester's Last Name: JONES
First Name: A
Subject: UFO

Date of Request: 1992-11-27
Requester's Last Name: WEIDNER
First Name: TERRY
Subject: INFO ON STUDIES IN INTELLIGENCE

Date of Request: 1992-11-28
Requester's Last Name: GRAHAM
First Name: LEE
Subject: INFO ON PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SENIOR CITIZEN AIRCRAFT

Date of Request: 1992-11-28
Requester's Last Name: JONES
First Name: A
Subject: BIOPHYSICAL ASPECTS OF PARAPSYCHOLOGY

Date of Request: 1992-11-30
Requester's Last Name: COLLIER

First Name: LINDA
Subject: PAUL WILLIAM HUTCHINS, SR.

Date of Request: 1992-11-30
Requester's Last Name: HAUT
First Name: WALTER
Subject: INFO ON ROSWELL

Date of Request: 1992-11-30
Requester's Last Name: PISZKIEWICZ
First Name: DENNIS
Subject: WERNHER VON BRAUN

Date of Request: 1992-11-30
Requester's Last Name: RAVNITZKY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: FOIA/PA ACTIVITY

Date of Request: 1992-11-30
Requester's Last Name: VAN OSDOL
First Name: PAUL
Subject: JIM GARRISON

Date of Request: 1992-12-01
Requester's Last Name: CRESSWELL
First Name: JUDITH
Subject: HOWARD ROMAN

Date of Request: 1992-12-01
Requester's Last Name: GARDNER
First Name: JIM
Subject: MICHAEL GURA AND EUGENE KALAKOUTSKI

Date of Request: 1992-12-01
Requester's Last Name: KOHLI
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-12-01
Requester's Last Name: MILLIGAN
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: THE PRESENT STATUS OF RESEARCH IN TELEPATHY IN THE SOVIET UNION
AND VARIOUS INFORMATION REPORTS

Date of Request: 1992-12-01
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: SNIE

Date of Request: 1992-12-01
Requester's Last Name: THOMPSON
First Name: JOHN
Subject: KHAMPA'S STRUGGLE AGAINST CHINESE COMMUNIST RULE OF THEIR HOMELAND,
TIBET

Date of Request: 1992-12-01
Requester's Last Name: WHITTLE
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: PSYCHIC DRIVING AND DEPATTERNING

Date of Request: 1992-12-01
Requester's Last Name: WHITTLE
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: EWEN CAMERON, CANADIAN PSYCHIATRIST AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY IN MONTREAL

Date of Request: 1992-12-02
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: VOYENNAYA MYSL

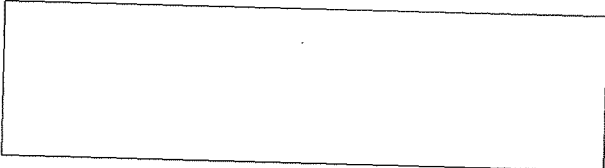
Date of Request: 1992-12-02
Requester's Last Name: GLASS
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: IAN SPIRO

Date of Request: 1992-12-02
Requester's Last Name: KEELY
First Name: DORA
Subject: EDWIN OSBORNE TARLETON

Date of Request: 1992-12-02
Requester's Last Name: WHITTLE
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: PROTECTION OF DATA IN GOVERNMENT FILES REGARDING PRIVATE CITIZENS FROM UNWARRANTED ACCESS

Date of Request: 1992-12-03
Requester's Last Name: DOGGETT
First Name: SCOTT
Subject: HO CHI MINH TRAIL

Date of Request: 1992-12-03
Requester's Last Name: HAYDEN
First Name: LINDA
Subject: INFO ON THE BUILD UP OF MILITARY TECH. IN IRAN



Date of Request: 1992-12-03
Requester's Last Name: KUROSAKA
First Name: TATSUYA
Subject: PROPAGANDA BROADCASTING IN THE SOCIALIST

Date of Request: 1992-12-03
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: CIA STATION CABLE

Date of Request: 1992-12-04
Requester's Last Name: BATTLE
First Name: JOYCE
Subject: IRAQ'S CONCERN ABOUT THREATS FROM ISRAEL

Date of Request: 1992-12-04
Requester's Last Name: FERROGGIARO
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: IRAQI SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM PREPARED IN JULY OR AUGUST 1990

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-12-04
Requester's Last Name: MORROW
First Name: JIM
Subject: RONALD E. SWEARINGER

Date of Request: 1992-12-06
Requester's Last Name: JONES
First Name: CLEOtha
Subject: SWIMMERS NULLIFICATION MIND CONTROL AND MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS

Date of Request: 1992-12-07
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: RESPONSE BY PRESIDENT NIXON

Date of Request: 1992-12-07
Requester's Last Name: FARBER
First Name: DAVID
Subject: INFO ON OFFICIAL U.S GOVERNMENT TRIPS TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN AUGUST 1990

Date of Request: 1992-12-07
Requester's Last Name: GOUDIE
First Name: DALE
Subject: OPERATION MAJESTIC-12 OR MJ-12

Date of Request: 1992-12-07
Requester's Last Name: GUTIERREZ
First Name: JAMES
Subject: SUBMARINE LOSSES

Date of Request: 1992-12-07
Requester's Last Name: HORTON
First Name: KAREN
Subject: TONY CUESTA

Date of Request: 1992-12-07
Requester's Last Name: PETZINGER
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: U.S. AIRLINE, PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, BRANIFF AIWA, CONTINENTAL AIRLINES, TRANS WORLD AIRLINE, AND FLYING TIGER AIR

Date of Request: 1992-12-08
Requester's Last Name: PETERSON
First Name: PRESTON
Subject: UFO

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-12-09
Requester's Last Name: BOUEY

First Name: TERESE
Subject: GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS BETWEEN THE CIA AND OGDEN SERVICES CORPORATION

Date of Request: 1992-12-09
Requester's Last Name: GREENE
First Name: DALE
Subject: RAYMOND COOPER JOYNER

Date of Request: 1992-12-10
Requester's Last Name: ALBERT
First Name: MIKE
Subject: INFO ON CIA CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Date of Request: 1992-12-10
Requester's Last Name: BAUM
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: FOIA/PA

Date of Request: 1992-12-10
Requester's Last Name: GLADSTEIN
First Name: ANDY
Subject: RUSSIA

Date of Request: 1992-12-11
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: ASSISTANCE TO THE FRENCH LABOR ORGANIZATION, THE FORCE OUVRIERE,
DURING 1947-1948

Date of Request: 1992-12-12
Requester's Last Name: COOPER
First Name: STEPHEN
Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date of Request: 1992-12-13
Requester's Last Name: MCELROY
First Name: WALTER
Subject: NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES, KGB AND GRU

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: HUBBARD
First Name: STANLEY
Subject: NICARAGUA

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: HUBBARD
First Name: STANLEY
Subject: UNITED STATES POLICY IN NICARAGUA FOR THE YEARS 1974-1981

Date of Request: 1992-12-15
Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: LYNDY
Subject: ARMS AGREEMENT BETWEEN SAUDI ARABIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Date of Request: 1992-12-15
Requester's Last Name: FARBER
First Name: DAVID
Subject: PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN NOVEMBER 1990

Date of Request: 1992-12-16

Requester's Last Name: BEICHMAN
First Name: ARNOLD
Subject: U.S INTERCEPTED ENCODED SOVIET MESSAGES TOGETHER WITH THEIR CONTENTS

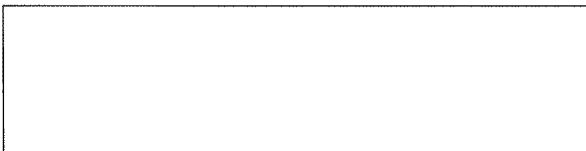
Date of Request: 1992-12-16
Requester's Last Name: BERLIN BUILDUP-REUNION
First Name:
Subject: HOFFMAN OF HUFFMAN BUILDING ADDRESS

Date of Request: 1992-12-16
Requester's Last Name: HENNINGSON
First Name: STEPHEN
Subject: WORLD FACT BOOK, ELECTRONIC VERSION, AND PUERTO RICO

Date of Request: 1992-12-17
Requester's Last Name: POLAKOFF
First Name: CAROL
Subject: INFO ON JEAN SEBERG

Date of Request: 1992-12-17
Requester's Last Name: POWERS
First Name: DAVID
Subject: LEGAL INFORMATION

Date of Request: 1992-12-18
Requester's Last Name: ROBINSON
First Name: DANIEL
Subject: PROJECT ARTICHOKE



Date of Request: 1992-04-15
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: INFO ON DOUBLE-CHEK CORP

Date of Request: 1992-04-30
Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: LYNDA
Subject: IDENTIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF THE PKI AND AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS
AS BEING TAKEN PRISONER AND KILLED BY INDONESIAN ARMY OR SECURITY FORCES
FROM SEPTEMBER 1965 THROUGH MARCH 1966

Date of Request: 1992-06-22
Requester's Last Name: MARK
First Name: EDUARD
Subject: OSSAND ROBERT BISHOP

Date of Request: 1992-07-15
Requester's Last Name: KISER
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: AMPERIF CORPORATION AND U.S GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Date of Request: 1992-07-16
Requester's Last Name: WHITEHEAD
First Name: DENNIS
Subject: OPERATION BERNHARD

Date of Request: 1992-07-22
Requester's Last Name: NAMAN
First Name: RITA
Subject: INFO ON MONICA KRAMER AND MARIE HYDE

Date of Request: 1992-07-22
Requester's Last Name: STEVENS
First Name: NORMA
Subject: HOWARD DARDEN BULMER

Date of Request: 1992-08-21
Requester's Last Name: HOOPER
First Name: MARSHA
Subject: INFO ON RECORDS RELATING TO OPERATION CYCLOPS

Date of Request: 1992-08-21
Requester's Last Name: HOOPER
First Name: MARSHA
Subject: MONARCH PROJECT

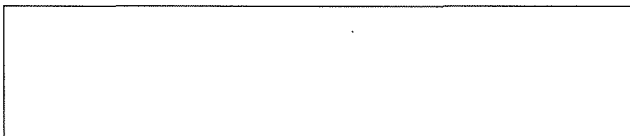
Date of Request: 1992-09-11
Requester's Last Name: RUSSELL
First Name: SCOTT
Subject: CIA OPERATIONS IN THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS DURING THE 1950 AND 60S

Date of Request: 1992-10-19
Requester's Last Name: BOZA
First Name: MARIA
Subject: CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

Date of Request: 1992-10-20
Requester's Last Name: VO
First Name: ANH
Subject: INFO RE ALFRED ABENHEIMER

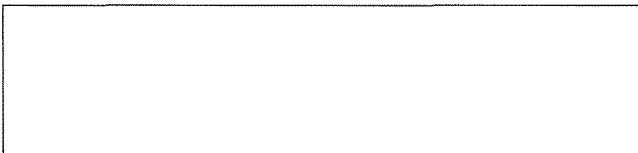
Date of Request: 1992-10-31
Requester's Last Name: WAVRA
First Name: STEVEN
Subject: CIA BOOKLET- INTELLIGENCE: THE ACME OF SKILLS

Date of Request: 1992-11-10
Requester's Last Name: BROWN
First Name: KEVIN
Subject: OPERATION ZAPATA, THE INVASION OF CUBA DURING 1961



Date of Request: 1992-11-23
Requester's Last Name: BURR
First Name: WILLIAM
Subject: INFO REGARDING OLEG PENKOVSKY CONCERNING BERLIN CRISIS AND SOVIET ICBM PROGRAM

Date of Request: 1992-12-09
Requester's Last Name: BOUFEY
First Name: TERESE
Subject: CIA AND OGDEN SERVICE CORP. CONTRACT NO. 92-281900-000



Date of Request: 1992-12-10
Requester's Last Name: FORMET
First Name: KENNETH
Subject: JIM GARRISON



[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-12-11
Requester's Last Name: IVEY
First Name: ALLEN
Subject: INFO ON CIA FUNDED EXPERIMENT ABOUT THE NATURE OF LSD

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: CUBA
First Name: PRINCE
Subject: WALLACE DON FARD AND NATION OF ISLAM

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: EVANS
First Name: ROB
Subject: RICHARD HELMS, ALLEN DULLES, PROJECT ARTICHOKE

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: HUBBARD
First Name: STANLEY
Subject: SANDINISTA NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT/(FSLN)

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: HUBBARD
First Name: STANLEY
Subject: CIA REPORTS AND INTERNATIONAL TIES OF EL SALVADOR'S FARABINDO MARTI NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: RUSH LIMBAUGH AND HOWARD STERN

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: ANTHONY CHARLES LYNTON BLAIR

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: JAMES GORDON BROWN

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: JOHN LESLIE PRESCOTT

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: JOHN SMITH

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: FRANK GORDON DOBSON

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE

First Name: JOHN
Subject: ROBERT FINLAYSON COOK

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: DCI'S ITINERARY FOR HIS TRIP TO MOSCOW

Date of Request: 1992-12-14
Requester's Last Name: SEYBOLD
First Name: SCOTT
Subject: WAR BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND AFGHANISTAN

Date of Request: 1992-12-15
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: INFO ON DIANA FRANCES SPENCER

Date of Request: 1992-12-15
Requester's Last Name: RICHELSON
First Name: JEFFREY
Subject: COPIES OF ANY DCID OR OTHER DIRECTIVES ESTABLISHING THE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT STAFF

Date of Request: 1992-12-15
Requester's Last Name: WIKFORSS
First Name: MARTEN
Subject: DAG HAMMARSKJOLD

Date of Request: 1992-12-16
Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: LYNDA
Subject: ARMS AGREEMENTS BETWEEN MALAYSIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM SIGNED IN MALAYSIA

Date of Request: 1992-12-16
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: WILLIAM ARTHUR WALDEGRAVE

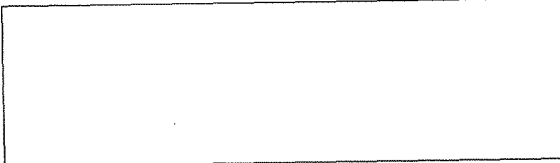
Date of Request: 1992-12-16
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: CHARLES PHILIP ARTHUR GEORGE WINDSOR

Date of Request: 1992-12-16
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: JOHN MAJOR

Date of Request: 1992-12-16
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: KENNETH HARRY CLARKE

Date of Request: 1992-12-16
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: NORMAN STEWART HUGHSON LAMONT

Date of Request: 1992-12-16
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: MICHAEL RAY DIBIN HESELTINE



Date of Request: 1992-12-17
Requester's Last Name: BURNS
First Name: BRUCE
Subject: MR. CHA TENG THAO AKA CHANG THEN THAO

Date of Request: 1992-12-17
Requester's Last Name: JENSEN
First Name: CURTIS
Subject: CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS GOVERNING AGREEMENTS FOR CIA FOR
LODGING SERVICE

Date of Request: 1992-12-17
Requester's Last Name: LEVINE
First Name: ROSS
Subject: MOE BERG

Date of Request: 1992-12-17
Requester's Last Name: RAMBO
First Name: JASON
Subject: UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE AND ITS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE PERIOD
FROM 1985 TO THE PRESENT

Date of Request: 1992-12-18
Requester's Last Name: AFTERGOOD
First Name: STEVEN
Subject: APEX- SIMPLIFY THE CODEWORD SYSTEM IN INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION
SECURITY

Date of Request: 1992-12-18
Requester's Last Name: BENJAMIN
First Name: T
Subject: ACTIVITIES OF DR. H.R. HARRY BAILEY OF SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, 1957-1976,
RELATING TO MKULTRA PROGRAMS

Date of Request: 1992-12-18
Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
First Name: LYNDA
Subject: CONTRACTS AWARDED TO CEMENTATION

Date of Request: 1992-12-18
Requester's Last Name: JONES
First Name: GILBERT
Subject: RED ALIENS , CUBA AND GEORGIA

Date of Request: 1992-12-18
Requester's Last Name: LARDIZABAL
First Name: AL
Subject: OPERATION PHOENIX AND DIEN BIEN PHU

Date of Request: 1992-12-19

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-12-20
 Requester's Last Name: CIMIOTTI
 First Name: ULRICH
 Subject: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AT SCALES RANGING BETWEEN 1:8.000 AND 1:20.000
 WEST BERLIN DISTRICTS

Date of Request: 1992-12-20
 Requester's Last Name: CRESSWELL
 First Name: JUDITH
 Subject: RICHARD HELMS AND THE WARREN COMMISSION

Date of Request: 1992-12-21
 Requester's Last Name: CORNER
 First Name: SARA
 Subject: MENTAL HEALTH

Date of Request: 1992-12-21
 Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
 First Name: LYNDA
 Subject: REPORTS DATED FROM 1980 TO THE PRESENT RELATING TO THE FOLLOWING
 COMPANIES EAST COAST INVESTMENTS LTD. GRANTHAM AND CO. AND MONTEAGLE MARKETING
 LTD.

Date of Request: 1992-12-21
 Requester's Last Name: KELLY
 First Name: JOHN
 Subject: MARTIN LEE

Date of Request: 1992-12-21
 Requester's Last Name: NEJATI
 First Name: G H
 Subject: OPERATION AND RELATIONS OF CIA IN IRAN

Date of Request: 1992-12-21
 Requester's Last Name: STINSON
 First Name: WILLIAM
 Subject: TSATSU TSIKATA AND THE GHANA NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-12-22
 Requester's Last Name: COCHRANE
 First Name: M
 Subject: CIA'S SYSTEM OF RECORD

Date of Request: 1992-12-22
 Requester's Last Name: DAVIS
 First Name: LYNDA
 Subject: THE ROLE OF ROBERTO D'AUBUISSON ARRIETA IN THE CIVIC AFFAIRS BUREAU
 OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Date of Request: 1992-12-22
 Requester's Last Name: JEAMBEY

First Name: GRAHAM
Subject: UNLOCKING THE CIA BY BRANFMAN AND MATERIAL ON THE MKDELTA PROJECT INVOLVING BRAINWASHING PROCESS FROM PROJECT BLUEBIRD IN 1950

Date of Request: 1992-12-22
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: ANNE ELIZABETH ALICE LOUISE WINDSOR

Date of Request: 1992-12-22
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: PHILIP WINDSOR

Date of Request: 1992-12-22
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: ANDREW ALBERT CHRISTIN EDWARD WINDSOR

Date of Request: 1992-12-22
Requester's Last Name: NYGATE
First Name: JOHN
Subject: INFO ON SELF

Date of Request: 1992-12-22
Requester's Last Name: WIEBES
First Name: C
Subject: PREVIOUS RELEASED DOCUMENTS IN VARIOUS FOIA CASES

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-12-23
Requester's Last Name: DOYLE
First Name: KATE
Subject: COCAINE TRAFFICKING NETWORK IN COLOMBIA

Date of Request: 1992-12-23
Requester's Last Name: RAMBO
First Name: JASON
Subject: ANIBAL ESCALANTE

Date of Request: 1992-12-23
Requester's Last Name: RAMBO
First Name: JASON
Subject: NARCOTERRORISM IN PERU, THE UPPER HUALLAGA VALLEY, THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU AND RELATED COVERT ACTIONS

Date of Request: 1992-12-23
Requester's Last Name: RAMBO
First Name: JASON
Subject: AMERICAN SERVICEMEN WHO DEFECTED TO NORTH KOREA DURING THE 1950-53 WAR

Date of Request: 1992-12-23
Requester's Last Name: WHITTLE
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: INFO ON AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

Date of Request: 1992-12-23
Requester's Last Name: WILLIAMS
First Name: GORDON
Subject: ABBIE HOFFMAN

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-12-25
Requester's Last Name: SAUDER
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: DULCE, ARCHULETA MESA, REDDING RANCH

Date of Request: 1992-12-25
Requester's Last Name: SAUDER
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: UNDERGROUND FACILITIES NEAR ALICE SPRINGS, AUSTRALIA

Date of Request: 1992-12-26
Requester's Last Name: MAJHOTRA
First Name: DAVE
Subject: CAREER AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CIA

Date of Request: 1992-12-27
Requester's Last Name: EVANS
First Name: JOHN
Subject: PAPAL AND JESUIT COVERT SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AS THEY EMANATE OUT OF EUROPE

Date of Request: 1992-12-27
Requester's Last Name: LARDIZABAL
First Name: AL
Subject: RICHARD S. CAIN, FRANK BOMPESTERO, WILLIAM K. HARVEY, WILLIAM SULLIVAN AND JAMES ANGLETON

[REDACTED]

Date of Request: 1992-12-28
Requester's Last Name: HELM
First Name: GLENN
Subject: INFO ON VIET CONG ACTIVITIES AND MEKONG DELTA

Date of Request: 1992-12-28
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: TASK FORCE REPORT ON GREATER CIA OPENNESS AND INTELLIGENCE FAILURE TURNED TO INTELLIGENCE SUCCESS STORIES

Date of Request: 1992-12-28
Requester's Last Name: LIGHT
First Name: CHARLES
Subject: LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE AND MARSHALL IRVING BLOOM

Date of Request: 1992-12-28

Requester's Last Name: LOVE
First Name: JAMES
Subject: CRIME STATS

Date of Request: 1992-12-28
Requester's Last Name: MATTHEWS
First Name: SIMON
Subject: WIRING DIAGRAM, TECHNOLOGY PASSED TO THE SOVIET UNION SINCE 1985
AND JOHN ANTHONY WALKER

Date of Request: 1992-12-28
Requester's Last Name: TLAGA
First Name: JOSEPH
Subject: ALEKSANDER JUSZKIEWICZ

Date of Request: 1992-12-29
Requester's Last Name: FARRER
First Name: DAVID
Subject: US GOVERNMENT TRIPS TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN 12/90

Date of Request: 1992-12-29
Requester's Last Name: LEVY
First Name: MICHAEL
Subject: PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Date of Request: 1992-12-29
Requester's Last Name: MCQUIRE
First Name: MARLYS
Subject: INFO ON CIA MAPS ESTONIA BASE, LATVIA BASE, AND MOLDOBASE

Date of Request: 1992-12-29
Requester's Last Name: SUMMERS
First Name: JEREMY
Subject: INFO ON BILL CLINTON

Date of Request: 1992-12-29
Requester's Last Name: WEBERMAN
First Name: ALAN
Subject: BERNARD FENSTERWALD

Date of Request: 1992-12-29
Requester's Last Name: WHITTLE
First Name: THOMAS
Subject: AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Date of Request: 1992-12-30
Requester's Last Name: ROBERTSON
First Name: MARJORIE
Subject: PREVIOUSLY RELEASED DOCUMENTS RELATING TO RADIO FREE EUROPE AND
RADIO LIBERTY

Date of Request: 1992-12-30
Requester's Last Name: SCHUREN
First Name: HENRY
Subject: UFO'S

Date of Request: 1992-12-31
Requester's Last Name: HENDERSON
First Name: RICHARD
Subject: CIA AND THE BAY OF PIG ACTIVITIES IN CUBA

MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : See Below

DATE: September 20, 1967

FROM : DP

REF. No. PND-DP-67/4868-S

SUBJECT : Board of Review Meeting - 1. Lowell Z. Pirkle
2. Earl E. Bruce, Jr.
3. John J. Cooney

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Pursuant to the provisions of the Personnel Manual, Chapter: Termination, Section: Benefits due to Death, Injury, Capture or Internment, Paragraph E, the Board of Review shall meet in the Conference Room of the Head Office, Taipei, at 1500L hours, Friday, September 22, 1967. If any one of those requested to attend is unable to be present, please notify this office at his earliest convenience so that a new date and time satisfactory to all can be arranged.

The matters before the Board will be:

- 1. The death of Lowell Z. Pirkle, 08862, Flight Mechanic, Udorn
- 2. The death of Earl E. Bruce, Jr., 10904, Flight Mechanic, Udorn
- 3. The death of John J. Cooney, 08944, Reserve Captain R/W, Udorn

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Please refer to the attached data check sheets for Board of Review determinations.




Encls.

- cc: President, Chairman and Member ✓
- SLC, Member (copies of Beneficiary Forms attached)
- T-C, Member - Please provide final account statements.
- AVP - Requested to attend
- DSAFE - Requested to attend and be prepared to provide information relevant to the accidents involved.
- DP - Secretary and Member
- P/Files (4)

JWS/aw

DATA CHECK SHEET
for
BOARD OF REVIEW
RE: EMPLOYEE INJURY/ILLNESS/DEATH

1. Employee: Lowell Z. Pirkle No.: 08862
2. Age: 36 Nationality: USA Passport No.: G374556
3. Permanent/~~Temporary~~
4. Date of Employment: 23 May 1966
Presumed
5. Date of ~~Injury/Illness~~/Death: _____
Presumed
6. On Date of ~~Injury/Illness~~/Death: _____
 - a. Job Assignment: Flight Mechanic Duties on H-38
 - b. Contract No.: 1841
 - c. Station of Permanent Assignment: N/A
 - d. Station of Temporary or Provisional Assignment: Udon
 - e. Title: Flight Mechanic
 - f. Salary: EPS Code "CC" + PAA
Presumed
7. Nature of ~~Injury/Illness~~/Death: Lacs witnesses stated subject wounded,
fell back into aircraft which then consumed by fire due rocket hits while
on ground.
 - a. Death Certificate: ~~Yes~~/No
 - (1) Issued by: _____
 - (2) At: _____ (3) On: _____
 - b. Other Documents Obtained: Report of presumed death of American citizen -
issued and enroute.
 - c. Cause of ~~Injury/Illness~~/Death: As reported - due to ~~comp~~ ^{FATNET LAO} action.
Presumed
 - d. Period of Last Illness in the Event of Death: N/A
 - e. Hospitalized at N/A
from _____ to _____
 - f. Injury/Illness/Death Occurred at:
 - (1) ~~ECF~~: "Friendly" Helipad 

(1) Date: 3 August 1967

(3) Time: 1745L

g. Accident Reports Submitted: Yes

8. Company Medical Doctor's Report (s):

a. Issued by: N/A

b. On: _____

c. Summary: _____

9. Any History of Illness/Cause of Death Reflected in Company Records:

a. Yes/No

(1) If so, summarize: N/A

10. Any Medical Waivers in "P" File:

a. Yes/No

b. If so, summarize: N/A

11. Participation in any Company Retirement Plan:

a. Yes/~~No~~ File No. 1170

b. If so, identify: Air America retirement plan

c. Beneficiary:

12. Next of Kin Notified:

a. Yes/~~No~~

b. If so, when: Day after incident

how: Personally by EM Udorn at Udorn

whom notified Wife, Children & Mother

13. Relatives:

a. Spouse:

[Redacted]

(1) Address:

[Redacted]

b. Children (Name, ages, addresses)

(daughter)

[Redacted]

same as Item 13.a.(1)

(son)

[Redacted]

same as Item 13.a.(1)

c. Other: Mother

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

d. Summarize Repatriation Arrangements made or to be made for dependents:

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

14. Remains:

a. Disposition: How: No remains yet

Where:

When:

15. Washington Office Notification:

a. Yes//

How: TP346

When: 5 August 1967

16. Disposition and Beneficiary Form:

a. Yes//

b. Name of Beneficiary: ////////////////////

[Redacted]

17. Personal Effects:

a. Nature:

b. Location:

c. Disposition, if any:

d. Other:

[Redacted]

18. Additional Remarks: _____

FOR DECISION BY THE BOARD OF REVIEW:

1. Injury/Illness/Death -- in Line of Duty/Not in Line of Duty
2. If LOD:
 - a. Hazardous/Non-hazardous
 - b. Basis for determination _____
3. If not LOD:
 - a. Was cause through employee's misconduct: _____
 - b. If so, summarize: _____

4. Benefits to be Determined:
 - a. Amount: _____
 - b. Basis: _____
 - c. To whom to be paid: _____
 - d. How payment to be effected: _____
5. Who to bear the following costs: _____
 - a. Cost of last illness: _____
 - b. Preparation of remains for burial: _____

 - c. Repatriation of:
 - (1) Remains _____
 - (2) Rental of casket, etc. _____
 - (3) Personal Effects _____
 - (4) Dependents _____
6. Other Items for Decision: _____

DATA CHECK SHEET
for
BOARD OF REVIEW
RE: EMPLOYEE INJURY/ILLNESS/DEATH

1. Employee: Earl E. Bruce, Jr. No.: 10904
2. Age: 22 Nationality: USA Passport No.: G1061843
3. Permanent/~~Temporary~~
4. Date of Employment: 6 November 1966
5. Date of ~~Injury/Illness/~~Death: 8 August 1967
6. On Date of ~~Injury/Illness/~~Death:
- a. Job Assignment: Flight Mechanic Duties on H-43
- b. Contract No.: 1841
- c. Station of Permanent Assignment: _____
- d. Station of ~~Temporary/~~ Provisional Assignment: Udon
- e. Title: Flight Mechanic
- f. Salary: FPS Code "CC" + PA/A
7. Nature of Injury/Illness/Death: Death due helicopter accident
-
- a. Death Certificate: Yes/~~No~~ enroute
- (1) Issued by: Air America doctor and Thai Government
- (2) At: _____ (3) On: _____
- b. Other Documents Obtained: Report of Death of American Citizen
- c. Cause of ~~Injury/Illness/~~Death: Helicopter Crash
-
- d. Period of Last Illness in the Event of Death: N/A
-
- e. Hospitalized at N/A
- from _____ to _____
- f. ~~Injury/Illness/~~Death Occurred at:
- (1) ~~City~~: [REDACTED] Laos

(1) Date: 8 August 1967

(3) Time: _____

g. Accident Reports Submitted: Yes

8. Company Medical Doctor's Report (s):

a. Issued by: N/A

b. On: _____

c. Summary: _____

9. Any History of Illness/Cause of Death Reflected in Company Records:

a. Yes/No

(1) If so, summarize: N/A

10. Any Medical Waivers in "P" File:

a. Yes/No

b. If so, summarize: N/A

11. Participation in any Company Retirement Plan:

a. ~~Yes~~/No

b. If so, identify: _____

c. Beneficiary: _____

12. Next of Kin Notified:

a. Yes/~~No~~

b. If so, when: By MGDR

how: Phone

whom notified Mother

13. Relatives:

Mother

a. ~~SSA/~~: (1) Address: ~~_____~~b. Children (Names, ages, addresses) N/A

c. Others: _____

d. Summarize Repatriation Arrangements made/to be made for Dependents:

N/A

14. Remains:

a. Disposition: How: Airshipped to Hansen Bryan 18 August 1967 for transhipmentWhere: ~~_____~~

When: _____

15. Washington Office Notified:

a. Yes // How: TP 369When: 15 August 1967

16. Disposition and Beneficiary Form:

a. Yes //b. Name of Beneficiary/Personal Representative: Mother - Mrs.

17. Personal Effects:

a. Nature: Normal plus motorcycleb. Location: Udornc. Disposition, if any: Still in custody of U.S. Consul, Udorn

d. Other: _____

18. Additional Remarks: _____

FOR DECISION BY THE BOARD OF REVIEW:

1. Injury/Illness/Death -- in Line of Duty/Not in Line of Duty
2. If LOD:
 - a. Hazardous/Non-hazardous
 - b. Basis for determination _____
3. If not LOD:
 - a. Was cause through employee's misconduct? _____
 - b. If so, summarize: _____

4. Benefits to be Determined:
 - a. Amount: _____
 - b. Basis: _____
 - c. To whom to be paid: _____
 - d. How payment to be effected: _____
5. Who to bear the following costs:
 - a. Cost of last illness: _____
 - b. Preparation of caskets for burials: _____

 - c. Repatriation of:
 - (1) Remains _____
 - (2) Rental of caskets, etc. _____
 - (3) Personal effects _____
 - (4) Dependents _____
6. Other Items for Consideration: _____

DATA CHECK SHEET
for
BOARD OF REVIEW
RE: EMPLOYEE INJURY/ILLNESS/DEATH

1. Employee: John J. Cooney No.: 08944
2. Age: 45 Nationality: USA Passport No.: G475493
3. Permanent/~~Temporary~~
4. Date of Employment: 1 June 1966
5. Date of ~~Injury/Illness~~/Death: 8 August 1967
6. On Date of ~~Injury/Illness~~/Death:
- a. Job Assignment: Pilot in Command Duties in H-43
- b. Contract No.: 1841
- c. Station of Permanent Assignment: N/A
- d. Station of Temporary or Provisional Assignment: UDORN
- e. Title: Reserve Captain - R/W
- f. Salary: FP/PS Rev 18 Code "D" + PA/A
7. Nature of ~~Injury/Illness~~/Death: _____
- _____
- a. Death Certificate: Yes/~~No~~ (Enroute)
- (1) Issued by: Air America Doctor & Thai Government
- (2) At: UDORN (3) On: _____
- b. Other Documents Obtained: Report of Death of American Citizen
(Enroute)
- c. Cause of ~~Injury/Illness~~/Death: Helicopter Accident
- _____
- d. Period of Last Illness in the Event of Death: N/A
- _____
- e. Hospitalized at N/A
- from _____ to _____
- f. Injury/Illness/Death Occurred at:
- (1) ~~ECOF~~: [REDACTED] Laos

(1) Date: 8 August 1967

(3) Time: 1745L

g. Accident Reports Submitted: Yes

8. Company Medical Doctor's Report (s):

a. Issued by: N/A

b. On: _____

c. Summary: _____

9. Any History of Illness/Cause of Death Reflected in Company Records:

a. Yes/No

(1) If so, summarize: N/A

10. Any Medical Waivers in "P" File:

a. Yes/No

b. If so, summarize: N/A

11. Participation in any Company Retirement Plan:

a. ~~Yes~~/No

b. If so, identify: _____

c. Beneficiary: _____

12. Next of Kin Notified:

a. Yes/~~No~~

b. If so, when: Probably 14 August 1967

how: Telephone by MGDR

whom notified Wife

13. Relatives:

a. Spouse: (1) Address b. Children (Names, ages, addresses) Same as item 13 a. (1), unknown.

c. Others: _____

d. Summarize Repatriation Arrangements made/to be made for Dependents:

Dependents were at home at time of death of subject.

14. Remains:

a. Disposition: How: Airshipped H18 to Hansen Bryan for transhipment toWhere

When: _____

15. Washington Office Notified:

a. Yes/How: TP 357When: 9 August 1967

16. Disposition and Beneficiary Form:

a. Yes/b. Name of Beneficiary/Personal Representative: Wife -

17. Personal Effects:

a. Nature: Normal plus horseb. Location: Udornc. Disposition, if any: in custody of US Consul, Udorn

d. Others: _____

18. Additional Remarks: _____

FOR DECISION BY THE BOARD OF REVIEW:

1. Injury/Illness/Death -- in Line of Duty/Not in Line of Duty

2. If LOD: _____

a. Hazardous/Non-hazardous _____

b. Basis for determination _____

3. If not LOD: _____

a. Was cause through employee's misconduct: _____

b. If so, summarize: _____

4. Benefits to be Determined: _____

a. Amount: _____

b. Basis: _____

c. To whom to be paid: _____

d. How payment to be effected: _____

5. Who to bear the following costs: _____

a. Cost of last illness: _____

b. Preparation of remains for burial: _____

c. Repatriation of: _____

(1) Remains _____

(2) Rental of Containers, etc. _____

(3) Personal Effects _____

(4) Dependents _____

6. Other Items for Decisions: _____

AAA *pls handle*
MEMORANDUM

DLRF (b)(6)

TO : See Distribution List Below

DATE: 29 May 1973

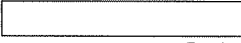

FROM : VP-P

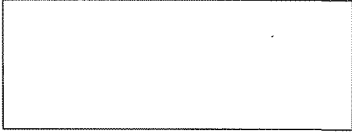
REF. NO.: VPA-73-87

SUBJECT: Return of Missing Employees

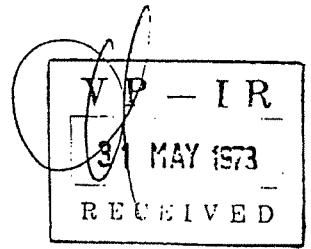
REFERENCE: VPA memo dated 26 January 1973

Attached please find four more pamphlets which provide information about the following employees who are listed as missing in Southeast Asia as of 8 March, 1973:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
	Captain
Clarence N. Driver	First Officer
	Air Freight Dispatcher
	Air Freight Dispatcher



- cc: CEO via RVP-OSG
 President, Air Asia
 RVP-OSG P/T TPE
 VP-L - OSG P/T TPE
 VPO-OSG P/T TPE
 VPIR-OSG P/T TPE ✓
 Controller
 VP-SVND SGH
 VI-LD VTE
 VP-MTD UTH
 AVP-BKK
 GM-NPD-OKO
 DP (2)
 File
 A/File



DIRA
DRG

I have DP's 2 copies already.
AMCSB.

C00171664

MISSING EMPLOYEE

CLARENCE NESBIT DRIVER

RETURN OF MISSING EMPLOYEES

This is an informational pamphlet about employees who are listed as missing in Southeast Asia. Some may have been captured, interned or held as a hostage of war by a foreign government or force. This pamphlet provides guidance for use in preparing for the release of missing employees and to provide information and assistance for them.

Compensations, Benefits, Leave Status and Travel Allowances are included herein. It should be understood that final total benefits are subject to U.S. Labor Department's determination of each individual's eligibility and benefits due.

The Controller has established Project Code Number 4411, Account 1890.12 for all Company costs for this program.

CLARENCE NESBIT DRIVER

Missing as of 8 March 1973

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Birth date:	7 March 1922
Birth place:	Phoenix, Arizona
Height: 5'8"	Weight: 190 lbs.
Hair: Grey-Black	Eyes: Brown
Nationality:	U.S.A.
Citizenship:	U.S.A.
Job Title:	First Officer
Employed:	15 May 1966
Employee Status:	Permanent
Department:	Flying Department
Location:	Vientiane
Employee Number:	07740

Disposition and Beneficiary Form:

Death Benefits:



100%

Capture and
Internment
Benefits:

(Same as death benefits.)

SUMMARY: Mr. Driver is missing. He was the First Officer on the C-123K, 55-4525, aircraft which disappeared on 7 March 1973 while on a cargo flight in Laos. First Officer Driver is listed as missing as of 8 March 1973.

GREETING PARTY

If possible the following persons should meet,
greet and accommodate the returned missing employee:

1. President, if available.
2. Base Vice President, Base Manager or Station
Manager, as appropriate.
3. The returned missing employee's immediate
supervisor, if available.
4. Director or Chief of Security.
5. Medical Doctor.
6. Representative from U.S. Embassy or Consulate.

MEDICAL PROGRAM

A) Functions

- (1) Hospitalization for health evaluation and treatment as deemed necessary.
- (2) Determination of mental and physical fitness and timing of family reunion.
- (3) Evaluation of fitness for air evacuation or other modes of transportation for definitive treatment and convalescence at medical facility of returnee's desire, or in the country of his home of record or SEA.

B) Designated Doctors:

- (1) Laos: [REDACTED]
- (2) Thailand: [REDACTED]
- (3) South Vietnam: [REDACTED]
- (4) Hong Kong: [REDACTED]
Staff, Hong Kong Sanitarium and Hospital.
- (5) Philippines: [REDACTED]
Staff, Clark Air Force Base Hospital.

C) Hospitals:

- (1) Laos: Embassy Medical Unit, Vientiane
432 Air Force Hospital in Udorn Air Base
5th Field Hospital in Bangkok
Bangkok Sanitarium and Hospital
- (2) Thailand: 432 Air Force Hospital in Udorn Air Base
5th Field Hospital in Bangkok
Bangkok Sanitarium and Hospital
- (3) South Vietnam: 3rd Field Hospital in Saigon
Vi Dan Hospital
5th Field Hospital in Bangkok
Bangkok Sanitarium and Hospital
- (4) Hong Kong: Hong Kong Sanitarium and Hospital
- (5) Philippines: Clark Air Force Base Hospital

F/O C. N. Driver - Continued

TELEPHONE CALL TO RELATIVES

Whenever practical, arrangements should be made for the returned missing employee to make one or more telephone calls to relatives of his choice. Such call(s) would be at Company expense.

RELATIVES MOST LIKELY TO BE
CALLED

Mrs.




Personnel Managers should be prepared to answer any questions concerning welfare of returnee's family (if known).

CLOTHING AND MONEY

Upon arrival at a location, an issue of clothing and other necessities, as required, should be provided to each returned missing employee at Company expense.

The Company authorizes an advance payment of one month's salary to each returnee.

Items that may be provided are as follows:

- 1 Suitcase
- 1 Suit*
- 1 Pair extra trousers
- 3 Shirts
- 3 Neckties
- 3 T-shirts
- 3 Pair of shorts
- 2 Towels
- 1 Belt
- 3 Pair of socks
- 1 Pair of shoes
- 1 Jacket or top coat (if required)
- 1 Wallet
- 1 Pair house slippers
- 1 Shaving kit to include:
 - razor and blades
 - shaving cream
 - after-shave lotion
 - tooth brush
 - tooth paste
 - soap
 - deodorant
 - hair tonic
 - comb
 - nail clippers

*Arrangements should be made with a local tailor to provide suit as soon as possible, and if necessary, will go to the individual to take measurements for the suit. The tailor should also provide cloth samples from which the individual may select the cloth for the suit.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of the returned missing employee shall be obtained as soon as possible. These photos will be required for obtaining passports, visas, I.D. Cards, etc.

TRAVEL DOCUMENTSPASSPORT

U. S. Passports must be obtained from the U.S. Embassy. All assistance should be given in order to promptly obtain the passport and the required visas for the employee. American passports are available at the U.S. Embassies in Vientiane, Bangkok, Saigon, and the U.S. Consul in Danang.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

An International Health Certificate and required inoculations for international travel should be obtained for the employee as soon as possible.

IDENTIFICATION CARD

The returned missing employee shall be issued an Air America, Inc., I.D. Card as soon as possible.

TRANSPORTATION

AND

FAMILY REUNION

First Class, positive space commercial transportation will be furnished to the returned missing employee from the place of release to the designated hospital and then to his home of record or to any point selected by him.

If the employee is a hospital patient and is required to be moved for further hospitalization, the MAC Medical Air Evacuation should be utilized.

Family reunion will occur as soon as possible and the precise manner, place and time will be determined from Medical advice and the desires of the returnee and his family. To prevent personal inconvenience and a chance of missing the returnee, family members should not travel to overseas locations or to the selected hospital in the United States until specifically recommended by the Company. If and when appropriate the Company will provide positive space transportation for any two members of the returned missing employee's immediate family; such as wife, parents, brothers or sisters from their place of residence to SEA or to a U.S. hospital, if the returned missing employee so desires that his family visit him prior to his return to his home.

ESCORTS

An escort, if desired, will be provided to each returned missing employee if not accompanied by a family member. The escort may be the personal selection of the employee or selected by the Company. The escort should be thoroughly briefed by Base Vice President, Base Manager or Station Manager on his responsibilities as an escort, such as press relations, family reunion, and maximum comfort and relaxation during the trip. The escort's expenses will be absorbed by the Company and will be provided with the same class travel as the employee if they are returning by Commercial Air.

If the employee is required to be evacuated on MAC Medical Air Evacuation then the escort will be Medical personnel provided by MAC.

GROUP LIFE AND MEDICAL INSURANCE

Those returning missing employees who were not previously enrolled in the AIRLIFE Group Life and Medical Programs, and who are eligible for such coverage should complete the required Enrollment Card as soon as possible. Dependent medical coverage and additional contributory Life coverage provisions should be thoroughly explained to the employee. Coverage will be effective when the Enrollment Card is completed and received by the Company.

F/O C. N. Driver - Cont'd.

LEAVE STATUS

Leave accrued up to
the date of missing

(8 March 1973)

Amount

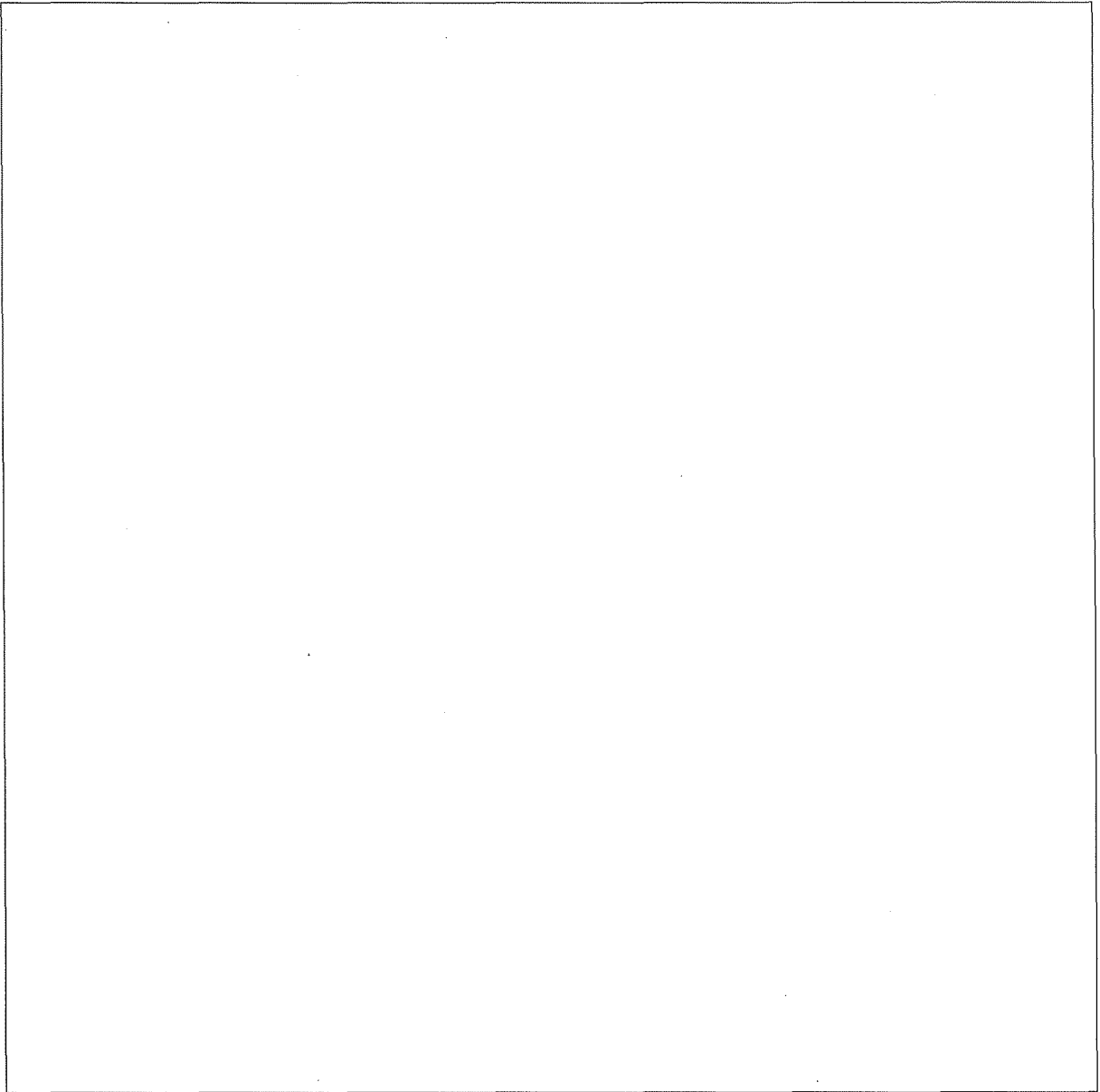
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TRAVEL ALLOWANCE

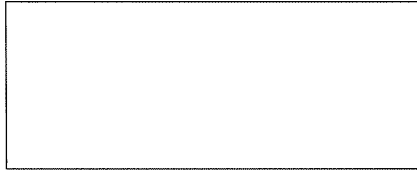
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F/O C. N. Driver - cont'd.

COMPENSATION/BENEFITS



MISSING EMPLOYEE



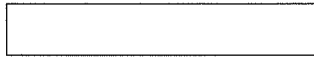
RETURN OF MISSING EMPLOYEES

This is an informational pamphlet about employees who are listed as missing in Southeast Asia. Some may have been captured, interned or held as a hostage of war by a foreign government or force. This pamphlet provides guidance for use in preparing for the release of missing employees and to provide information and assistance for them.

Compensations, Benefits, Leave Status and Travel Allowances are included herein. It should be understood that final total benefits are subject to U.S. Labor Department's determination of each individual's eligibility and benefits due.

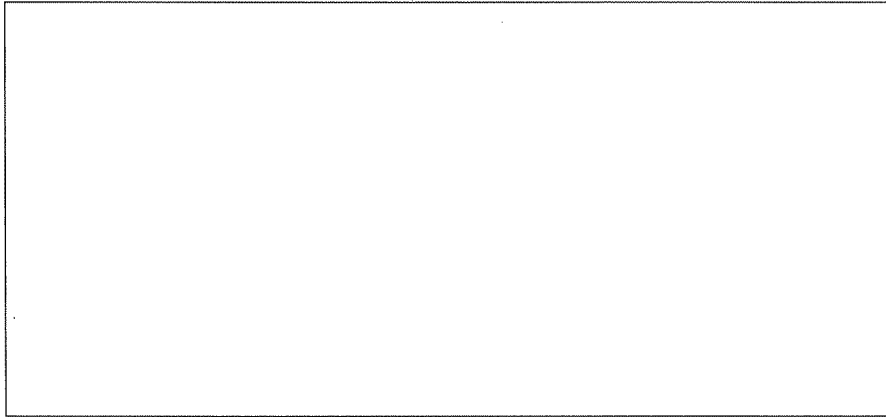
The Controller has established Project Code Number 4411, Account 1890.12 for all Company costs for this program.

15 March 1973



Missing as of 8 March 1973

I. GENERAL INFORMATION



Disposition and Beneficiary Form:

Death Benefits:



100%

Capture and Internment Benefits:

"My Bank Account as listed for Monthly Pay

100%"

SUMMARY: [redacted] is missing. He was the Captain on the C-123K, 55-4525, aircraft which disappeared on 7 March 1973 while on a cargo flight in Laos. [redacted] is listed as missing as of 8 March 1973.

GREETING PARTY

If possible the following persons should meet, greet and accommodate the returned missing employee:






1. President, if available.
2. Base Vice President, Base Manager or Station Manager, as appropriate.
3. The returned missing employee's immediate supervisor, if available.
4. Director or Chief of Security.
5. Medical Doctor.
6. Representative from U.S. Embassy or Consulate.

MEDICAL PROGRAM

A) Functions

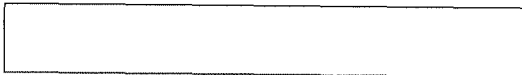
- (1) Hospitalization for health evaluation and treatment as deemed necessary.
- (2) Determination of mental and physical fitness and timing of family reunion.
- (3) Evaluation of fitness for air evacuation or other modes of transportation for definitive treatment and convalescence at medical facility of returnee's desire, or in the country of his home of record or SEA.

B) Designated Doctors:

- (1) Laos: 
- (2) Thailand: 
- (3) South Vietnam: 
- (4) Hong Kong: 
Staff, Hong Kong Sanitarium and Hospital.
- (5) Philippines: 
Staff, Clark Air Force Base Hospital.

C) Hospitals:

- (1) Laos: Embassy Medical Unit, Vientiane
432 Air Force Hospital in
Udon Air Base
5th Field Hospital in Bangkok
Bangkok Sanitarium and Hospital
- (2) Thailand: 432 Air Force Hospital in
Udon Air Base
5th Field Hospital in Bangkok
Bangkok Sanitarium and Hospital
- (3) South Vietnam: 3rd Field Hospital in Saigon
Vi Dan Hospital
5th Field Hospital in Bangkok
Bangkok Sanitarium and Hospital
- (4) Hong Kong: Hong Kong Sanitarium and Hospital
- (5) Philippines: Clark Air Force Base Hospital



TELEPHONE CALL TO RELATIVES

Whenever practical, arrangements should be made for the returned missing employee to make one or more telephone calls to relatives of his choice. Such call(s) would be at Company expense.

Assumed relatives most likely to be called:



Personnel Managers should be prepared to answer any questions concerning welfare of returnees family (if known).

CLOTHING AND MONEY

Upon arrival at a location, an issue of clothing and other necessities, as required, should be provided to each returned missing employee at Company expense.

The Company authorizes an advance payment of one month's salary to each returnee.

Items that may be provided are as follows:

- 1 Suitcase
- 1 Suit*
- 1 Pair extra trousers
- 3 Shirts
- 3 Neckties
- 3 T-shirts
- 3 Pair of shorts
- 2 Towels
- 1 Belt
- 3 Pair of socks
- 1 Pair of shoes
- 1 Jacket or top coat (if required)
- 1 Wallet
- 1 Pair house slippers
- 1 Shaving kit to include:
 - razor and blades
 - shaving cream
 - after-shave lotion
 - tooth brush
 - tooth paste
 - soap
 - deodorant
 - hair tonic
 - comb
 - nail clippers

*Arrangements should be made with a local tailor to provide suit as soon as possible, and if necessary, will go to the individual to take measurements for the suit. The tailor should also provide cloth samples from which the individual may select the cloth for the suit.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of the returned missing employee shall be obtained as soon as possible. These photos will be required for obtaining passports, visas, I.D. Cards, etc.

TRAVEL DOCUMENTSPASSPORT

U. S. Passports must be obtained from the U.S. Embassy. All assistance should be given in order to promptly obtain the passport and the required visas for the employee. American passports are available at the U.S. Embassies in Vientiane, Bangkok, Saigon, and the U.S. Consul in Danang.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

An International Health Certificate and required inoculations for international travel should be obtained for the employee as soon as possible.

IDENTIFICATION CARD

The returned missing employee shall be issued an Air America, Inc., I.D. Card as soon as possible.

TRANSPORTATION

AND

FAMILY REUNION

First Class, positive space commercial transportation will be furnished to the returned missing employee from the place of release to the designated hospital and then to his home of record or to any point selected by him.

If the employee is a hospital patient and is required to be moved for further hospitalization, the MAC Medical Air Evacuation should be utilized.

Family reunion will occur as soon as possible and the precise manner, place and time will be determined from Medical advice and the desires of the returnee and his family. To prevent personal inconvenience and a chance of missing the returnee, family members should not travel to overseas locations or to the selected hospital in the United States until specifically recommended by the Company. If and when appropriate the Company will provide positive space transportation for any two members of the returned missing employee's immediate family; such as wife, parents, brothers or sisters from their place of residence to SEA or to a U.S. hospital, if the returned missing employee so desires that his family visit him prior to his return to his home.

ESCORTS

An escort, if desired, will be provided to each returned missing employee if not accompanied by a family member. The escort may be the personal selection of the employee or selected by the Company. The escort should be thoroughly briefed by Base Vice President, Base Manager or Station Manager on his responsibilities as an escort, such as press relations, family reunion, and maximum comfort and relaxation during the trip. The escort's expenses will be absorbed by the Company and will be provided with the same class travel as the employee if they are returning by Commercial Air.

If the employee is required to be evacuated on MAC Medical Air Evacuation then the escort will be Medical personnel provided by MAC.

GROUP LIFE AND MEDICAL INSURANCE

Those returning missing employees who were not previously enrolled in the AIRLIFE Group Life and Medical Programs, and who are eligible for such coverage should complete the required Enrollment Card as soon as possible. Dependent medical coverage and additional contributory Life coverage provisions should be thoroughly explained to the employee. Coverage will be effective when the Enrollment Card is completed and received by the Company.

--

LEAVE STATUS

Leave Accrued up to
date of missing

--

TRAVEL ALLOWANCE

--



COMPENSATION/BENEFITS



MEETING OF
THE BOARD OF REVIEW

(Re: Clarence N. Driver)

Date of Missing: 7 March 1973

Date of Employment: 15 May 1966

A meeting of the Board of Review convened, pursuant to the provisions of the Company Personnel Manual, Chapter: "Termination", Section: "Benefits due to Death, Injury, Capture or Internment", Paragraph "E" at 1430 hours local, 23 March 1973.

In attendance were the following members of the Board:

[REDACTED] President, who presided as Chairman;
Vice President - Law;
Controller, and
Jr., Director of Personnel, Secretary.

Also present were the following observers who were invited to express their opinions before the Board:

[REDACTED] Vice President Industrial Relations
[REDACTED] Vice President Administration
[REDACTED] Vice President, Flight Operations (Acting)
[REDACTED] Director Traffic Division
[REDACTED] Manager Employee Services and Benefits

At 1435L the Chairman convened the meeting and noted that the matter before the Board was Clarence N. Driver - First Officer, Vientiane.

The Board was advised that on 7 March 1973, First Officer Driver was performing duties as Second in Command of C123K-554524, [REDACTED] was Pilot in Command, C. Chiewcherngsuk and Kene Keo Narissak were the assigned Airfreight Dispatchers.

The aircraft departed Luang Prabang at 0808Z. Departure message was received at 0811Z estimating Ban Houie Sai at 0905Z. Cargo was manifested as 40 empty cargo pallets. No further communication was heard from the aircraft. Search and rescue attempts were unsuccessful and the aircraft wreckage was sighted and confirmed at QB 2398 at approximately 0430Z on 14 March 1973. Due to ground fire both SAR aircraft departed the wreckage area. Debrief of pilots indicate that the wreckage is confined to a 400 foot area and destroyed by impact and fire. No apparent survivors and no parachutes were sighted in the area.

As of this date the crash site is still insecure and neither the recovery party nor the investigation team has been able to get to the aircraft crash area to perform the facet of recovery or investigation of this accident.

First Officer Driver has been declared "Missing" as of 7 March 1973.

The Board determined the following:

1. First Officer Driver is considered Missing as a direct result of the performance of his duties.
2. Missing compensation payments and other benefits from the period 8 March 1973 until further determined shall be made in accordance with MCDR Cable R06143D of March 1973 utilizing the guidelines provided by the Department of Labor. Missing compensation will be payable to [redacted] and [redacted] in the percentages set forth in the War Hazards Act with 30% of the missing compensation being retained on Company books for the account of First Officer Driver.
3. The Company will continue to provide ALLIANCE dependent medical coverage. No deductions will be made for FICA.

APPROVED BY

[redacted]
 [redacted]
 Chairman

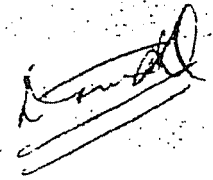
[redacted]
 [redacted]
 Member

[redacted]
 [redacted]
 Member

[redacted]
 [redacted]
 Secretary

- cc: MCDR WAS via President
 VP-L
 Controller
 Accident file
 P file
 ✓ Missing employse file
 EOR file

MEMORANDUM



TO : SVP-OCA

FROM : VP-L OSG P/T TPE

SUBJECT : War Hazard Compensation Claims
C. N. Driver [redacted]

DATE : 16 April 1973

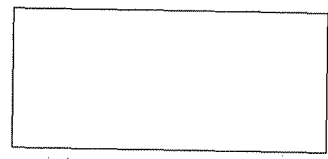
REF. No. VP-L/73-106

1. Mrs. C. N. Driver and [redacted] are both returning to the U.S. within the next few days, exact dates unknown at present.
2. Attached, if you find them suitable, are copies of the following forms to be sent to Mrs. Driver and [redacted] in support of War Hazard Compensation claims to be filed by them. Also attached are forms to be sent to the OWCP by the Company.

BEC 218
BEC 220) for Mrs. Driver and [redacted]

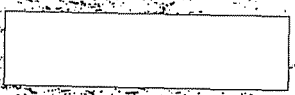
BEC 202
BEC 206
BEC 219

Copies for
Office
accident file
insurance file



Encl: as stated each in duplicate

cc: DIRA w/encl.
File "Driver"
[redacted]



RECEIVED
17 APR 1973
PERSONNEL DIVISION
TAIPEI

C00171706

20. UNDER HIS CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT, IS EMPLOYEE ENTITLED TO ANY RECOVERY, LIQUIDATED DAMAGES, COMPENSATION, OR OTHER MONEY FOR HIS PERIOD OF DISABILITY OR FOR HIS DETENTION?
 Yes No

21. MAY EMPLOYEE OBTAIN COMPENSATION, DAMAGES, OR OTHER RECOVERY FOR HIS PERIOD OF DISABILITY OR FOR HIS DETENTION UNDER THE LAWS OF ANY NATION (OTHER THAN UNDER THE WAR HAZARDS COMPENSATION ACT)?
 Yes No If yes, list nation _____

22. DID EMPLOYEE FILE CLAIM FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ON ACCOUNT OF AN INJURY OR DISEASE SUSTAINED BY HIM PRIOR TO THIS PRESENT INJURY OR CAPTURE?
 Yes No If yes, show _____

a. Nature of injury or disease and parts of body affected _____

b. Date of injury (Mo. day, yr.) _____ c. Date claim submitted _____ d. Show period disabled _____ e. Rate of payment \$ _____ per _____

f. Name of agency, firm which considered claim _____ g. Mailing address of agency or firm _____


h. Date of first payment _____ i. Date of last payment _____

j. Under what law, agreement, contract, or policy was compensation being paid?

23. LIST ALL INJURIES AND ILLNESS SUFFERED AFTER CAPTURE

a. Nature of injury, illness	b. Dates disabled	c. Parts of body affected	d. Have you fully recovered?

24. IF YOU KNOW OF ANY CO-WORKERS OR OTHERS WHO WERE DETAINED OR CAPTURED AT THE SAME TIME YOU WERE, GIVE

Name	Dates	Other details you know of these men that may prove helpful such as place of capture
Clarence N. Driver	3/7/73	

I HAVE READ PAGES THREE AND FOUR OF THIS FORM AND AGREE TO REPORT TO THE BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20211, ANY FUNDS OR MONEYS I RECEIVE WHICH WOULD AFFECT MY RECOVERY UNDER THE WAR HAZARDS COMPENSATION ACT.

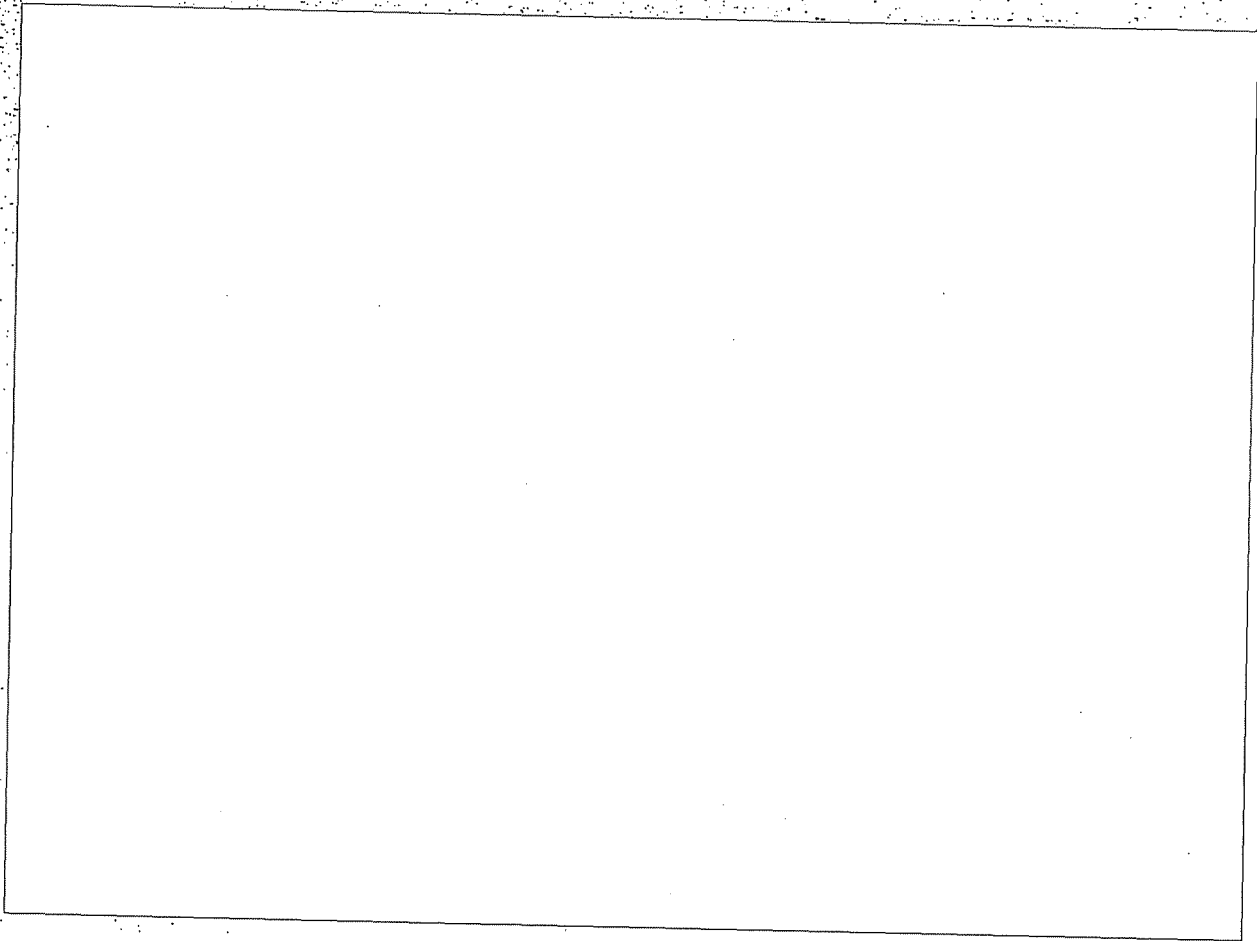
I HEREBY RENOUNCE ALL OTHER BENEFIT PAYMENTS PAID DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THIS INJURY, PERIOD OF DISABILITY, CAPTURE, AND/OR DETENTION.

ALL STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FORM ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY BELIEF. I HEREBY MAKE CLAIM FOR BENEFITS UNDER THE WAR HAZARDS COMPENSATION ACT.

Signature: _____
 Address: _____

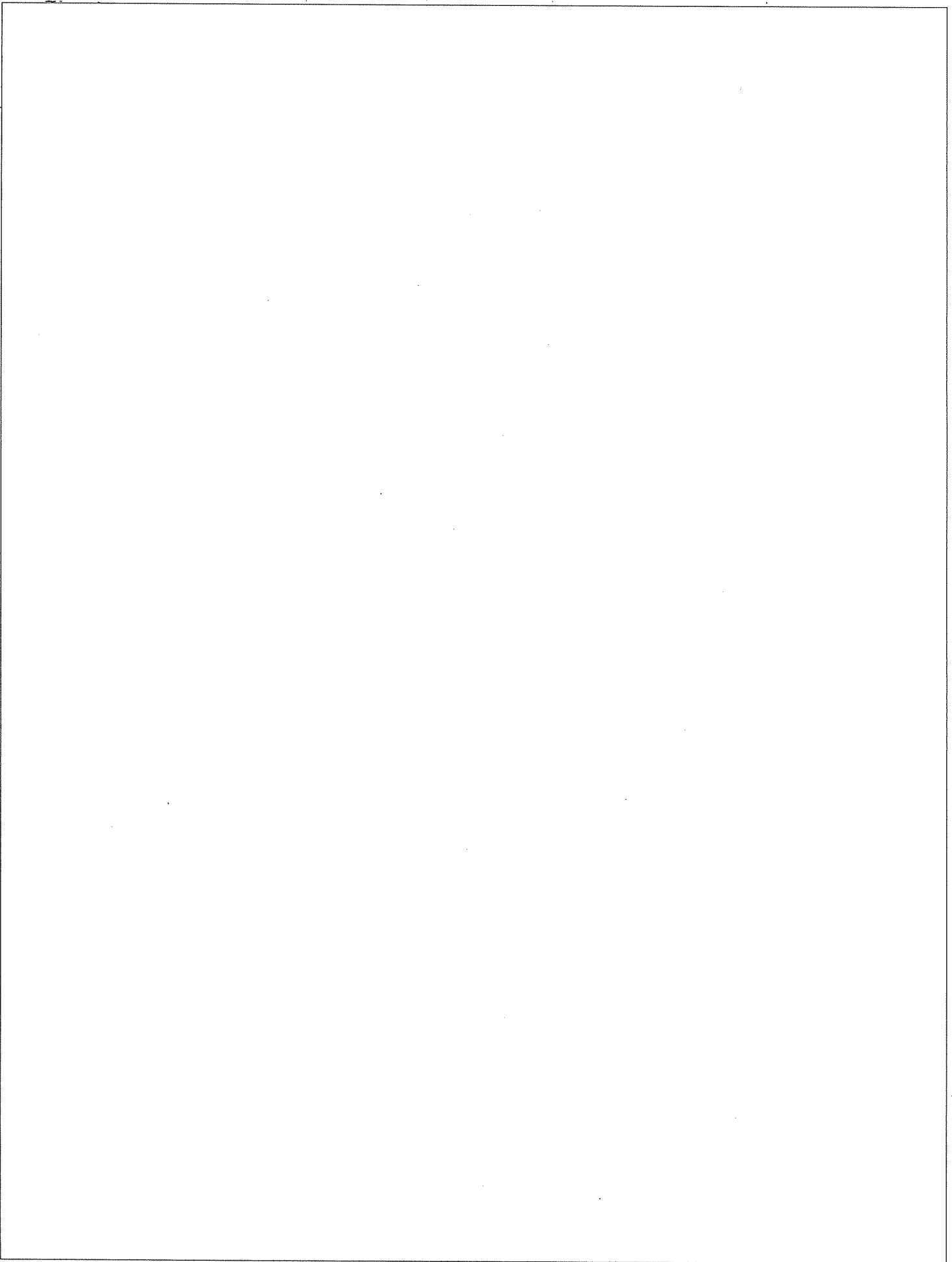
Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Signature of official administering oath _____
 Title _____
 In and for _____



In addition to the above items, Air America, Inc. employees and their dependents have access to Company-provided in-house medical facilities, they are furnished free passports and visas, and the employee may purchase for himself and his dependents discounted air travel. These are fringe benefits of real economic value but there is no practical basis for assigning a dollar value to them in a general manner.

C00171706



Form BEC 219

In addition to the above items, Air America, Inc. employees and their dependents have access to Company-provided in-house medical facilities, they are furnished free passports and visas, and the employee may purchase for himself and his dependents discounted air travel. These are fringe benefits of real economic value but there is no practical basis for assigning a dollar value to them in a general manner.

Item 10 - Continued:

Under the terms of the Air America, Inc. Personnel Manual the Company pays monthly compensation on behalf of its employees who become "missing" in line of duty under circumstances that indicate this missing status was the result of hostile action. These payments, which may be retained on Company books for the account of the employee or paid to his dependents, consist of monthly payments and are paid to dependents or accrued for the benefit of the employee pending qualification by the employee or dependents for benefits under the War Hazards Compensation Act. Such Company benefits are made to the employee and his dependents subject to reimbursement under the War Hazards Compensation Act where appropriate. The daily payments being accrued for [redacted] account and being paid to his dependent are as follows:

[Redacted area]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR		BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION	
AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM			BEC CASE NUMBER
TO BE FILED WITH FORM BEC-203		SEE PAGES 3 AND 4 BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM	
1. NAME OF EMPLOYEE (First, middle initial, last) Clarence N. Driver		2. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS (Number, street, city, county, state, country)	
3. DATE OF INJURY (Mo., day, yr.)		4. DATE OF CAPTURE (Mo., day, yr.) Missing 3/7/73	
5. NAME OF EMPLOYER Air America, Inc.		6. STATE OR COUNTRY OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE LAOS	7. NATIONS IN WHICH YOU HOLD CITIZENSHIP USA
8. RESIDENCE WHILE EMPLOYED (City, district, province, state, country) Air America, Inc. APO San Francisco, Calif. 96352		8a. WERE YOU LIVING IN THE LOCATION SHOWN IN ITEM 8 SOLELY BECAUSE OF YOUR EMPLOYMENT? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No IF NO, EXPLAIN:	
9. EMPLOYEE'S ACTIVE U.S. MILITARY SERVICE <input type="checkbox"/> Army, Army Air Force <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Force <input type="checkbox"/> Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard <input type="checkbox"/> No active U.S. service		10. GIVE DATES OF ACTIVE U.S. MILITARY SERVICE 9/42 - 8/64	
11. MILITARY SERVICE NO. AO 15210339	12. V.A. CLAIM NUMBER	13. HAVE YOU EVER APPLIED FOR COMPENSATION, PENSION, RETIREMENT, OR RETAINER PAY FOR SUCH SERVICE? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list agency to which you submitted claim and whether it was allowed. Retired U.S. Air Force	
14. ARE YOU NOW RECEIVING COMPENSATION, PENSION, RETIREMENT, OR RETAINER PAY FOR SUCH SERVICE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Cut off by USAF upon missing status			
15. IF ITEM 14 IS ANSWERED YES, SHOW	a. Date payment began (Mo., yr.)	c. Type <input type="checkbox"/> Retirement <input type="checkbox"/> Disability	e. If disability, give parts of body affected and percentage of disability rating.
	b. Rate of payment: \$ per	2. If disability, was the disability affected by this injury or detention? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
16. HAS EMPLOYEE OR ANY OF HIS DEPENDENTS RECEIVED ANY MONEY, OTHER THAN SHOWN IN ITEM 15, FOR HIS PERIOD OF DISABILITY OR FOR HIS DETENTION? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No IF YES, SHOW	a. Gross amount \$ or	b. Rate of payment per day	c. Covering the period 3/8/73 thru present
	d. Policy or claim no.	e. Type of payment (Private insurance, regular pay, workman's compensation, etc.) Missing compensation	f. Name and address of agency, firm paying money Air America, Inc. Box 1 APO San Francisco, Calif. 96263
			g. Have payments been discontinued? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
			h. Date discontinued
17. HAS EMPLOYEE OR ANY DEPENDENT RECEIVED MONEY FROM A SECOND SOURCE IN ADDITION TO THAT LISTED ABOVE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No IF YES, SHOW IF ADDITIONAL SOURCES ARE INVOLVED ATTACH SEPARATE STATEMENTS	a. Gross amount \$ or	b. Rate of payment \$ per	c. Covering the period thru
	d. Policy or claim no.	e. Type of payment (Private insurance, regular pay, workman's compensation, etc.)	
	f. Name and address of agency, firm paying money		g. Have payments been discontinued? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
			h. Date discontinued
18. DID EMPLOYEE RECEIVE ANY SUBSISTENCE LOANS OR OTHER MATERIAL BENEFITS THROUGH THE RED CROSS OR OTHER SOURCE DURING THE PERIOD OF HIS DETENTION? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No IF YES, SHOW	a. Amount \$	b. Date(s) received	c. Did you agree to reimburse the U.S. Treasury? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
19. HAS EMPLOYEE MADE ANY CLAIM OR FILED SUIT AGAINST ANY PERSON, AGENCY, OR FIRM ON ACCOUNT OF HIS INJURY OR CAPTURE OTHER THAN DESCRIBED IN ITEMS 15, 16, 17 AND 18? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No IF YES, SHOW	a. Month, year submitted	b. Type <input type="checkbox"/> Claim <input type="checkbox"/> Lawsuit	c. Policy, claim, court number
	d. If lawsuit, name and location of court	e. Suit <input type="checkbox"/> Is in process <input type="checkbox"/> Is terminated with judgment for defendant <input type="checkbox"/> Is terminated with judgment for you <input type="checkbox"/> Was settled	
	f. Name and address of person, agency, or firm expected to pay claim or suit	g. Briefly state basis for your claim or suit (i.e., contractual obligation)	

<p>20. UNDER HIS CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT, IS EMPLOYEE ENTITLED TO ANY RECOVERY, LIQUIDATED DAMAGES, COMPENSATION, OR OTHER MONEY FOR HIS PERIOD OF DISABILITY OR FOR HIS DETENTION?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>21. MAY EMPLOYEE OBTAIN COMPENSATION DAMAGES, OR OTHER RECOVERY FOR HIS PERIOD OF DISABILITY OR FOR HIS DETENTION UNDER THE LAWS OF ANY NATION OTHER THAN UNDER THE WAR HAZARDS COMPENSATION ACT?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list nation _____</p>						
<p>22. DID EMPLOYEE FILE CLAIM FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ON ACCOUNT OF AN INJURY OR DISEASE SUSTAINED BY HIM PRIOR TO THIS PRESENT INJURY OR CAPTURE?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, show _____</p>	<p>a. Nature of injury or disease and parts of body affected</p>						
<p>b. Date of injury (Mo., day, yr.) _____</p>	<p>c. Date claim submitted _____</p>						
<p>f. Name of agency, firm which considered claim _____</p>	<p>d. Show period disabled _____</p> <p>e. Rate of payment \$ _____ per _____</p>						
<p>h. Date of first payment _____</p>	<p>g. Mailing address of agency or firm _____</p>						
<p>i. Date of last payment _____</p>							
<p>j. Under what law, agreement, contract, or policy was compensation being paid?</p>							
<p>23. LIST ALL INJURIES AND ILLNESS SUFFERED AFTER CAPTURE</p>							
<p>a. Nature of injury, illness</p>	<p>b. Dates disabled</p>						
<p>c. Parts of body affected</p>	<p>d. Have you fully recovered?</p>						
<p>24. IF YOU KNOW OF ANY CO-WORKERS OR OTHERS WHO WERE DETAINED OR CAPTURED AT THE SAME TIME YOU WERE, GIVE</p>	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:30%; text-align: center;">Name</td> <td style="width:20%; text-align: center;">Dates</td> <td style="width:50%;">Other details you know of these men that may prove helpful such as place of capture</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">[Redacted]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3/7/73</td> <td>[Redacted]</td> </tr> </table>	Name	Dates	Other details you know of these men that may prove helpful such as place of capture	[Redacted]	3/7/73	[Redacted]
Name	Dates	Other details you know of these men that may prove helpful such as place of capture					
[Redacted]	3/7/73	[Redacted]					
<p>I HAVE READ PAGES THREE AND FOUR OF THIS FORM AND AGREE TO REPORT TO THE BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20211, ANY FUNDS OR MONEYS I RECEIVE WHICH WOULD AFFECT MY RECOVERY UNDER THE WAR HAZARDS COMPENSATION ACT.</p> <p>I HEREBY RENOUNCE ALL OTHER BENEFIT PAYMENTS PAID DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THIS INJURY, PERIOD OF DISABILITY, CAPTURE, AND/OR DETENTION.</p> <p>ALL STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FORM ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY BELIEF. I HEREBY MAKE CLAIM FOR BENEFITS UNDER THE WAR HAZARDS COMPENSATION ACT.</p>							
<p>_____) SS</p>	<p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Address: _____</p>						
<p>Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 19 _____</p>							
<p>_____ Signature of official administering oath</p> <p>_____ Title</p> <p>_____ In and for</p>							

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR		BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION	
CLAIM FOR DISBURSEMENT OF BENEFITS			BEC CASE NUMBER
UNDER THE WAR HAZARDS COMPENSATION ACT			
<p>INSTRUCTIONS: This form is used to claim disbursement of benefits accruing to an employee detained by a hostile force under the War Hazards Compensation Act. Complete in single copy, have it notarized, and submit to any district office or to the Central Office of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Washington, D. C. 20211.</p> <p>In addition to this form, submit copies of (1) employee's contract of employment, if available; (2) certificate of marriage to employee; (3) separation orders, divorce decrees, support agreements, and support orders for this and prior marriages; (4) birth certificates of children; and (5) orders of adoption and appointments of guardian for children.</p>			
1. NAME OF DETAINED OR MISSING EMPLOYEE (First, Middle Initial, Last) Clarence N. Driver		2. HIS DATE OF BIRTH (Mo., Day, Yr.) 3/7/22	3. DATE CAPTURED OR MISSING (Mo., Day, Yr.) 3/7/73
4. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS OF EMPLOYEE (Number, Street, City, State, Country)		5. LAST ADDRESS OF EMPLOYEE (City, District, Province, Country)	
[REDACTED]		% Air America, Inc. APO San Francisco, Calif. 96352 (Laos)	
6. NAME OF EMPLOYER Air America, Inc.		7. MAILING ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER Box 1 APO San Francisco, Calif. 96263	
8. IF KNOWN, SERVICE SELECTION NUMBER OF EMPLOYEE'S EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT	9. DATE OF CONTRACT	10. LIST EMPLOYEE'S RATE OF PAY WHEN CAPTURED MISSING \$ PER PLUS (Check if Appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> QUARTERS <input type="checkbox"/> SUBSISTENCE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) See attached VALUED AT \$ PER	11. EMPLOYEE'S OCCUPATION Aircraft Pilot
12. LENGTH OF TIME EMPLOYED BY THIS EMPLOYER 6 yrs 10 mos	13. DATE HIRED (Mo., Yr.) 3/15/66	14. PLACE HIRED Washington, D.C.	
15. PLACE CAPTURED (District, Province, Country)		16. IF MISSING, PLACE LAST SEEN (District, Province, Country)	
[REDACTED]		Laos	
17. IF KNOWN BY YOU, DESCRIBE CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE OR DISAPPEARANCE Aircraft departed Luang Prabang for Ban Houei Sai on 7 March 1973 and never arrived. Wreckage was found on 14 March 1973 in the vicinity of Pakbeng. Due to unfriendly ground fire, search and rescue aircraft were forced to leave the area. Wreckage is confined to a 400 foot area and destroyed by impact and fire. As the crash site is still insecure the facet of recovery or investigation of this accident has not yet been completed.			
18. IF KNOWN BY YOU, LIST NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF CAPTURE OR DISAPPEARANCE			
[REDACTED] Vice President - Laos Division Air America, Inc. APO San Francisco, Calif. 96352			
19. LIST NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON, AGENCY, OR FIRM NOTIFYING YOU OF THE CAPTURE OR DISAPPEARANCE Air America, Inc. 1725 K. Street N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006		20. IS EMPLOYEE STILL MISSING/DETAINED? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO IF NO, EXPLAIN:	
21. GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON ALL PERSONS PARTIALLY OR WHOLLY DEPENDENT ON EMPLOYEE FOR SUPPORT			
FULL NAME	MAILING ADDRESS (Omit wife, children if listed in the next two items on the reverse of this form)	AGE	RELATIONSHIP

22. TO CLAIM BENEFITS AS A WIFE OF THE DETAINED EMPLOYEE. GIVE

A. NAME (First, Middle Initial, Last) _____

B. PRESENT STATUS
 MARRIED DIVORCED
 LEGALLY SEPARATED

C. MAILING ADDRESS _____

D. DATE OF BIRTH (Mo., D., Yr.) _____

E. NATIONS IN WHICH YOU HOLD CITIZENSHIP
 USA

F. HAS EMPLOYEE EVER BEEN MARRIED TO ANYONE ELSE?
 YES NO

G. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED TO ANYONE ELSE?
 YES NO

H. IF ITEMS F OR G ARE ANSWERED YES, EXPLAIN WHEN AND HOW PRIOR MARRIAGES WERE TERMINATED.

23. TO CLAIM BENEFITS FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE DETAINED EMPLOYEE. GIVE

FULL NAMES	DATES OF BIRTH	ADDRESSES IF DIFFERENT FROM ITEM 22C	MARRIED OR SINGLE	NATIONALITY	IF APPLICABLE, NAME AND ADDRESS OF GUARDIAN
_____	_____	_____	S	USA	
_____	_____	_____	S	USA	

24. HAVE ANY OF THE DEPENDENTS LISTED ABOVE IN ITEMS 22 AND 23 RECEIVED ANY MONEY FOR EMPLOYEE'S CAPTURE, HIS PERIOD OF DETENTION, OR FOR THE PERIOD MISSING? YES NO IF YES, SHOW

A. GROSS AMOUNT \$ _____ OR _____ PER day

B. RATE OF PAYMENT _____ PER day

C. COVERING THE PERIOD 3/8/73 THRU present

D. POLICY OR CLAIM NUMBER _____

E. TYPE OF PAYMENT (Private Insurance, Regular Pay, Workmen's Compensation, Etc.) Missing compensation

F. NAME AND ADDRESS OF AGENCY, FIRM PAYING MONEY
 Air America, Inc.
 Box 1
 APC San Francisco, Calif. 96263

G. HAVE PAYMENTS BEEN DISCONTINUED?
 YES NO

H. DATE DISCONTINUED _____

ATTACH STATEMENTS IF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE IS INVOLVED

25. HAS CLAIM OR SUIT BEEN FILED AGAINST ANY PERSON, AGENCY, OR FIRM ON ACCOUNT OF EMPLOYEE'S CAPTURE, DETENTION OR MISSING STATUS? YES NO IF YES, SHOW

A. MONTH, YEAR SUBMITTED _____

B. TYPE LAWSUIT CLAIM

C. POLICY, CLAIM, OR COURT NUMBER _____

D. BRIEFLY STATE BASIS FOR CLAIM OR SUIT (i.e. Contractual Obligation)

E. IF LAWSUIT, NAME AND LOCATION OF COURT _____

F. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON, AGENCY, OR FIRM EXPECTED TO PAY CLAIM OR SUIT _____

26. WHICH OF THE CERTIFICATES, ORDERS, ETC. SHOWN IN THE INSTRUCTIONS ARE NOT ENCLOSED WITH THIS FORM BUT WHICH YOU PLAN TO FURNISH LATER?

I understand that I may not receive disbursements claimed herein in addition to other benefits paid directly or indirectly by the United States for employee's capture, detention, or missing status. I renounce these other benefits, if any.

All statements made on this form are true to the best of my belief. I hereby make claim for benefits under the War Hazards Compensation Act.

Signature: _____

Address: _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Signature of Official Administering Oath _____

Title _____ In and For _____

Form BEC 220
(Clarence N. Driver)

Item 10 continued:

Mr. Driver's average monthly salary for 1972 was based on the following:

In addition to the above items, Air America, Inc. employees and their dependents have access to Company-provided in-house medical facilities, they are furnished free passports and visas, and the employee may purchase for himself and his dependents discounted air travel. These are fringe benefits of real economic value but there is no practical basis for assigning a dollar value to them in a general manner.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION
EMPLOYER'S SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT
 UNDER THE WAR HAZARDS COMPENSATION ACT. BEC CASE NUMBER

INSTRUCTIONS: This supplementary statement is to be filed in original, accompanying Form BEC-202 filed in duplicate, with any Bureau of Employees' Compensation office. The supplementary statement is used only if an employee is missing or detained under the War Hazards Compensation Act; an injury or illness under that Act is reported on Form BEC-202 alone (overstamped "War-Injury Claim" in the title box of the Form).

In completing Form BEC-202 for a Detention, the words "Accident" and "Injury" should be lined out and the word "Capture" substituted. Certain items on the Form will not be applicable.

1. NAME OF EMPLOYEE	FIRST NAME: Clarence MIDDLE NAME: Nesbit LAST NAME: Driver	2. WHAT WAS EMPLOYEE DOING ON DAY OF CAPTURE? (Regular work, on leave, running from enemy, etc.) Regular work - co-pilot of company aircraft which crashed
3. EXACT LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT	Vientiane, Laos - with aircraft flights to various parts of Laos	
4. APPROXIMATE DISTANCE FROM PLACE OF CAPTURE TO PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT		140 miles

5. WAS TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED TO PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT AT TIME OF HIRING? <input type="checkbox"/> YES, BY U.S. GOVERNMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES, BY CONTRACTOR <input type="checkbox"/> NO IF NO, EXPLAIN WHY NOT	6. DATE EMPLOYEE WAS HIRED 5/15/66
7. PLACE HIRED Washington, D.C.	

8. IN ADDITION TO THE WAGES OR EARNINGS SHOWN ON FORM BEC-202, WAS EMPLOYEE ENTITLED TO ANY BONUSES OR OTHER SPECIAL COMPENSATION? YES NO **WAS HE FURNISHED QUARTERS, SUBSISTENCE, CLOTHING, OR SUPPLIES FOR HIS PERSONAL COMFORT?** YES NO **IF EITHER QUESTION IS ANSWERED YES, LIST TYPE OF BENEFIT, VALUE TO EMPLOYEE, AND CONDITIONS IF ANY.**
 See attached schedule.

9. DID EMPLOYEE MAKE AN ALLOTMENT OR DID ANY OF HIS DEPENDENTS OR OTHERS RECEIVE ANY PART OF HIS PAY DIRECTLY FROM YOU PRIOR TO HIS CAPTURE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO IF YES, GIVE	A. NAME OF RECIPIENT	B. RELATIONSHIP TO EMPLOYEE
	C. ADDRESS OF RECIPIENT	

D. AMOUNT \$ PER	E. AFTER CAPTURE, DO THE PAYMENTS TERMINATE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO WERE MODIFIED?	F. DID EMPLOYEE MAKE ANY OTHER ALLOTMENTS? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO IF SO, ATTACH SEPARATE STATEMENTS LISTING THE FOREGOING.
----------------------------	---	--

10. HAS EMPLOYEE OR ANY OF HIS DEPENDENTS RECEIVED ANY MONEY FOR HIS CAPTURE OR PERIOD OF DETENTION? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO IF YES, SHOW	A. GROSS AMT. \$ OR	B. RATE OF PAYMENT PER day 3/8/73	C. COVERING THE PERIOD THRU present	E. RELATIONSHIP TO EMPLOYEE wife/children
	D. NAME OF RECIPIENT		F. ADDRESS OF RECIPIENT	

G. NAME OF FIRM, AGENCY MAKING PAYMENT Air America, Inc.	H. TYPE OF PAYMENT (Regular pay, War-Hazards compensation, insurance, etc.) Missing compensation
--	--

I. PAYMENT IS <input type="checkbox"/> REQUIRED BY LAW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REQUIRED BY CONTRACT WITH THE EMPLOYEE <input type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTEERED	J. HAVE PAYMENTS BEEN DISCONTINUED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	L. ATTACH A SEPARATE STATEMENT IF ANOTHER DEPENDENT RECEIVED MONEY, OR EMPLOYEE RECEIVED MONEY FROM ANOTHER SOURCE, LISTING THE FOREGOING. IS A STATEMENT ATTACHED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
K. DATE PAYMENTS DISCONTINUED (Mo., Day, Yr.)		

I certify that the above information is true and correct according to the records of this company and that at the time of his disappearance or capture the employee was engaged in work in connection with Contract No. F-04606-71-C with the U.S. Air Force (Name of Government Agency)

(Name of Contractor)

(Address)

By: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____

Form BEC 219
(Clarence N. Driver)

Item 8 continued:

Mr. Driver's average monthly salary for 1972 was based on the following:

In addition to the above items, Air America, Inc. employees and their dependents have access to Company-provided in-house medical facilities, they are furnished free passports and visas, and the employee may purchase for himself and his dependents discounted air travel. These are fringe benefits of real economic value but there is no practical basis for assigning a dollar value to them in a general manner.

Item 10 - Continued:

Under the terms of the Air America, Inc. Personnel Manual the Company pays monthly compensation on behalf of its employees who become "missing" in line of duty under circumstances that indicate this missing status was the result of hostile action. These payments, which may be retained on Company books for the account of the employee or paid to his dependents, consist of monthly payments and are paid to dependents or accrued for the benefit of the employee pending qualification by the employee or dependents for benefits under the War Hazards Compensation Act. Such Company benefits are made to the employee and his dependents subject to reimbursement under the War Hazards Compensation Act where appropriate. The daily payments being accrued for Mr. Driver's account and being paid to his dependent are as follows:

AIR AMERICA
INC.
Vientiane, Laos

*MAS 3
to file*

*Recd for President
VP-L
VP-A*
OCT 4 1972
copied from Oct. 4
(b)(3)
(b)(6)

Radio of Free Asia
General Headquarters
1028 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

26 September 1972

Missing Employee file

Attn: [redacted] Counselor, Broadcast Operations

Dear [redacted]

Captain [redacted] Chief Pilot for Air America, Inc., has brought to my attention literature describing Radio of Free Asia's broadcasts of information concerning persons Missing In Action in Southeast Asia. This is a wonderful service to those people missing and a definite morale assist to their families at home.

Air America has an aircraft crew in the category of Missing In Action in Laos. This crew disappeared aboard a C-123K "Provider" aircraft on 27 December 1971, in Northwestern Laos near the town of Hong Sa.

Our Company would appreciate your consideration to broadcast information on these missing persons on your Laos network.

The description of the crewmembers of the missing aircraft #293 follows:

GEORGE L. RITTER, American
Age: 49
Weight: 81 Kilo's - - Medium build
Complexion: Fair
Hair: Lt Brown, - - receding hairline
Eyes: Blue
Marks of Identification: A 1 1/2 inch scar on right knee and a 1 inch scar above left ankle.

Captain Ritter was the Pilot of the missing aircraft.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ROY F. TOWNLEY, American
Age: 52
Height: 168 Centimeters
Weight: 75 Kilo's - - Medium build
Complexion: Fair to Medium
Hair: Brown - - receding harline
Eyes: Brown
First Officer Townley was the Co-Pilot of the missing aircraft.

RECEIVED
2 OCT 1972
PERSONNEL DIVISION
TAIPEI

EDWARD J. WEISSENBACK, American "Ed"

Age: 30

Height: 175 Centimeters

Weight: 86 Kilo's - - Large build

Complexion: Medium

Hair: Dark Brown

Eyes: Brown

AFS Weissenback was the Airborne Freight handler on the missing aircraft.

[REDACTED]
Age: 28

Height: 162 Centimeters

Weight: 54 Kilo's - - Small build

Complexion: Dark

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Marks of Identification: [REDACTED] was Right handed in writing, and
Left handed in working.

[REDACTED] was the Airborne Freight handler on the missing aircraft.

We have been informed by Mrs Roy Townley that you have copies of the Flyers and leaflets Air America has used to try and gain information about the missing crewmembers. We are enclosing a copy of the advertisement published in the local Lao newspaper during the month of July. The same advertisement was used over Lao radio.

We appreciate your efforts and interest in trying to assist in locating these men. If at all possible could this office be kept advised of the broadcasts and response.

Very truly yours,

[REDACTED]

Vice President, Laos
Air America, Inc.

cc: [REDACTED]

Mrs Ritter

Mrs Townley



Mrs Weissenback

TELETYPE

3

(b)(6)

TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER WAS
INFO
SUBJ AIR AMERICA PERSONNEL MIA
REF

1. WE ARE IN THE FINAL STAGES OF PREPARATION OF FORMAT OF PROPOSED NEWSPAPER AD FOR INSERTION IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE "VIENTIANE NEWS" AND LAO LANGUAGE "XAT-LAO" WHICH INCLUDES PHOTOS AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS.
2. OF THE SEVENTEEN SUBJECT PERSONNEL MIA IN LAOS, WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO LOCATE PHOTOS OF ONLY THIRTEEN. EFFORTS TO LOCATE IN PERSONNEL, SECURITY AND STATIONS HAVE PRODUCED NEGATIVE RESULTS.
3. WE ARE MISSING THE FOLLOWING PHOTOS:
 - A. JOSEPH C. CHENEY II - USA
 - B. CHARLES G. HERRICK - USA
4. WE REALIZE THAT YOU MOST LIKELY DO NOT HAVE PHOTOS OF  BUT HOPEFULLY YOUR FILES WILL CONTAIN A PHOTO OF CHENEY AND HERRICK WHICH PERHAPS WERE ATTACHED TO THEIR ORIGINAL PERSONAL INFORMATION SHEET.
5. IF PHOTOS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE AFOREMENTIONED PERSONNEL, WE WOULD PLAN ON RUNNING THE AD WITH THEIR NAME, BIRTHDATE, NATIONALITY, PHYSICAL DISCRPTION AND DATE MISSING.
6. PLEASE ADVISE.

RVP-OSG P/T TPE G73 240050Z

BEST COPY
AVAILABLE



Washington, D.C. 20505

16 November 1992

Mr. J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Mr. Codinha:

By letter to the Office of the Secretary of Defense on 22 October 1992, the Select Committee requested declassified copies of all documents or files held by CIA pertaining to Clarence Driver who was reported lost over Laos in March 1973, and to any other crewmen lost on this flight.

Enclosed are copies of the personnel files on Clarence N. Driver and on James H. Ackley, Air America pilots who were aboard the C-123 when it crashed. Their personnel files contain only documents relating to their applications for employment, their pilot qualifications and offers of employment from Air Asia Company, Ltd. There is nothing in their files concerning their fate or deaths.

We are also sending to Senate Security copies of two documents from our records on Air America losses in Southeast Asia. The covering memorandum is classified SECRET, and we request it remain so. The attachment to the memorandum is not classified.

All other documents were either not classified at origination or have been declassified for the Committee's use. We have found no other information on the March 1973 loss.

Sincerely,



Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

1.5(e)
1.6(d)(1)

CONF.

Enclosures

OFFICE OF SENATE SECURITY
DOCUMENT CONTROL NUMBER OSS-92-5281
This Document consists of 4 Pages
Copy 1 of -

Approved for Release
Date 4/17/98

NND 952301 - 1

.ERMS40600062649
A

~~SECRET~~AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN LAOS

(1973)

The three main civilian air contractors in Laos advise that they have had a total of 47 American personnel killed, 11 wounded, and two missing in action in Laos since 1961. The attached chart shows their breakdown by year and general location north or south Laos. Records do not indicate the specific activity in which the personnel were involved in at the time of the casualty incident, nor which U.S. Government agency was sponsoring the air mission. However, all flights during this period were either passenger movement or logistical support; the contractor aircraft are not assigned armed missions. Of the 47 deaths reported by the contractors, 25 were attributed to flight accidents, 10 were the direct result of battle damage, and 12 were the result of air accidents possibly caused by battle damage.

The policy on public announcement calls for the American Embassy in Laos to release a press statement giving the general circumstances of the cause of death. Air accidents in Laos involving Continental Air Services, Inc., or Air America, Inc. are described either as routine passenger flight or as routine refugee relief flight under contract to AID/Laos between points being flown.

~~SECRET~~

26 SEP 73

COMPANY EMPLOYEES MISSING AS A RESULT OF AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS

DATE	NAME	AMERICANS			NON-AMERICANS			TYPE A/C	
		LAOS	SVN	OTHER	LAOS	SVN	OTHER	ROTOR	FIXED
1971									
27 DEC	RITTER, G.L.	✓							✓
27 DEC	TOWNLEY, R.F.	✓							✓
27 DEC	WEISSENBACH, E.J.	✓							✓
27 DEC					✓				✓
1973									
9 FEB			✓						✓
9 FEB			✓						✓
7 MAR		✓							✓
7 MAR	DRIVER, C.N.	✓							✓
7 MAR					✓				✓
7 MAR					✓				✓

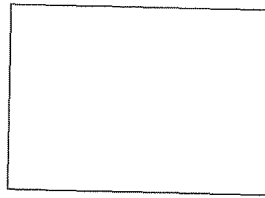
Air America Fatalities (continued)

1973 9 February

9 February

7 March

7 March




Driver, C. N.

} ?

*missing?
or
killed?*

~~ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY~~

TO:
FROM:
OFFICE: AIRO/DO
DATE: 06/30/2000 09:48:52 AM
SUBJECT:  Re: FOIA POW request [00877]

..... (b)(1)
(b)(3)

If you haven't already tasked this out to the DO, please do. My attempts to handle POW issues informally have not turned out well. My apologies for the late response!

CC:
Sent on 30 June 2000 at 09:48:52 AM

~~ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From the Desk of [redacted]
DA/OIM/IRG - FOIA Staff - [redacted]

NOTE FOR: [redacted]
FROM: [redacted]
OFFICE: DA/OIM/IRG/PIRD
DATE: 06/15/2000 10:48:27 AM
SUBJECT: FOIA POW request [00877].

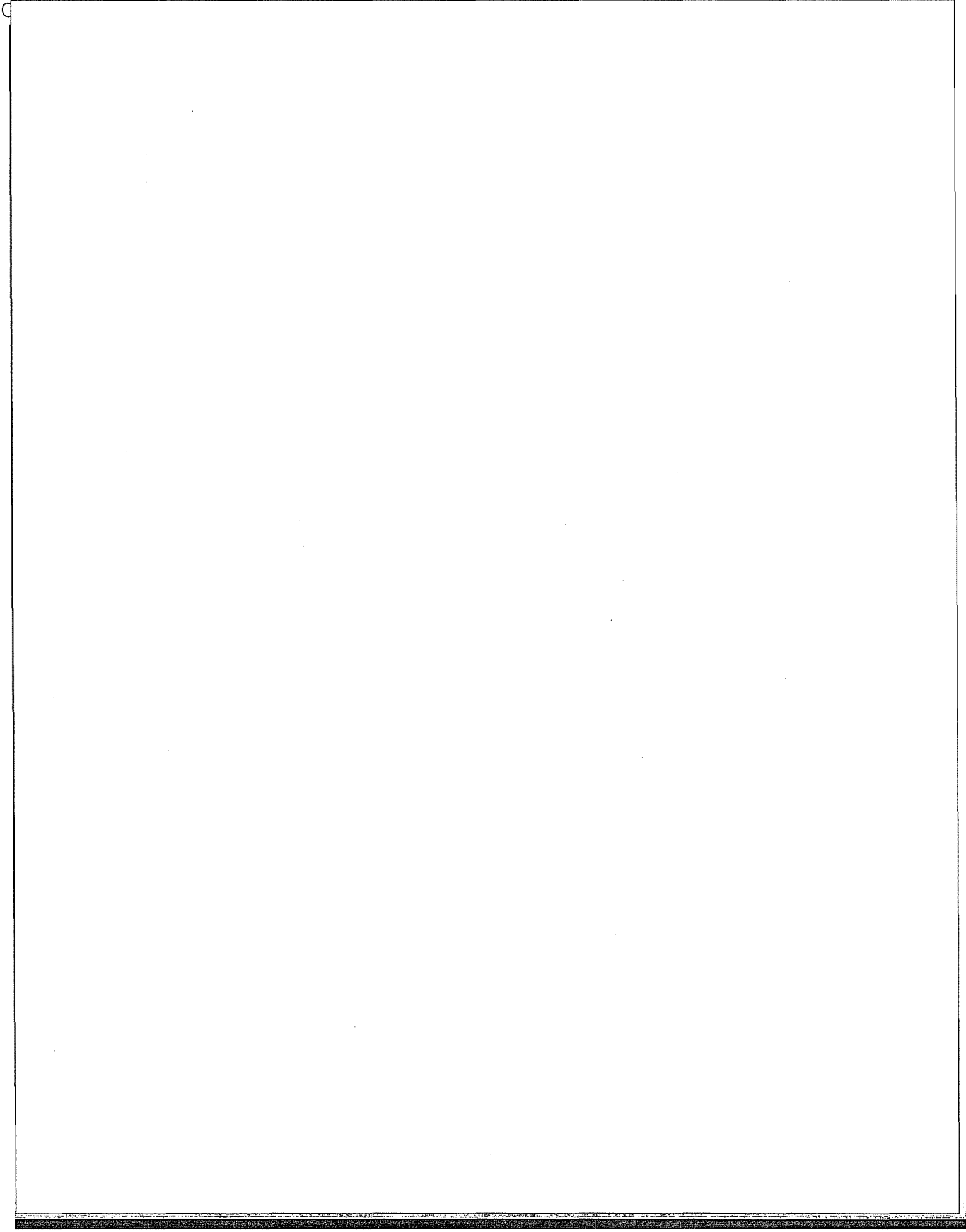
(C) Hi, [redacted] I am temporarily handling POW requests. I conferred with [redacted] about a FOIA from a frequent requester named Jerome DeBruin, who is concerned about his brother, Eugene Henry DeBruin. [redacted] says Eugene was an Air America pilot who was a POW in Viet Nam and became unaccounted for following his escape from prison.)

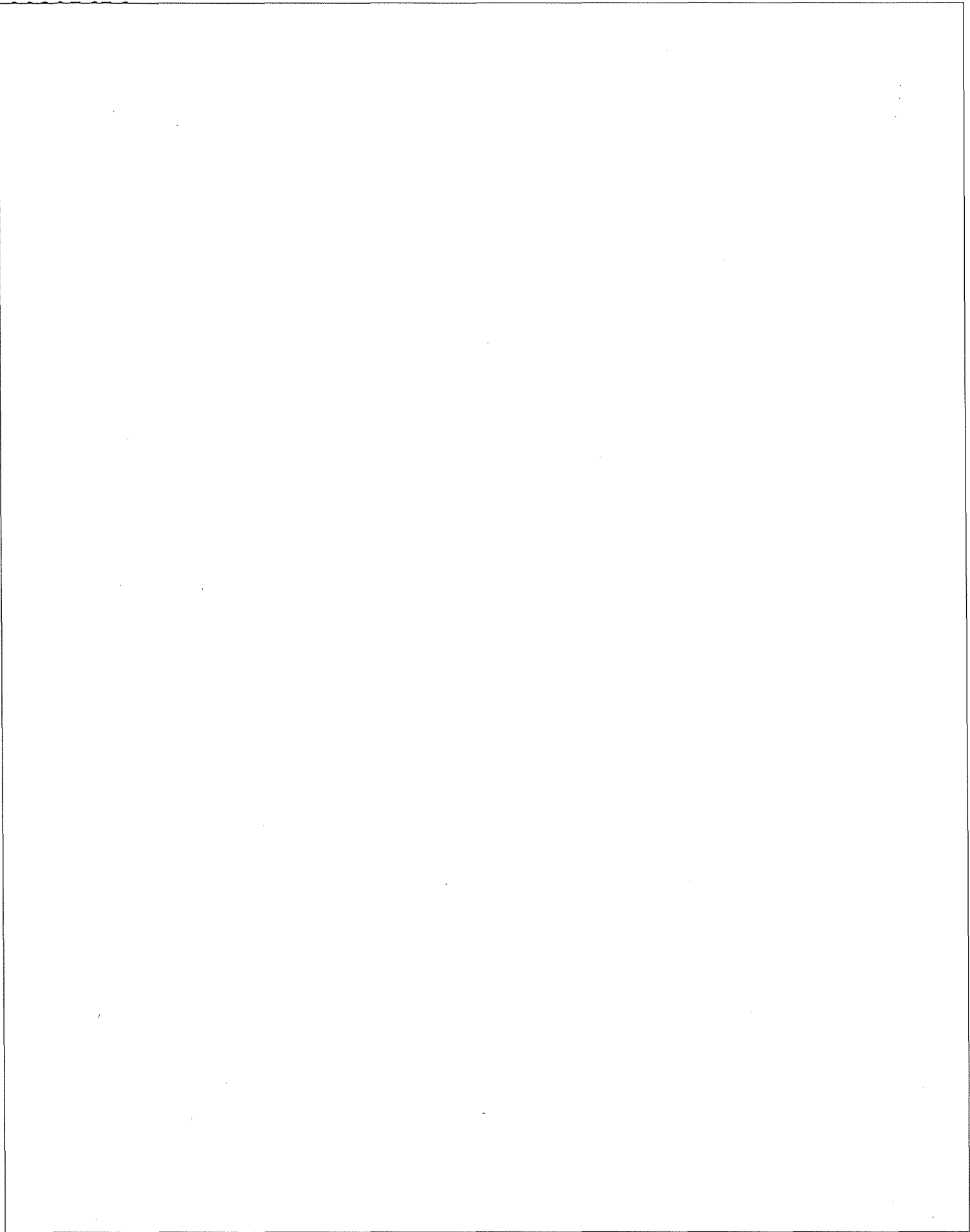
Jerome DeBruin's current request is for "copies of all updated files" -- which we interpret as any documents that may have been generated since his last request in 1998.

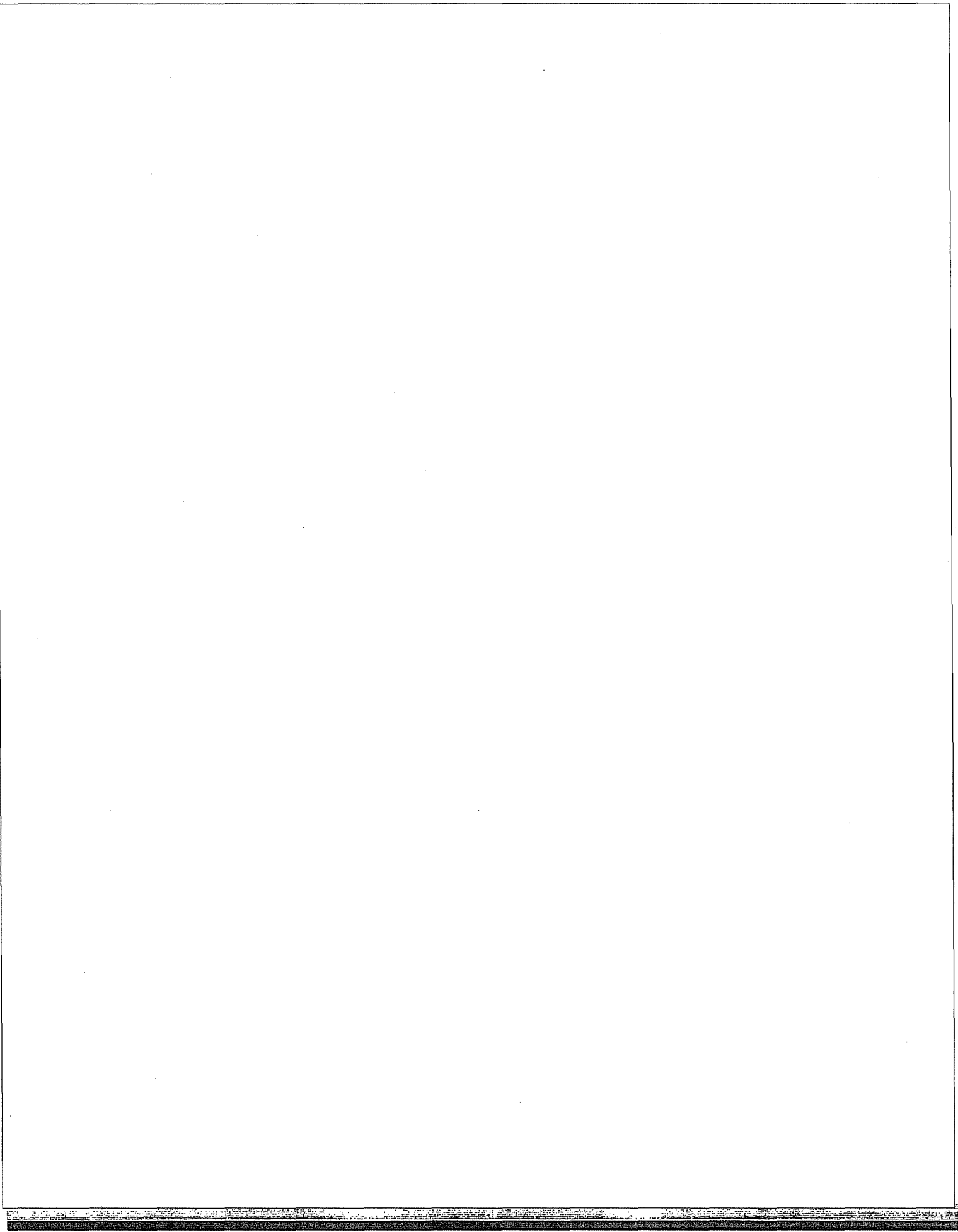
Do you want me to task this to the DO or do you want to handle it less formally -- as you have with similar requests in the past, according to [redacted]

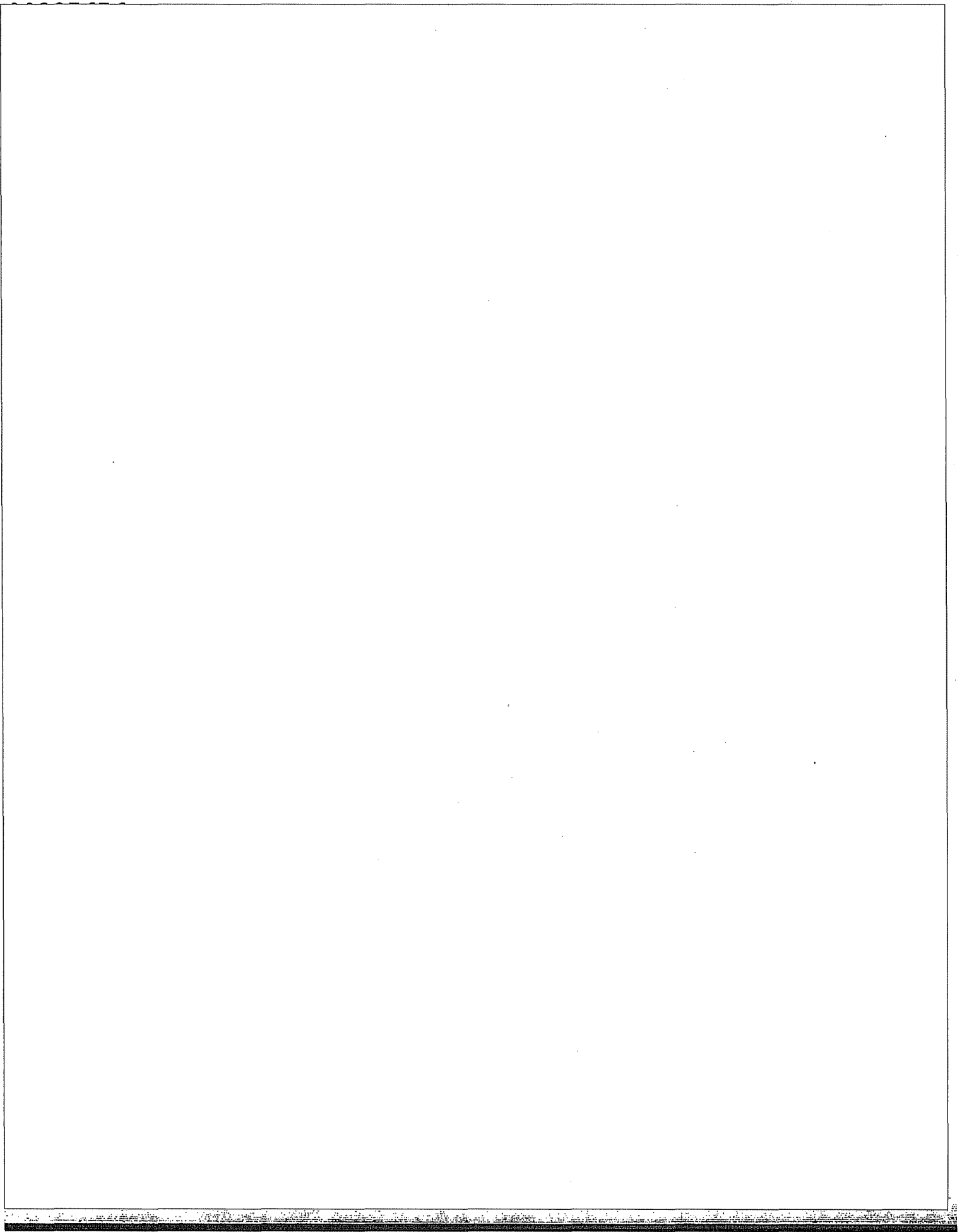
An image of the letter follows. Don't worry about paragraph 2; I'll handle that. Lemme know about "updated files." Thanks much. [redacted]

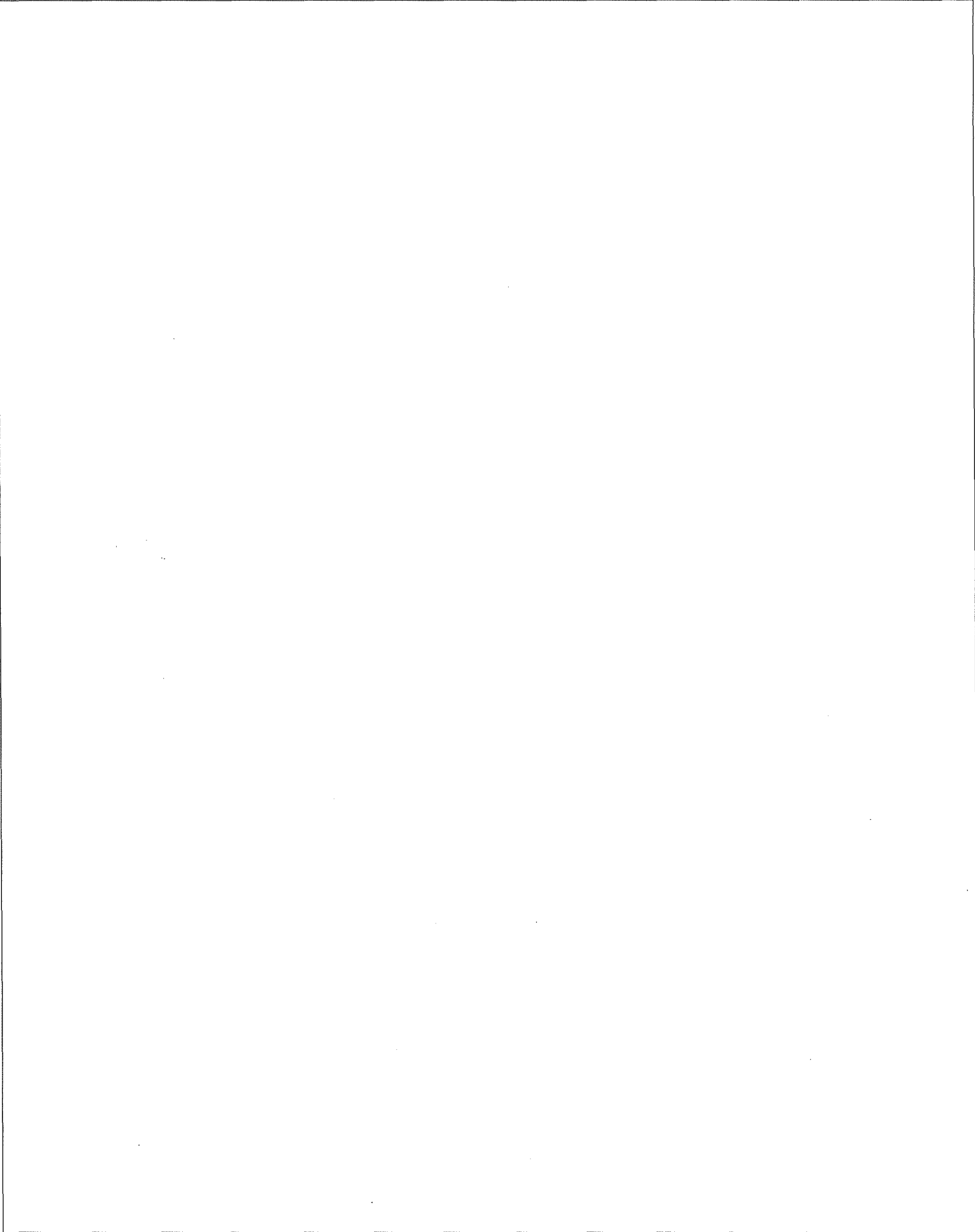
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

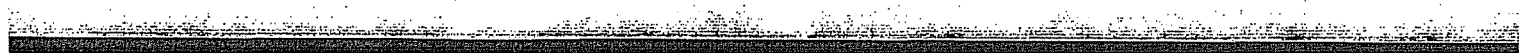
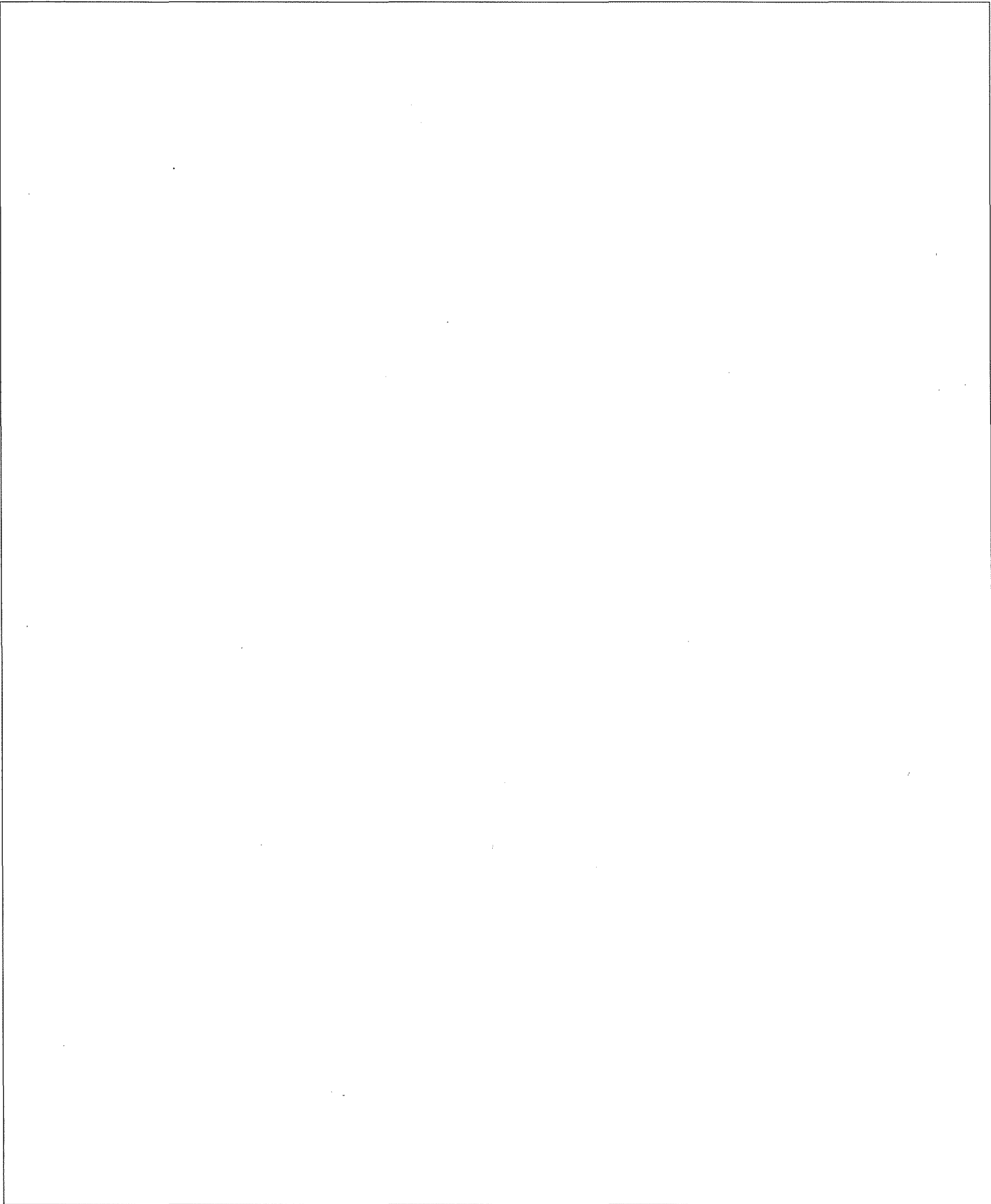












U.S. Department of Labor

Employment Standards Administration
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs
Division of Federal Employees' Compensation
Washington, D.C. 20210



File Number:

OCT 16 1980

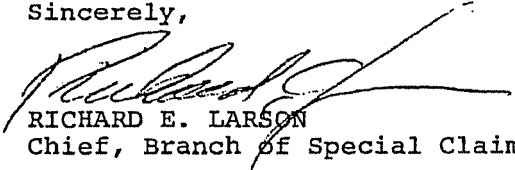
[REDACTED]
Chief, Personal Affairs Branch
[REDACTED] Headquarters

Dear [REDACTED]

Per our conversation attached is a list of names of persons who are classified as MIA from the Vietnam conflict. This office has compensation claims for their dependents under the War Hazards Act. We wish to proceed with declarations of presumptive death in these cases so that the status of their claims may be appropriately updated. Before we proceed, however, we would appreciate if you would review your records to see if you can add any information concerning the status of these individuals before we proceed further.

Your assistance with this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


RICHARD E. LARSON
Chief, Branch of Special Claims

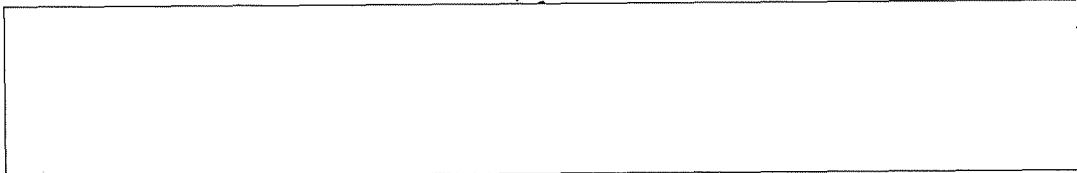
Attachment

Individuals Who Are Missing and For Whom Detention Benefits Are Being Paid Under The War Hazards Compensation Act.

Richard N. Cocheo was employed by Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc. at Venh Long, Vietnam. He left for work on January 31, 1968 and never returned. It is known that in May 1968 he was being held prisoner with other Civilian employees. Positive photographic identification was made by a returned prisoner in May, 1969. He confirmed that Mr. Cocheo was alive and in good health when he was last seen.

Jack D. Erskine was employed in Ninh Thuan Province, Vietnam, At 3 p.m. on November 13, 1968, while traveling in a jeep to Phan Rang along Highway QL-1, he was ambushed and captured by the Viet Cong. A number of persons witnessed him being led away.

George Ritter and Roy F. Townley were pilots for Air America Inc. On December 27, 1971, they were on a flight from Udorn, Thailand to Ban Xieng Lon, Laos when they disappeared. They were last heard from at 8:50 a.m. and were due to reach their destination at 9:01 a.m. Search and rescue was conducted until January 7, 1972 with no results.



[redacted] and Clarence Driver were pilots for Air America Inc. They departed from Luang Prabang, Laos on March 7, 1973 for Ban Houie Sai. The wreckage of their plane was found on March 14, 1973 near Pakbeng at QB 2398 but search and rescue teams were forced to leave the area due to unfriendly fire. The wreckage was destroyed by impact and fire.



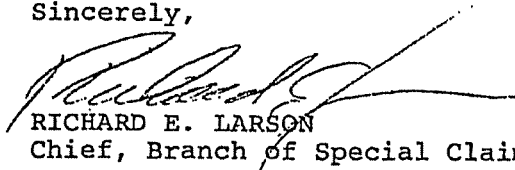
[REDACTED]
Chief, Personal Affairs Branch
[REDACTED] Headquarters

Dear [REDACTED]

Per our conversation attached is a list of names of persons who are classified as MIA from the Vietnam conflict. This office has compensation claims for their dependents under the War Hazards Act. We wish to proceed with declarations of presumptive death in these cases so that the status of their claims may be appropriately updated. Before we proceed, however, we would appreciate if you would review your records to see if you can add any information concerning the status of these individuals before we proceed further.

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RICHARD E. LARSON
Chief, Branch of Special Claims

Attachment

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and Clarence Driver were pilots for Air America Inc. They departed from Luang Prabang, Laos on March 7, 1973 for Ban Houie Sai. The wreckage of their plane was found on March 14, 1973 near Pakbeng at QB 2398 but search and rescue teams were forced to leave the area due to unfriendly fire. The wreckage was destroyed by impact and fire.


[REDACTED]
Chief, Personal Affairs Branch
[REDACTED] Headquarters

Dear [REDACTED]

Per our conversation attached is a list of names of persons who are classified as MIA from the Vietnam conflict. This office has compensation claims for their dependents under the War Hazards Act. We wish to proceed with declarations of presumptive death in these cases so that the status of their claims may be appropriately updated. Before we proceed, however, we would appreciate if you would review your records to see if you can add any information concerning the status of these individuals before we proceed further.

Your assistance with this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


RICHARD E. LARSON
Chief, Branch of Special Claims

Attachment

U.S. Civilians Who Are Missing and For Whom Evacuation Benefits Are Being Paid
Under The War Reliefs Compensation Act.

Richard N. Cocheo was employed by Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc. at Vinh Long, Vietnam. He left for work on January 31, 1968 and never returned. It is known that in May 1968 he was being held prisoner with other civilian employees. Positive photographic identification was made by a returned prisoner in May, 1969. He confirmed that Mr. Cocheo was alive and in good health when he was last seen.

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756 755 ✓ 797 700 sec

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792 070 ✓
[redacted] and Clarence Driver were pilots for Air America Inc. They departed from Luang Prabang, Laos on March 7, 1973 for Ban Houie Sai. The wreckage of their plane was found on March 14, 1973 near Pakbeng at QB 2398 but search and rescue teams were forced to leave the area due to unfriendly fire. The wreckage was destroyed by impact and fire.

CA/PROP

NEWS, VIEWS and ISSUES

INTERNAL USE ONLY

This publication contains clippings from the domestic and foreign press for YOUR BACKGROUND INFORMATION. Further use of selected items would rarely be advisable.

No. 34

23 APRIL 1973

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- General. Page 27
- Far East Page 31
- Eastern Europe Page 38
- Near East. Page 39
- Africa Page 40
- Western Hemisphere Page 41

CL BY:

*Destroy after backgrounder
has served its purpose or
within 60 days*

Governmental Affairs

WASHINGTON POST
18 Apr 11 1973

Nixon Finds 'Major Developments' in Probe of Watergate

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writers

President Nixon announced yesterday that there were "major developments" in the Watergate case and, in a reversal of his earlier position, he has agreed to allow his aides to testify under oath before a Senate committee that is investigating the affair.

The President said he personally began intensive new inquiries into this whole matter on March 21 and that "real progress has been made in finding the truth."

Where previously the President had stated that no members of the White House staff were involved in the bugging of Democratic headquarters, yesterday he told reporters:

"If any person in the executive branch or in the government is indicted by the grand jury, my policy will be to immediately suspend him. If he is convicted, he will, of course, be automatically discharged."

The President's statement was in sharp contrast to 10 months of White House denials of involvement of presidential aides in the Watergate bugging and other political espionage and sabotage activities.

Following Mr. Nixon's brief talk, presidential press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler met with reporters and said that all previous White House statements about the bugging were "inoperative," Ziegler emphasized. "The President's statement today is the operative statement."

Meanwhile, reliable government sources said yesterday that two or three former presidential aides and administration officials are currently the focus of the Justice Department's criminal investigation and will probably be indicted by the federal grand jury investigating the Watergate espionage.

At the same time, White House and Justice Department sources said developments in the case are likely to lead to the resignation of at least two high White House officials believed by the President to be either directly or indirectly responsible for the Watergate bugging and other political espionage and sabotage.

One White House aide said yesterday that the President's language about the possible indictment of persons in the executive branch was carefully chosen and based on knowledge of impending indictments.

Until yesterday, the President was adamant in his refusal to allow his aides to testify before a "formal session" of a congressional committee. He said last month they had "executive privilege" to refuse to disclose confidential White House business, and that he would welcome a court test on the issue.

The Senate Watergate committee, led by its chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin

Jr. (D-N.C.), was just as insistent in demanding that presidential aides testify under oath and in public.

Ervin said that executive privilege could not be invoked in investigations of wrongdoing and threatened to arrest presidential aides and try them for contempt of the Senate if they refused subpoenas.

"All members of the White House staff will appear voluntarily when requested by the committee," the President said yesterday. "They will testify under oath and they will answer fully all proper questions." Mr. Nixon said that his aides could still invoke executive privilege—but only on individual questions. Ervin has not disputed this.

The President presented his statement during a meeting with reporters. It followed weeks of demands by leading Republicans that he speak out about the Watergate and came on a day when the Los Angeles Times reported that the President was about to make a dramatic admission of high-level responsibility for the Watergate-type espionage.

The first reaction by Republicans to the President's statement was favorable.

Sen. Howard Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.), the vice chairman of the Senate investigating committee, said of Mr. Nixon's announcement, "We now have the biggest hurdle behind us."

"I'm highly pleased with the President's decision," Baker said. "I think it was a good one. I can't resist saying that I've always contended that we would have White House aides testify, along with everyone else who knows anything about this matter. I am delighted that that optimism now seems justified. The President has made the determination to re-evaluate the entire situation, and I commend him for it."

Mr. Nixon said he began his own investigation March 21 "as a result of serious charges which came to my attention."

Ziegler said the President was referring in part to sworn testimony by Watergate conspirator James W. McCord, who has said superiors told him that at least three presidential associates had advance knowledge of the Watergate bugging; former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, presidential counsel John W. Dean III and former presidential assistant Jeb Stuart Magruder, now a Commerce Department official.

Ziegler repeatedly refused to discuss the possibility of whether individual members of the White House staff were involved in the bugging or whether they plan to resign. On numerous occasions he refused to discuss specific inquiries about Dean, who conducted an investigation for President Nixon that cleared all then-current members of the White House staff of involvement in the bugging.

He added that since March 21, the President has conducted White House inquiries into the matter with the as-

sistance of Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen, who has headed the Justice Department's criminal investigation of the Watergate case.

Ziegler indicated yesterday that Dean had effectively been removed from any further assignment to investigate the Watergate case, stating that the President "felt it was not appropriate that any member of the White House staff be involved in further investigation."

Earlier, the President had told reporters that he met Sunday with Petersen and Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst "to review the facts which had come to me in my investigation and also to review the progress of the Department of Justice investigation."

Mr. Nixon added: "I can report today that there have been major developments in the case concerning which it would be improper to be more specific now, except to say that real progress has been made in finding the truth."

The President then announced that he will suspend any person in the executive branch who might be indicted in the case.

"I have expressed to the appropriate authorities my view that no individual holding, in the past or at present, a position of major importance in the administration should be given immunity from prosecution," the President said.

Ziegler told reporters that the President has had "extensive discussions with members of the (White House) staff about the situation," but stressed that Mr. Nixon now "has looked to Mr. Petersen"—not his own staff—to assist in further investigation.

Ziegler was repeatedly asked if he stood by his earlier denials that Dean and White House chief of staff H. R. (Bob) Haldeman had advance knowledge of the Watergate bugging. He declined to answer on grounds that he would not discuss individuals.

When asked specifically about the President's Aug. 29 statement that no one then on the White House staff was involved in the Watergate matter, Ziegler said, "That was a statement prior to today's . . . The statement today is the operative statement."

When pressed on the reliability of his own statements, Ziegler said they were based on information available at the time, prior to when the President began his own "intensive new inquiries into this whole matter."

Ziegler was reminded that President Nixon called White House counsel Dean on March 26, and expressed confidence in him. Ziegler, on the same day, had said that Dean was innocent of any involvement in the Watergate bugging. Asked if he stands behind his statement, Ziegler said:

"I think, because of the scope of the

President's statement, it would be inappropriate for me to discuss any individual."

Asked whether the White House, duties of either Haldeman or Dean had been altered because of recent developments in the Watergate case, Ziegler said: "I'm not going to focus on any individual today" and warned reporters that "my refusal to do so should not imply anything."

Later, the press secretary said that "everyone in the White House staff is in their jobs as previously," and that their duties remain unchanged except for the President's directive that no White House aides be involved in further investigation of the Watergate case.

Ziegler refused to say whether the President's statement about possible criminal action against members of the executive branch applied only to the Watergate bugging or to related allegations of widespread political espionage and sabotage activities as well.

Expanding on a previous White House statement that President Nixon did not meet with former Attorney General Mitchell at the White House last Saturday, Ziegler said Mitchell had met with John Ehrlichman, the President's principal adviser on domestic affairs.

Mr. Nixon said that Ehrlichman and Leonard Garment, a special assistant to the President, had been designated by the White House to negotiate with the Senate's Watergate investigating committee.

The President's announcement that his assistants would be allowed to testify before the Senate committee was a major departure from a past, hard-line White House policy that held the doctrine of executive privilege prevented the aides from appearing. Only last week Attorney General Kleindienst asserted that the President's

right to invoke executive privilege is virtually unlimited — that he could prevent any employee of the executive branch from appearing before any congressional hearing, up to and including impeachment proceedings.

The doctrine of executive privilege is an outgrowth of the constitutional principle of separation of powers, in which the three branches of the federal government function somewhat independently of one another and are designed to act as checks on one another.

In a press conference March 15, Mr. Nixon invoked both executive privilege and separation of powers in defending his decision not to allow presidential counsel Dean to appear before the Senate committee.

The White House announcement yesterday said means had been found both to protect the principle of separation of powers and allow the presidential assistants to testify.

"I believe now an agreement has been reached which is satisfactory to both sides," the President said in his statement. "The committee ground rules as adopted totally preserve the doctrine of separation of powers. They provide that the appearance by a witness may, in the first instance, be in executive (closed) session, if appropriate.

"Second, executive privilege (the right not to answer certain questions) is expressly reserved and may be asserted during the course of the questioning as to any questions.

"All members of the White House staff will appear voluntarily when requested by the committee. They will testify under oath and they will answer fully all proper questions."

Last week during the negotiations between the White House and the committee that led up to yesterday's

announcement, Sen. Baker mentioned specifically that the committee was willing to protect presidential aides against their testimony being turned into "a long and extended television spectacular."

In his statement yesterday, the President noted that "much has been made of the issue as to whether the proceedings could be televised."

"To me, this has never been a central issue, especially if the separation of powers problem is otherwise solved, as I now think it is," Mr. Nixon said.

The President also said the first appearance by his aides before the Senate Watergate committee might, "if appropriate," be in a closed-door executive session.

Ervin has said in the past that he would favor the appearance of some witnesses in an initial closed-door session.

The night before Kleindienst met with the President to discuss the case, the Attorney General said that the "Watergate case is going to blow up."

In a brief interview with a reporter Saturday night at the White House Correspondents' Association dinner, Kleindienst told a reporter who has been covering the Watergate case "to follow the courage of your convictions."

While declining to elaborate Kleindienst invited two Watergate reporters to his house in Virginia for breakfast Sunday morning.

When the two reporters showed up Mrs. Kleindienst told the reporters that her husband had been called to the White House and could not discuss the Watergate case with them.

Kleindienst called the reporters Monday and apologized for canceling the breakfast, adding that he still could not discuss the case or elaborate on his statements of Saturday night.

NEW YORK TIMES
18 April 1973

Text of Nixon's Statement

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 17—Following is the text of President Nixon's announcement today concerning the Watergate investigation:

I have two announcements to make. Because of their technical nature, I shall read both of the announcements to the members of the press corps.

The first announcement relates to the appearance of White House people before the Senate Select Committee, better known as the Ervin Committee.

For several weeks, Senator Ervin and Senator Baker and their counsel have been in contact with White House representatives John Ehrlichman and Leonard Garment. They have been talking about ground rules which would preserve the separation of powers without suppressing the fact.

I believe now an agreement has been reached which is satisfactory to both sides.

The committee ground rules as adopted totally preserve the doctrine of separation of powers. They provide that the appearance by a witness may, in the first instance, be in executive session, if appropriate.

Expressly Reserved

Second, executive privilege is expressly reserved and may be asserted during the course of the questioning as to any questions.

Now, much has been made of the issue as to whether the proceedings could be televised. To me, this has never been a central issue, especially if the separation of powers problem is otherwise solved, as I now think it is.

All members of the White House staff will appear voluntarily when requested by the committee. They will tes-

tify under oath and they will answer fully all proper questions.

I should point out that this arrangement is one that covers this hearing only in which wrongdoing has been charged. This kind of arrangement, of course, would not apply to other hearings. Each of them will be considered on its merits.

My second announcement concerns the Watergate case directly.

On March 21, as a result of serious charges which came to my attention, some of which were publicly reported, I began intensive new inquiries into this whole matter.

Last Sunday afternoon, the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General Petersen and I met at length in the E.O.B. [Executive Office Building] to review the facts which had come to me in my investigation and also to review the progress of the Department of Justice investigation.

Major Developments

I can report today that there have been major developments in the case concern-

ing which it would be improper to be more specific now, except to say that real progress has been made in finding the truth.

If any person in the executive branch or in the Government is indicted by the grand jury, my policy will be to immediately suspend him. If he is convicted, he will, of course, be automatically discharged.

I have expressed to the appropriate authorities my view that no individual holding, in the past or at present, a position of major importance in the Administration should be given immunity from prosecution.

The judicial process is moving ahead as it should; and I shall aid it in all appropriate ways and have so informed the appropriate authorities.

As I have said before and I have said throughout this entire matter, all Government employes and especially White House staff employes are expected fully to cooperate in this matter. I condemn any attempts to cover up in this case, no matter who is involved.

Watergate: Inept Burglary With Widening Political Ramifications

By WALTER RUGABER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 17—

As a public issue, the Watergate affair began with a brazen but inept burglary, exactly 10 months ago today. It came to embrace a highly complex range of covert and questionable political activity.

The precise dimensions of each facet of the scandal are far from clear. Most official investigation so far has concentrated on the three weeks of wiretapping at the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee.

Seven men, including three onetime employees of the White House and the Committee for the Re-election of the President, were convicted of that conspiracy in January. Six of them are now in jail and the seventh is telling what he knows to investigators.

At least a year before the Watergate burglary of June 17, agents who said they were acting on behalf of President Nixon's re-election effort were in the field, financed by campaign funds in Republican hands.

Sabotage Drive Indicated

These agents appear to have spied on the Democratic opposition and, as the campaign began to heat up, they planned and apparently carried out various acts of disruption and sabotage against major Democratic contenders.

The most prominent of these operatives — others have been named, but he has come to symbolize pre-Watergate disruption efforts — is a young Southern California lawyer named Donald Henry Segretti.

There is no comprehensive picture of what Mr. Segretti and his colleagues intended to do, and did, and some experts once expressed doubts that their plans, however clandestine and unfair, were actually illegal.

But Mr. Segretti, according to numerous official and unofficial reports, had been hired

by Dwight L. Chapin, the President's appointments secretary, and paid by Herbert W. Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer.

Mr. Chapin, who left the White House after the campaign to become an executive with United Air Lines, and Gordon C. Strahan, a onetime White House aide also linked to the Segretti operation, were recently called before a Federal grand jury that has resumed its investigation of the case.

Segretti Testified

Mr. Segretti also testified before the 23-member panel, and a Senate committee investigating the affair has served a subpoena on Mr. Kalmbach to obtain financial and other records held by the lawyer.

The term Watergate also came to cover a series of financial transactions involving President Nixon's campaign organization. Sooner or later, most of them reached a cash-stuffed safe in the offices of Maurice H. Stans.

Mr. Stans, the former Secretary of Commerce who served as the President's chief fundraiser, is understood to have given the Watergate grand jury a written statement during its original investigation. He is not known to have testified during the resumed inquiry.

Hugh W. Sloan Jr., the finance unit's treasurer until soon after the burglary occurred, passed about \$200,000, most of it in \$100 bills, to G. Gordon Liddy, for what the Republicans described as a legitimate intelligence operation.

Some of the money was recovered from the five men arrested in the Watergate break-in. Some of it was also passed through a bank account controlled by one of the seven men involved, Bernard L. Barker, who pleaded guilty.

Mr. Sloan testified at Liddy's trial that he had never known what the former White House and re-election committee official was doing with the money — an assertion that the president

judge openly doubted.

The re-election committee's financial transactions drew into the case not only Mr. Stans and Mr. Sloan but also a number of prominent officials who had been in some way associated with it.

These included such ranking figures as John N. Mitchell, the former Attorney General, and H. R. Haldeman, the White House chief of staff, and Mr. Kalmbach. Mr. Mitchell was called before the grand jury last year.

Also linked to the secret-fund aspect of the case were such middle-ranking figures as Jeh Stuart Magruder, deputy director of the campaign; Herbert L. Porter, the scheduling director, and Frederick C. Larue, a committee aide.

Aside from the activities within the re-election committee, the financial dealings involved a series of big-business men and industrial interests who were found to have sent huge sums clandestinely to the re-election committee.

Out of the trial in January came another prime feature of the affair: the feeling, expressed increasingly and finally urgently by Republicans in Congress, that the White House looked as though it had something to hide.

The "cover-up" issue took on a definite edge with allegations by one of the convicted conspirators, James W. McCord Jr., that he and the other defendants had been under pressure to plead guilty and keep silent.

There were assertions that five of the wiretappers had been paid for their guilty pleas and that other moves had been made to prevent further disclosures. Both steps would be Federal crimes.

The White House difficulties were heightened also by the revelations by L. Patrick Gray 3d during hearings on his nomination to be director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation — a nomination Mr. Nixon was finally forced to withdraw.

Mr. Gray provided evidence that John W. Dean 3d, counsel to the President, had kept close track of virtually every important step in the extensive F.B.I. investigation of the Watergate wire tapping.

Mr. Gray said that Mr. Dean had "probably lied" when he told agents he was unaware of whether one conspirator, E. Howard Hunt Jr., had a White House office. Mr. Dean had in fact searched Hunt's office several days before.

It was learned from trial testimony that Mr. Dean, later assigned by the President to conduct a White House investigation of the case, had personally recommended Liddy to the re-election committee.

Also, McCord told the Senate Watergate committee in secret session that he had been told by Liddy that Mr. Dean was one of the men who took part in a February, 1972, meeting at which bugging operations had been discussed in detail.

Others said to have been Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Magruder, present at the meeting were Mr. Magruder was the ranking re-election committee official to testify at the trial of the seven men.

He made it clear that he and others at the committee had organized and assigned Liddy to lead a political intelligence operation to deal with the protection of prominent Republican campaigners and conventional security problems.

It was recently reported that Mr. Haldeman, at a private meeting with Republican Senators and Representatives, had taken ultimate responsibility for the so-called intelligence gathering. He denied, however, that the program had been improper.

NEW YORK TIMES
18 April 1973

Mr. Nixon Turns Around

President Nixon's complete about-face on the Watergate affair—from a stance of belligerent resistance to the promise of full White House cooperation with both a Federal grand jury and the select Senate committee—is as welcome as it is belated.

Obviously stung by the mounting waves of criticism and by the dire warnings of some of his strongest supporters that continued intransigence could lead to political disaster, the President has now, in the late President Johnson's phrase, "bitten the bullet." He now states, quite properly, that no executive branch employe should claim immunity from prosecution and that all White House staff members will appear voluntarily before Senator Sam Ervin's committee to testify under oath and provide complete answers to "all proper questions."

These pledges represent a 180-degree turn from the all-pervasive doctrine of Executive privilege that Mr. Nixon had previously embraced and that Attorney General Richard Kleindienst had restated so emphatically before two Senate subcommittees only last week. There have clearly been some sensible second thoughts about the Attorney General's bizarre interpretation that any cooperation in the Watergate investigation by any present or past members of the White House staff would do violence to the constitutional separation of powers.

In his brief press conference yesterday announcing the switch, Mr. Nixon spoke of "major developments" that had come about as the result of a new White House inquiry. Whatever the weight of the various factors involved, the important thing is that the President has moved away from an indefensible position to one of full cooperation. Now the grand jury and Senator Ervin's committee will doubtless proceed without interference to clear up this sordid affair.

WASHINGTON POST
19 April 1973

Mitchell, Dean Linked to Watergate

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

Washington Post Staff Writers

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and White House counsel John W. Dean III approved and helped plan the Watergate bugging operation, according to President Nixon's former special assistant, Jeb Stuart Magruder.

Mitchell and Dean later arranged to buy the silence of the seven convicted Watergate conspirators, Magruder has also said.

Magruder, the deputy campaign manager for the President, made these statements to federal prosecutors Saturday, according to three sources in the White House and the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

The sources said that Magruder is scheduled to testify before the Watergate grand jury today and is expected to repeat the statements under oath.

One of the sources went so far as to say that Magruder's statements and other information developed by the prosecutors—especially regarding the payments of cash to the conspirators to remain silent—are expected to result in the criminal indictment of both Mitchell and Dean.

Dean's resignation as counsel to the President is considered imminent, according to sources in the White House.

Two sources in the executive branch said yesterday that White House chief of staff H. R. (Bob) Haldeman also may resign as a result of recent Watergate disclosures. There is no known evidence to link Haldeman to criminal involvement in the bugging, the sources said.

Magruder, who served at the White House as a deputy to Haldeman and later as Mitchell's principal assistant at the President's re-election committee, "chose to talk because he felt the walls were coming in on him," one source said yesterday.

Magruder will not be granted immunity from prosecution, the sources said yesterday, but he hopes to receive some sort of favorable treatment.

President Nixon was briefed on the Justice Department's recent findings Sunday, a day after Magruder spoke to the prosecutors. On Tuesday, Mr. Nixon, in his statement announcing "major developments" in the Watergate case, said: "I have expressed to the appropriate authorities my view that no individual holding, in the past or present, a position of major importance in the administration should be given immunity from prosecution."

The details of Magruder's visit to the prosecutors became known less than 24 hours after President Nixon made his remarks.

The President said he personally "began intensive new inquiries into this whole matter" on March 21, partly as a result of "serious charges" that had come to his attention.

After 10 months of White House denials of involvement of presidential aides in the Watergate bugging and other political espionage and sabotage, the President said Tuesday he will suspend "any person in the executive branch who might be indicted by the grand jury."

Magruder could not be reached for comment yesterday. His attorney, James J. Bierbower, would not comment last night on the contents of The Washington Post story. "I will confirm that he will testify before the grand jury when he is called," Bierbower said.

Informed of the contents of the story last night, Gerald Warren, deputy White House press secretary, issued the following statement: "The White House is not prepared to react to a story based on sources. At a (future) time when the rights of individuals would not be jeopardized by a comment, an appropriate comment will be made."

Earlier yesterday, Ronald L. Ziegler, White House press secretary, told reporters, "I'm not going to answer any questions on the subject (Watergate) no matter how they are phrased."

A spokesman for Mitchell, who has previously denied advance knowledge of the bugging, said the former

Attorney General would have no comment on the story.

According to The Post's sources, Magruder provided the prosecutors with a first-hand account of a February, 1972, meeting in Attorney General Mitchell's office to discuss and approve the illegal electronic eavesdropping operation at the Watergate. At the time, Mitchell was the nation's chief law enforcement officer.

Those who attended the meeting were Mitchell, Dean, Magruder and convicted Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy, according to the sources' account of Magruder's statements.

Convicted Watergate conspirator James W. McCord Jr. testified before the grand jury and Senate Watergate committee that he was told by Liddy that there was such a meeting in February at which the bugging was planned and discussed.

McCord's testimony was based on hearsay, but Magruder's statements to the prosecutors provide evidence that can be used to obtain convictions, the sources said.

The prosecutors also have received statements from other persons who can testify that Mitchell and Dean were involved in the arrangements to pay the seven Watergate conspirators for their silence, the sources said.

Dean has acknowledged to others that he was involved in arranging the payments, one of the sources said, but he has maintained that he was acting on orders.

Frederick C. LaRue, a former White House aide and one of Mitchell's most intimate assistants for years, was also involved in the payments—reportedly totaling well over \$100,000—the sources said.

LaRue, who investigators have said helped direct a "housecleaning" at the re-election committee in which documents were destroyed after the Watergate bugging, was subpoenaed by the grand jury yesterday, the Associated Press reported.

The Post reported earlier this month that following the Watergate bugging, LaRue received \$70,000 in Nixon campaign funds from the same account that financed the illegal electronic eavesdropping. Federal investigators are now attempting to learn if that money was used to pay the Watergate conspirators for their silence.

Meanwhile, The New York Times reported in its editions today that Attorney General Richard Kleindienst has disqualified himself from further participation in the Watergate inquiry because the investigation is focused on some of his

past associates. Jack Hushen, a Justice Department spokesman, said "no comment" when asked about the report last night. Hushen added: "If it happened, it is a common, everyday occurrence around the Justice Department" in cases involving potential conflicts of interest.

The Times quoted Mitchell as saying that Kleindienst's withdrawal is an "entirely appropriate and correct decision for Dick to have taken."

In addition, The Times said that Dean is reported by associates to be ready to implicate others in the Watergate affair if he is indicted.

Magruder, 38, was chosen by the White House to coordinate President Nixon's 1972 inauguration. He has been a target of the federal grand jury investigation since it reopened its inquiry last month.

He testified on Jan. 23 at the Watergate trial that he had no knowledge of the Watergate bugging, but said that he helped establish what was supposed to be a "legal" and "ethical" intelligence-gathering operation.

Magruder testified that he authorized the payment of at least \$235,000 to Watergate conspirator Liddy to run the operation.

Liddy, who is serving a jail sentence of at least six years and eight months for his conviction, has repeatedly refused to cooperate with the federal investigation.

Government investigators considered Liddy's silence a roadblock to the new effort to answer the many questions that remained after the Watergate trial.

Mitchell, the pipe-smoking former attorney general, was a senior partner in a prestigious New York law firm that Mr. Nixon joined after his defeat in the 1962 California gubernatorial campaign. The two men soon became close friends, and Mitchell was said to be Mr. Nixon's most trusted adviser.

Mitchell was Mr. Nixon's campaign manager in 1968 and assumed the post of attorney general in the first Nixon administration.

Mitchell resigned as attorney general on March 1, 1972, to assume command of the Nixon re-election effort. The director of the successful 1968 campaign, Mitchell was then considered the President's

Text of Ervin Panel Guidelines

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, April 18—
Following is the text of guidelines issued today by the Senate Watergate committee dealing with witnesses who appear before the panel:

In investigating the matters mentioned in S. Res. 60, the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities will observe its standing rules, its previously established procedures for staff interviews of prospective witnesses, and these guidelines:

1. The committee will receive oral and documentary evidence relevant to the matters S. Res. 60 authorizes it to investigate and matters bearing on the credibility of the witnesses who testify before it.

2. All witnesses shall testify before the committee on oath or affirmation in hearings which shall be open to the public and the news media. This guideline shall not abridge, however, the power of the committee to take the testimony of a particular witness on oath or affirmation in an executive meeting if the committee would otherwise be unable to ascertain whether the witness knows anything relevant to the matters the committee is authorized to investigate.

3. All still and motion picture photography will be completed before a witness actually testifies, and no such photography shall occur while the witness is testifying. Television coverage of a witness and his testimony shall be permitted, however, under the provisions of the standing rules of the committee.

4. In taking the testimony of a witness, the committee will endeavor to do two things: First, to minimize inconvenience to the witness and disruption of his affairs; and, second, to afford the witness a fair opportunity to give him testimony without undue interruption.

To achieve the first of these objectives, the committee will honor the request of the witness to the extent feasible for advance notice of the time and place appointed for taking his testimony, complete the taking of his testimony with as much dispatch as circumstances permit, and release

the witness from further attendance on the committee as soon as circumstances allow, subject, however, to the power of the committee to recall him for further testimony in the event the committee deems such action advisable.

To afford the witness a fair opportunity to present his testimony, the committee will permit the witness to make an opening statement not exceeding 20 minutes, which shall not be interrupted by questioning and a closing statement summarizing his testimony, not exceeding five minutes, which will not be interrupted by questioning. Provided, however, questions suggested by the closing statement may be propounded after such statement is made.

5. The committee respects and recognizes the right of a prospective witness who is interviewed by the staff of the committee in advance of a public hearing as well as the right of a witness who appears before the committee to be accompanied by a lawyer of his own choosing to advise him concerning his constitutional and legal rights as a witness.

6. If the lawyer who accompanies a witness before the committee advises the witness to claim a privilege against giving any testimony sought by the committee, the committee shall have the discretionary power to permit the lawyer to present his views on the matter for the information of the committee, and the committee shall thereupon rule on the validity of the claim or its application to the particular circumstances involved and require the witness to give the testimony sought in the event its ruling on the claim is adverse to the witness.

Neither the witness nor any other officer or person shall be permitted to claim a privilege against the witness testifying prior to the appearance of the witness before the committee, and the committee shall not rule in respect to the claim until the question by which the testimony is sought is put to the witness.

7. The committee believes that it may be necessary for it to obtain the testimony of some White House aides if

the committee is to be able to ascertain the complete truth in respect to the matters it is authorized to investigate by S. Res. 60.

To this end, the committee will invite such White House aides as it has reason to believe have knowledge of information relevant to the matters it is authorized to investigate to appear before the committee and give testimony on oath or affirmation in open hearings respecting such matters.

In this connection, the committee will extend to such aides the considerations set forth in detail in Guideline No. 4 and the right to counsel set forth in detail in Guidelines Nos. 5 and 6.

In addition to these considerations and rights, the committee will permit the White House to have its own counsel present when any White House aide appears before the committee as a witness, and permit such counsel to invoke any claim that a privilege available to the President forbids a White House aide to give the testimony sought by the committee, and the committee shall thereupon rule on the validity of such claim or its application to the particular matter and with the effect set forth in Guideline No. 6 in respect to a claim of privilege invoked by a witness or his counsel.

The committee will not subpoena a White House aide to appear before it or its staff unless such aide fails to make timely response to a invitation to appear.

8. The committee may require the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, or any of his assistants or deputies, or any available law-enforcement officer to eject from a meeting of the committee any person who willfully disrupts the meeting or willfully impedes the committee in the performance of its functions under S. Res. 60.

9. Whenever the committee takes testimony through the agency of less than the majority of the members of the committee as authorized by its standing rules, the member or members of the committee taking the testimony shall be vested with the powers set forth in these guidelines and shall be deemed to act as the committee in exercising such powers.

sociate deputy attorney general in the Justice Department headed by Mitchell. . . The next year, Mr. Nixon brought Dean to the White House, installing him as counsel to the President. Last Aug. 29 the President announced that, based on an investigation by Dean, "no one in the White House staff, no one in this administration, presently employed, was involved in this very bizarre incident . . ."

The Dean investigation was cited repeatedly in the following months by White House spokesmen when asked whether presidential assistants were involved in the Watergate affair. Dean's name emerged again last March, during Senate confirmation hearings on the President's nomination of L. Patrick Gray III to be permanent director of the FBI. Gray disclosed that he had

turned over secret FBI files on the Watergate case to Dean, and in response to questioning, agreed that the presidential counsel "probably" lied when he told FBI investigators that he would "have to check" on whether Hunt had a White House office. On March 28, it was reported that McCord—quoting Liddy—had named Dean and Magruder as having advance knowledge of the hugging. The White House denied the sub-

chief political adviser. Mitchell's reign as head of the Nixon re-election campaign lasted exactly four months and one day. He resigned from the post last July 1—two weeks after the Watergate break-in—citing a desire to spend more time with his wife, Martha. Mitchell denied any link between his resignation and the Watergate affair.

A week before the resignation, Mrs. Mitchell had issued a public ultimatum to her husband to choose between "politics and me."

"I'm not going to stand for all those dirty things that go on," Mrs. Mitchell said.

Last Sept. 29, the Washington Post reported that Mitchell—while Attorney General—controlled a secret cash fund that was used to finance political sabotage against the Democrats. Reached by telephone at his home in New York at the time, the former Attorney General called the story "all that crap."

A month later, however, Clark MacGregor, who succeeded Mitchell as Mr. Nixon's campaign director, acknowledged that a cash fund existed, although he said it was not used for illegal or improper activities. MacGregor named Mitchell as one of the officials who had access to the fund.

Increasingly in recent weeks, Mrs. Mitchell has complained bitterly that her husband was being made a scapegoat in the Watergate affair.

In an interview with The New York Times published Tuesday, she repeated her conviction that her husband is innocent of any wrongdoing in the Watergate affair. She said she insisted he leave Washington because of "the dirty things going on there" and that now "they're all trying to pin this on him."

Asked by the Times reporter, "Did you get him out in time?" Mrs. Mitchell said, "I don't know. I really don't know."

Asked if the President's friendship with the former attorney general could "save him," she said, "That's a good question, isn't it? That's what I keep asking myself."

The White House has said that Mitchell met there Sunday with presidential assistant John Ehrlichman, but Mrs. Mitchell has continued to insist that her husband saw the President. The purpose of the White House visit has not been disclosed by either Mitchell or the White House.

Dean, 34, worked for the House Judiciary Committee and for two years as associate director of the National Commission on Reform of Criminal Law. Shortly after Mr. Nixon's first inauguration in January, 1969, he was named an as-

WASHINGTON POST
19 April 1973

Mitchell Linked to Attempts To Settle Suit on Watergate

By George Lardner Jr. and Jules Witcover
Washington Post Staff Writers

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell made an effort earlier this month to persuade Democratic officials to drop their lawsuit over the Watergate break-in of party headquarters.

Democratic National Chairman Robert S. Strauss yesterday confirmed Mitchell's entry into the negotiations which have been aimed at an out-of-court settlement of the Democrats' \$8.4 million complaint against the Committee to Re-Elect the President. As former head of the committee, Mitchell is listed as one of the defendants in the suit for damages.

"We are not in accord," Strauss said yesterday, "but we have talked both in person and on the telephone within the last couple of weeks."

The Democratic chairman, however, said he had not had any conversations with Mitchell during the past week. Mitchell, who was at the White House last weekend while a campaign deputy was reportedly incriminating him in interviews with federal prosecutors, could not be reached for comment.

The Republicans have reportedly offered \$525,000 for settlement of the suit, including \$25,000 for former Democratic National Committee official Spencer Oliver, whose telephone was tapped. Strauss confirmed this as a "rather precise, but not exactly" correct description of one of the proposals that have been made. The presidential re-election committee's attempts to secure out-of-court settlements of civil lawsuits touching on the Watergate break-in and its possible financing appeared to be crumbling in any event.

In a second suit, officials of Common Cause, which is demanding disclosure of the Nixon campaign's contributions and expenditures last spring, said they intend to press their case despite an effort by the President's 1972 finance chairman, Maurice Stans, to secure settlement.

Common Cause Chairman John Gardner said after a meeting with Stans yesterday afternoon that Stans insisted on keeping secret the names of big contributors who wish to remain anonymous.

Democratic Chairman Strauss, meanwhile, has been

facing stiff resistance from state Democratic Party chairmen to an out-of-court settlement of that lawsuit. He reiterated yesterday during an appearance at the National Press Club that he would not want to "impair in any way" a full and complete disclosure of the Watergate scandal. Oliver, who was fired by Strauss last week as executive director of the Democratic State Chairmen's Association, is known to be opposed to a negotiated settlement. He had no immediate comment, but said through a spokesman that he would hold a press conference at 2 p.m. today.

Strauss told newsmen at the Press Club, however, that Oliver's dismissal "had absolutely nothing to do with the Watergate whatsoever." He said he simply "wanted to rebuild a staff of my own that I could work with and have confidence in."

Massachusetts Democratic Chairman Charles Flaherty, one of those present at a meeting last week when Strauss demanded Oliver's dismissal, said he had no quarrel with Strauss' desire for a loyal staff. But he predicted that most state Democratic chairmen, having lost their fight to keep Oliver, would vigorously oppose any effort to drop the lawsuit.

"We have a responsibility to make sure that every last fact and figure involved in the Watergate case be paraded before the American people," Flaherty said. "To cooperate in an attempt to negate that is, to me, beyond belief."

Both Strauss and former Democratic Party Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien, who initiated the lawsuit last June, were believed to be amenable to a settlement of the case, which alleges that O'Brien's civil rights, and those of Democratic officials generally, were violated.

"It really depends on the confidence people have in the facts ultimately seeing the light of day," DNC general counsel Sheldon S. Cohen said yesterday of the fears of some Democrats that the Senate's Watergate investigation will not be thorough enough. Cohen, who has had talks with Republican lawyers about a possible settlement, said he is proceeding for now on the assumption that the civil suit will come to trial.

Speaking for Common Cause, Gardner told reporters that nothing less than com-

plete disclosure of the Nixon campaign's financing and spending could resolve that litigation without a full-dress trial.

Stans said it was Gardner's attitude on that score that made yesterday's meeting with the Common Cause chairman and his attorneys fruitless.

The Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President, which Common Cause is suing, "is not seeking to preserve anything for itself," Stans insisted afterward.

He said his committee was only trying to defend "the constitutional right" of Nixon campaign contributors during the period in question—from last March 10 to April 7, when a new campaign financing disclosure went into effect.

Declaring that there was no federal law requiring disclosure during that period, Stans said the finance committee was prepared to take the issue to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary. "Those contributors have rights which we're not prepared to give away," Stans said.

Common Cause lawyer Mitchell Rogovin derided that notion and charged that Stans and the finance committee had themselves abandoned it last fall "to sweep this (suit) under the rug" until after the presidential election.

Rogovin was alluding to an agreement reached shortly before the election under which Common Cause agreed to postpone the suit in return for disclosure of Nixon campaign contributors between Jan. 1, 1971, and March 10, 1972, the date of the last report required under the old Corrupt Practices Act. Rogovin said Common Cause still has not been supplied with all the details promised in that agreement.

Asked to comment about President Nixon's announcement of "major developments" coming in the Watergate case, Stans said: "Well, they certainly don't involve me. . . . I'm not involved in the Watergate." He said Mr. Nixon was to be "commended" for his efforts which "certainly are aimed at getting at the truth and getting at the responsible people."

Just as he was preparing to drive off with his attorneys, Stans was then asked whether he had approved the disbursement of \$100,000 to Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy as alleged during Liddy's recent criminal trial by Hugh

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stance of the allegation and said the President had "absolute, total confidence" in Dean. Late yesterday afternoon President Nixon went to his mountain retreat, Camp David, accompanied by Haideeman and Ehrlichman. The White House said the President was expected to return to Washington this morning.

NEW YORK TIMES
10 April 1973

C.I.A. SAYS IT ERRED ON FORD FUND ROLE

The Central Intelligence Agency says it was wrong when it suggested that a representative of the Ford Foundation had initiated the suggestion that the New York Police Department go to the intelligence agency for training.

The C.I.A. admitted the mistake in a letter from the agency's legislative counsel, John M. Maury, to Representative Edward I. Koch, Manhattan Democrat. Mr. Maury said the agency's assertion that the Ford Foundation had been responsible had been based on a misunderstanding conversation between a C.I.A. representative and an official of the Police Department.

The president of the Ford Foundation, McGeorge Bundy, issued a statement several weeks ago denying that the foundation had played a role in the department's decision to ask the C.I.A. for training assistance.

In an earlier response to a previous inquiry from Mr. Koch, the C.I.A. conceded that in the last two years it provided training to about a dozen police departments, including New York's, but it said that except in unusual situations it was discontinuing such training.

W. Sloan, the Nixon campaign treasurer at the time of the Watergate break-in. "That's an insulting question," Stans replied, "and the answer is no."

WASHINGTON POST
20 April 1973

Dean Vows He Won't Be 'Scapegoat'

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writers

Presidential counsel John W. Dean III declared yesterday that he will not allow himself to become a scapegoat in the Watergate case.

Immediately following his statement, there were reliable reports that Dean is prepared to tell a federal grand jury all he knows about the Watergate bugging and that he will allege there was a coverup by White House officials, including H. R. Haldeman, President Nixon's principal assistant.

Dean's assertion came less than 12 hours after The Washington Post quoted sources as saying that former presidential aide Jeb Stuart Magruder had implicated both Dean and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell in the bugging of Democratic Party headquarters and in payoffs to buy the silence of the Watergate defendants. Mitchell yesterday called the report "nonsense."

The New York Times reported in its editions today, however, that former Attorney General Mitchell has told friends he was aware of plans to bug the Democratic opposition, and that he participated in three meetings at which these proposals were discussed. But Mitchell "insists that he rejected the scheme on each occasion," the Times said it had been told.

Previously the former attorney general has maintained that he was totally ignorant of any plans to conduct illegal electronic surveillance against the Democrats and only last week said he could not recollect attending a February, 1972, meeting in his office at which Magruder has told federal prosecutors the bugging was discussed.

It was learned that Mitchell has been subpoenaed to appear before the Watergate grand jury today and that federal prosecutors turned down a request by the former attorney general to have his appearance delayed.

Presidential Counsel Dean has also acknowledged to asso-

ciates that he attended a February, 1972, meeting in Mitchell's office at which bugging was discussed, but—apparently like Mitchell—has contended that he rejected plans to place the Democrats under illegal electronic surveillance.

A Dean associate, who made it clear he was seeking to have the Presidential counsel's version of events made public, told The Post yesterday that Dean will implicate people "above and below" himself when he tells the grand jury what he knows about the bugging and a subsequent coverup.

Two associates said that Dean intends to swear under oath that White House chief of staff Haldeman and other high White House officials actively participated in a coverup to hide the involvement of presidential aides in the bugging.

Informed of the comments by Dean's associates, Gerald Warren, deputy White House press secretary, last night issued the following statement: "Mr. Haldeman denies the allegation regarding him as stated in the story as read to the press office."

Warren said the White House press office also contacted Dean last night about the comments of his associates. "Mr. Dean said to the press office that at no time did he ever tell any associate any such thing about Mr. Haldeman," Warren said.

There were also these additional developments yesterday related to the escalating Watergate affair:

• A Washington attorney said that, a day after the Watergate break-in, an unnamed client took eight cartons of materials—including plans to bug the Democrats

headquarters—from the White House office of convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt Jr. and hid them.

• The head of the Justice Department's criminal division, Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Peterson, was placed in charge of the federal Watergate investigation as Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst disqualified himself from further involvement. Kleindienst said he withdrew because of "close personal and professional relationships" with new suspects in the case.

• Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.), chairman of the Senate's Watergate investigating committee, said the panel's hearings may have to be delayed if key witnesses are indicted in the near future. Dean's declaration that he will not become a scapegoat in the Watergate case came in a statement issued through his office, apparently without the knowledge or consent of superiors in the White House.

Afterward, presidential press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler delivered what was regarded by some White House reporters as a rebuke to Dean, stating that President Nixon is searching for the truth in the Watergate case, not scapegoats.

At a news conference, Ziegler for the first time made no effort to defend Dean and, to the contrary, appeared to say that the presidential counsel was no longer engaged in important work at the White House, Washington Post Staff Writer Carroll Kilpatrick reported.

Pressed as to whether Dean was carrying on his regular duties, Ziegler said that "he's in his office . . . attending to business, of some sort."

The associates and two other sources insisted that Dean is being made a sacrificial lamb and contended that President Nixon began his personal investigation of the Watergate case only after Dean came to him last month and said there had been a cover-up.

In his statement telephoned to newspapers at 11:45 a.m. yesterday, Dean said:

"To date I have refrained from making any public comment whatsoever about the Watergate case. I shall continue that policy in the future because I believe the case will be fully and justly handled by the grand jury and the Ervin select committee. It is my hope, however, that those truly interested in seeing that the Watergate case is completely aired and that justice is done will be careful in drawing any conclusions as to the guilt or involvement of any person until all the facts are known and until each person has had an opportunity to testify under oath in his behalf. Finally, some may hope or think that I will become a scapegoat in the Watergate case. Anyone who believes this does not know

me, know the true facts, nor understand our system of justice."

One close associate of Dean said yesterday that Dean is prepared to tell a federal grand jury that whatever role he might have played in the Watergate case came as a result of orders from superiors in the White House. The associate insisted that, despite allegations to the contrary, Dean had no advance knowledge of the Watergate bugging.

"The truth of the matter is fairly long and broad," this associate said, "and it goes up and down, higher and lower. You just can't make a case that . . . this was John Mitchell and John Dean"—an apparent reference to statements by Jeb Magruder implicating the two.

"John welcomes the opportunity to tell his side of the story to the grand jury," the associate continued, adding: "He's not going to go down in flames for the activities of others."

According to two associates of Dean, the presidential counsel intends to swear under oath that his reported "investigation" of the bugging for President Nixon was designed by superiors to hide the involvement of presidential aides in the Watergate bugging.

Citing Dean's inquiry, the President said on Aug. 29 that, "I can say categorically that his investigation indicates that no one in the White House staff, no one in this administration, presently employed, was involved in this very bizarre incident. . . ."

One associate of Dean yesterday said that the presidential counsel himself never personally discussed the investigation with Mr. Nixon before Aug. 29 and that "the so-called report of the investigating was more or less whole cloth, a concept or a theory that was passed on to the President."

The same associate said that in mid-March, Dean went to President Nixon, told him all he knew about the Watergate bugging "and said, in effect, 'there has been a cover-up and it's worse than you think it is, Mr. President.'" At that point, the associate contended, Mr. Nixon decided to undertake his own investigation of the bugging, leading to his announcement this week that there had been "major developments" in the Watergate case and that "real progress has been made in finding the truth."

An independent source with close ties to the White House—but not to Dean—has given The Post a similar account.

According to one of Dean's associates, the current White House strategy for dealing with the Watergate problem is "to cut their losses and shore up by implicating John Mitchell and John Dean" while

other high officials in the White House and former presidential aides remain untainted. "It's wishful thinking on their part if they think they can get away with that," the associate said.

Another associate described Dean's statement that he will not be a scapegoat as "just the first salvo from John."

In its editions yesterday, The Washington Post reported that former presidential assistant Magruder had provided federal prosecutors with a first-hand account of a February, 1972, meeting in then-Attorney General Mitchell's office to discuss and approve the bugging operation at the Watergate. Those who attended the meeting were Mitchell, Dean, Magruder and convicted Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy, according to several sources' accounts of Magruder's statements to the prosecutors.

Yesterday, one associate of Dean said the presidential counsel had confirmed that he attended such a meeting at which the bugging was discussed, but contended that Dean argued against the illegal eavesdropping operation and refused to have anything to do with it.

Afterwards, the associate said, Dean was ordered by superiors in the White House to handle arrangements for paying the seven indicted Watergate conspirators to remain silent.

Magruder, according to White House sources, has said that both Dean and Mitchell made the arrangements to buy the conspirators' silence in addition to approving plans for the bugging.

Mitchell, asked in New York about yesterday's story in The Post, told the Associated Press:

"This gets a little sillier as it goes along, doesn't it? I've had a good night's sleep and haven't heard any of this nonsense."

Magruder, the deputy director of the Nixon re-election campaign, was scheduled to testify yesterday before the federal grand jury investigating the case, but reporters at the U.S. Courthouse did not see him there. Federal prosecutors last night refused to discuss whether Magruder had appeared before the grand jury, or when he is scheduled to testify.

It is known that, in addition to the bugging itself, the grand jury is investigating allegations of obstruction of justice and perjury by present and former presidential aides.

Meanwhile, Washington attorney Peter H. Wolf added new mystery to the Watergate investigation yesterday by saying that a client of his had taken eight cartons of materials from convicted Watergate conspirator Hunt's office the

day after the Watergate break-in last June and had held on to them until just before the election.

Wolf said, that included in the boxes were the "plans to 'bug' the Watergate" as well as contributors' lists that were later "turned over by the Committee (for the Re-election of the President) in the litigation instituted by Common Cause."

In his motion filed in U.S. District Court, Wolf said he was attempting to determine whether he has a lawyer-client relationship or whether he must testify before the grand jury. Wolf did not identify his client, other than to say he "worked for the Committee for Re-election of the President."

The lawyer also did not disclose who had given his client the orders to pick up the materials and hide them.

Wolf said the client had come to him to ask "whether he was in danger of violating any law if he had hidden in his possession approximately eight cardboard cartons containing, among other things, the contents of Hunt's desk in the White House before the FBI got there, including plans to 'bug' the Watergate."

The attorney said he had urged his client to "turn over these documents to people conducting investigations of the Watergate matter."

Wolf said that his client came to him late last summer and "very shortly after this . . . I telephoned principal assistant U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert and received from him an opinion that he did not think my client was committing any crime."

Silbert responded yesterday that Wolf's motion was "preposterous." Silbert said Wolf's "implication that evidence of this nature would be ignored (by me) is incredible."

Silbert said the conversation last summer involved the propriety of Wolf's client turning over materials relevant to the Common Cause suit and that no mention was made of where the materials came from.

"It was only a few days ago that Mr. Wolf disclosed to us that his anonymous client had obtained these documents from Mr. Hunt's office," Silbert said.

Wolf said his client "had been asked" by an unnamed party to pick up the cartons from Hunt's office in the Executive Office Building and "that a pass would be waiting for him at the guard entrance, that no questions would be asked when the cartons were removed from the building, and none were."

Hunt's attorney, William O. Bittman, said yesterday that Hunt "to the best of my knowledge, didn't have any

documents in his office except in the safe." He said he was unaware of Wolf's allegations.

In another development, an aide to Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., (R-Conn.) said yesterday that a locked filing cabinet in his (the aide's) office containing records of investigations into the Watergate case and related matters

apparently was opened during the night.

William Wickens, a counsel to Weicker, said it was impossible to determine immediately whether anything was missing from the cabinet but that it was possible some of the records might have been photographed or copied. A Xerox machine is located about 5 feet from the cabinet, Wickens said.

Washington Post
11 April 1973
**U.S. Spying
Cost Put at
\$6.2 Billion**

Associated Press
Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) said yesterday the U.S. intelligence community employs about 148,000 persons and spends about \$6.2 billion each year.

Renewing his call for drastic cuts in the cost of American spying and covert activities overseas, Proxmire urged James Schlesinger, new Central Intelligence Agency Director, to make public the government's entire intelligence budget, which has always been secret.

Proxmire said he is not opposed to a first-rate American intelligence operation but does believe that the intelligence establishment has swollen out of proportion to national defense needs and that congressional controls and restraints on it have eroded.

He said his cost and manpower estimates are not based on classified or official sources and noted that they

depict the CIA as smaller in both personnel and budget than at least three other U.S. intelligence groups.

Proxmire's estimates show the CIA with a work force of 15,000 and an annual budget of \$750 million. These are his other estimates:

National Security Agency, 20,000 and \$1 billion; Defense Intelligence Agency, 5,016 and \$100 million; Army Intelligence, 38,500 and \$775 million; Navy Intelligence, 10,000 and \$775 million; Air Force Intelligence, 60,000 and \$2.8 billion, and State Department Intelligence, 335 and \$8 million.

Proxmire said his estimates are "not without error," but nevertheless are "in the ballpark."

"These figures do not reflect, however, the coordination that is involved from one organization to another," Proxmire said. "The Air Force, for example, supplies the launch boosters and satellites for the highly successful reconnaissance program and this is one reason the budget is so high."

Proxmire has said previously that secret missions by intelligence agencies overseas are needlessly involving the United States in the political affairs of other countries at a period when the need for the missions has been greatly reduced by modern techniques of electronic and aerial surveillance.

WASHINGTON POST
20 April 1973

Correction

In a story in yesterday's editions, The Washington Post erroneously said that John N. Mitchell, former chairman of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, is a defendant in the \$6.4 million Democratic lawsuit over the Watergate break-in of Democratic Party headquarters.

The defendants are James W. McCord Jr., and the six other men convicted of conspiracy in the Watergate case; the Committee for the Re-election of the President; the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President and its chairman, Maurice H. Stans; McCord Associates, James McCord's firm; Jeb Stuart Magruder, former deputy director of CRP; Herbert L. Porter and Hugh W. Sloan Jr., CRP aides.

Mitchell Got Bug Results, McCord Says

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writers

James W. McCord Jr. has testified before a federal grand jury that his principal superior in the Watergate conspiracy told him that the transcripts of the wiretapped conversations of Democratic Party officials were hand-carried to former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, according to reliable sources.

The sources reported that McCord also testified that his superior in the conspiracy, former White House aide G. Gordon Liddy, told him that Mitchell had ordered a "list of priorities" in establishing electronic eavesdropping operations against the Democrats.

McCord, according to the sources, said the first priority was to bug the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate, then the campaign headquarters of Sen. George McGovern and, finally, rooms in the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami to be occupied by presidential candidates and party officials at the Democratic National Convention.

McCord, the former security coordinator for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, was reached by telephone late yesterday and confirmed the sources' account of his grand jury testimony. He declined to elaborate, saying: "I don't like to talk about it on the phone."

Mitchell, through a spokesman at the re-election committee, denied that he ever received transcripts or logs of wiretapped conversations, and denied once more that he had prior knowledge of any plans for illegal electronic eavesdropping.

In related developments yesterday:

• Three principal figures in an alleged campaign of political espionage and sabotage conducted against the Democrats appeared before the same grand jury as McCord yesterday. They are former presidential appointments secretary Dwight L. Chapin, former White House aide Gordon Strachan, and alleged political saboteur Donald H. Segretti.

• Reliable investigative sources said that Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, the chief Nixon campaign fundraiser, appeared earlier this month before a federal grand jury in New York City investigat-

ing a \$200,000 cash contribution to the Nixon committee by Robert L. Vesco. Vesco is the central figure in a Securities and Exchange Commission suit alleging that investors were swindled out of \$224 million. The grand jury in New York reportedly is considering possible obstruction of justice in Vesco's dealings with Nixon campaign officials.

• Philip S. Hughes, head of the Federal Elections Office in the General Accounting Office, said that an investigation of the Nixon campaign's finances will be expanded to include an apparent violation of the law in the disbursement of at least \$70,000 in cash to Frederick C. LaRue, one of Mitchell's closest aides. Reliable investigative sources have said the money came from the same fund that financed the Watergate bugging and was not properly reported under the new campaign finance disclosure law.

According to reliable accounts of McCord's appearance before the grand jury, he testified that Liddy showed him final typed transcripts of wiretapped conversations on several occasions and said: "These are for the (former) attorney general." On at least one occasion, McCord reportedly testified, Liddy specifically told him that he regularly "hand-carried" the transcripts to Mitchell, who was then President Nixon's campaign manager.

On another occasion, McCord reportedly testified, he saw Liddy's secretary, Sally Harmony, typing a final version of the transcripts from McCord's own preliminary draft. One source familiar with the testimony said yesterday: "If those conversations were being retyped, it meant they had to be going somewhere; Liddy certainly didn't need to have them typed again for himself."

Miss Harmony, who testified before the Watergate grand jury in its original inquiry last

year, has been contacted by the Senate select committee investigating the bugging of Democratic headquarters and other political espionage and sabotage, and is expected to be recalled before the grand jury as well.

McCord also reportedly told the grand jury that the Watergate bugging team had planned to install wiretapping and eavesdropping devices at Sen. McGovern's headquarters during the same weekend that he and four other conspirators were arrested at the Watergate. The operation at the Fontainebleu, he reportedly testified, was still in the planning stages and Liddy told him that it would be executed as soon as word came from Mitchell.

McCord is also known to have told others that the bugging team had planned to wiretap the campaign headquarters of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine) during the spring, but that the plans were abandoned when it was clear that Muskie was no longer the front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination. It could not be learned if McCord, who rented an office next door to Muskie headquarters in Washington mentioned that matter to the grand jury. Like his earlier testimony before the Senate's select investigating committee, McCord's grand jury statements about the alleged involvement in wiretapping activities of presidential aides and advisers was based on hearsay—primarily in the form of what he says he was told by Liddy.

Liddy has been sentenced to an additional prison term for contempt of court in refusing to answer the grand jury's questions, including those based on what he is said to have told McCord.

The meaning of the appearance by former presidential appointments secretary Chapin, former White House aide Strachan and alleged agent provocateur Segretti before the Watergate grand jury yesterday was not immediately clear.

One federal source said their appearance is the first indication that the grand jury investigation may have moved beyond illegal electronic surveillance to include a broad range of political espionage and sabotage activities. Previously, the Justice Department has maintained that there was nothing illegal about the operations Segretti and Chapin were allegedly involved in.

Some federal sources suggested yesterday that Chapin and Segretti were called before the grand jury to establish that they have no knowledge of illegal electronic surveillance.

Before yesterday's grand jury session began, prosecu-

tors took unusual steps to prevent news reporters from observing who was to appear before the panel. The preparations included moving the grand jury to a different room, accessible from two entrances, one of which is reachable through a back elevator.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert, who heads the newly formed federal investigation into the Watergate bugging and related matters, said the new arrangements were ordered because a circus atmosphere had developed outside the other grand jury room, where reporters have gathered in the last two weeks to watch persons entering and leaving. Despite the new arrangements, reporters were able to determine that Chapin was in the grand jury room for about 90 minutes, after which he scurried past reporters, smiling but refusing to answer any questions. Outside the courthouse, he entered a brown sports car and sped away.

Segretti, who followed him into the closely guarded grand jury room, was there for about 45 minutes before the grand jury quit for the day at about 5:45 p.m. Prosecutors refused to say whether Segretti would return for more questioning. It could not be determined how long Strachan, a former political aide to White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, was before the grand jury.

According to investigators, Chapin and Strachan both played a role in hiring Segretti to engage in political disruption and spying activities. Chapin, according to FBI records made public, also made arrangements for Segretti to be paid by President Nixon's personal lawyer, Herbert W. Kalmbach, and Strachan allegedly put Watergate conspirator Liddy in touch with Segretti to merge two nominally separate spying and sabotage operations: one run by the White House and the other by the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

Another witness to appear before the grand jury yesterday was Robert Reisman, a former aide to Jeb Stuart Magruder, the deputy director of the Nixon re-election campaign. Reisman, who has also been contacted by the Senate's investigating committee, was presumably before the grand jury yesterday to be asked about McCord's hearsay allegations that Magruder was among high presidential associates who had advance knowledge of the Watergate bugging.

During his appearance before both the grand jury and the Senate committee, McCord reportedly testified that Liddy told him that the plans and budget for the Watergate operation were approved during a February meeting in then-

Attorney General Mitchell's office that was also attended by presidential counsel John W. Dean III and Magruder. Mitchell, Dean and Magruder have repeatedly denied any involvement in illegal wire-tapping operations.

Although McCord claims no first-hand knowledge of those persons' alleged involvement in such activities, he reportedly has provided both the grand jury and Senate investigators with several important leads dealing with that aspect of his testimony. Reischer was expected to be asked by prosecutors yesterday about some of the leads provided by McCord.

Both Senate and Justice Department investigators have confirmed that Mitchell, Dean, Liddy and Magruder were all present during a February meeting in Mitchell's office but have thus far have been unable to substantiate that the bugging was discussed.

WASHINGTON POST
11 April 1973

Mitchell Aide Got \$70,000 Of Bug Fund

By Bob Woodward
and Carl Bernstein

Washington Post Staff Writers

About \$70,000 in cash from President Nixon's campaign was transferred in apparent violation of the law last July to a principal assistant of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, according to reliable investigative sources.

The \$70,000—mostly in \$100 bills—came from the same account that financed the Watergate bugging and went to former White House aide Frederick C. LaRue, one of Mitchell's closest political aides, the sources said.

The purpose of the transfer is not yet known, the sources said, but federal investigators are expected to try to determine if the \$70,000 was in any way used to pay the Watergate conspirators for their silence.

LaRue received the \$70,000 two weeks after the arrest of five men June 17 in the Democrats' Watergate headquarters and several days after Mitchell resigned as the President's campaign manager, the sources said.

The transfer was approved by former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, the finance chairman of the Nixon campaign, according to sworn testimony given this month to federal investigators in New York City.

A spokesman for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, reached yesterday

DeVan L. Shumway, spokesman for the Nixon re-election committee, said yesterday that Mitchell does not recall such a February meeting, and that Mitchell first met Liddy on June 15, 1972, at least three months after the alleged meeting.

In seeking corroboration of McCord's testimony, Senate sources said yesterday that staff members of the select committee have talked to Vicki Chern, Reischer's secretary at the Nixon committee, and that she provided an appointment book or calendar confirming a scheduled meeting of Mitchell, Dean, Liddy and Magruder in February.

Miss Chern is also understood to have provided the committee staff with other information. However, reliable Senate sources discounted published reports that the committee has found a witness who can confirm that the bugging was discussed at the meeting.

day afternoon, had no immediate comment on the report of \$70,000 fund. Mitchell, Stans and LaRue could not be reached for comment.

The testimony concerning the \$70,000 transfer is the first indication that the President's re-election committee continued to maintain a secret account of some sort after the arrests in the Watergate.

The General Accounting Office was not told of the transfer, as required by the new Federal Election Campaign Act, which directs full public accounting of all campaign money after April 7, 1972.

Philip S. Hughes, head of the Federal Elections Office in the GAO, responded yesterday to an inquiry about the \$70,000 by saying:

"It seems that the law is loud and clear that all money in their hands after April 7 had to be fully accounted for. If this money went out in July—and I've never heard of it before—I don't think any reasonable person could argue that it was not a violation—even Stans hasn't argued that."

The \$70,000 came from a large cash fund that was kept in Stans' office safe and was used to finance a broad campaign of political espionage and sabotage.

That intelligence-gathering fund, which fluctuated in size between \$350,000 and \$700,000, was the source of at least \$235,000 for convicted Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy, the former finance counsel to the Nixon committee.

In January, the Nixon committee pleaded no contest to eight separate violations of the new campaign finance disclosure law stemming from

the payments to Liddy and was fined \$9,000.

According to two sources at the Nixon committee, the \$70,000 was given to LaRue for noncampaign purposes that are apparently known only to Mitchell, LaRue and other top campaign officials.

LaRue was one of two persons directed by former Attorney General Mitchell to keep the public and federal investigators from learning many details about the Nixon committee's involvement in the Watergate bugging, according to highly placed sources in the Nixon campaign.

Meanwhile, federal investigators in Washington are known to be checking into testimony of convicted Watergate conspirator James W. McCord Jr. that he received \$3,000 a month from the late wife of coconspirator and former White House consultant E. Howard Hunt Jr.

According to reliable sources, McCord received the money in cash—mostly \$100 bills—in exchange for his silence about the Watergate operation.

McCord, the former security coordinator of the Nixon committee, reportedly testified before a federal grand jury here that Dorothy Hunt told him last year that the \$3,000 a month and \$1,000 monthly payments to other conspirators came from the Nixon re-election committee under an arrangement worked out by Kenneth W. Parkinson, the committee's attorney.

Parkinson has denied the charge and said it is "totally and completely false."

According to sworn testimony given to federal investigators in New York City, LaRue received the money from Hugh W. Sloan Jr., the former Nixon committee treasurer who resigned about the time of the July transfer.

The testimony by campaign committee officials was made to a federal grand jury in New York City investigating a \$200,000 cash contribution to the Nixon committee by financier Robert L. Vesco.

Vesco is charged in a civil suit filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission with misappropriating \$224 million in mutual funds managed by IOS, Ltd., a financial complex based in Switzerland.

According to other federal sources, the \$200,000 Vesco contribution went into the cash fund kept in Stans' safe.

That fund has been a central focus of the Watergate investigation and has the following history:

In August, the GAO cited the Nixon committee for 11 apparent violations of the law for failing to report receipts and expenditures from the fund, which the GAO at the time said contained at least \$350,000. In May, after the new

disclosure law took effect, the \$350,000 was deposited in the bank, apparently liquidating the fund.

Federal investigators later determined that at least \$12,000 from the fund (part of the \$235,000) was given to the Watergate conspirator Liddy after May 25, but before the Watergate arrests, establishing that the fund had not been liquidated on May 25.

Cash from \$114,000 in checks, including \$89,000 in Mexican checks taken across the border to conceal the names of the original contributors, went into the cash fund.

The checks were cashed by Watergate conspirator Bernard L. Barker in his Miami bank account last April.

At least \$30,000, which came either directly or indirectly from the cash fund, was given to California attorney Donald H. Segretti, an alleged political saboteur working against the Democratic presidential candidates. The money was paid to Segretti by Herbert W. Kalmbach, President Nixon's personal attorney, at the direction of former presidential appointments secretary Dwight L. Chapin.

Disbursements from the fund were, according to federal sources, controlled by Mitchell, Stans, Kalmbach, Jeb Stuart Magruder (the No. 2 official at the Nixon campaign) and White House chief of staff H. R. (Bob) Haldeman. The White House has denied that Haldeman controlled disbursements from the fund.

Hughes, head of the federal elections office, said yesterday that officials from the Nixon committee have declined to say how much money was in the fund. Reliable sources have said that the fund contained close to \$1 million.

LaRue, once the part owner of a gambling casino in Las Vegas, has been one of the most enigmatic figures of the Nixon administration's inner circle since the President took office. During the 1972 campaign, he was one of the most important presidential aides placed by the White House in the leadership of the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

A wealthy Jackson, Miss., oil man, LaRue was one of the architects of the "Southern Strategy" of the 1968 Nixon campaign, in which he worked as an assistant to campaign manager Mitchell.

During the first three years of the Nixon administration, he officially served as a counsel to the President, although his name was never listed in the White House staff directories, and some lower-level White House aides still say: "I never heard of him when he was over here."

Those few persons familiar with his work as a presidential counsel say many of LaRue's

assignments involved political liaison with the Southern states and with Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), the Senate Judiciary Committee chairman who has become a powerful administration ally on Capitol Hill.

According to Nixon administration sources, LaRue was assigned by Mitchell and the White House to help establish the Committee for the Re-election of the President and, with deputy campaign manager Jeb Stuart Magruder, later ran many of the day-to-day operations of the Nixon campaign.

Both La Rue and Magruder played roles in the Nixon campaign's program of espionage and sabotage activities against the Democrats, according to campaign and investigative sources. At the committee, the two shared an office suite and, among campaign insiders, became collectively known as "Magitue."

Magruder has denied allegations in hearsay testimony by Watergate conspirator McCord that he was one of several former presidential associates who had advance knowledge of the Watergate bugging. McCord, the former security coordinator of the Nixon re-election committee, is known to have told investigators that he has no knowledge that LaRue was involved in the bugging.

According to Alfred C. Baldwin III, the ex-FBI agent and

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McCord: 'Hush' Money Came From Hunt's Wife

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writers

Watergate conspirator James W. McCord Jr. has testified before a federal grand jury that he received \$3,000 a month from the late wife of his coconspirator, E. Howard Hunt Jr., to remain silent about his role in the bugging of Democratic headquarters, according to reliable sources.

McCord, the former security coordinator of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, reportedly testified that Dorothy L. Hunt told him the \$3,000 a month came from the re-election committee under an arrangement worked out by Kenneth W. Parkinson, the committee's attorney.

Parkinson called the charge "totally and completely false."

Hunt's attorney, William O. Bittman, declined to comment, saying he had no information to either confirm or deny the substance of McCord's allegations.

McCord reportedly testified that Mrs. Hunt, who was

Mitchell security guard who monitored the wiretapped conversations of Democrats at the Watergate, his hiring by the Nixon committee was personally approved by LaRue. Baldwin, in an interview with The Los Angeles Times, said he was supplied with a gun by LaRue, who told him not to worry about not having a license.

At the time of the Watergate arrests on June 17, Mitchell, Magruder, LaRue and Robert C. Mardian, former Assistant Attorney General, were all together on the West Coast, according to investigative and Nixon committee sources. Mitchell reportedly ordered Magruder to fly directly back to Washington on Sunday, June 18, to investigate the situation.

Then Mitchell returned to Washington with LaRue and Mardian on Monday or Tuesday, and designated them as coordinators of the Nixon committee's response to the bugging, including responsibility for dealing with federal investigators.

Part of that response, according to investigators, was a massive "housecleaning" ordered by LaRue and Mardian, in which numerous records were destroyed. Mardian also sat in on almost all FBI interviews with Nixon committee employees and, with LaRue, reportedly advised some persons to "stay away from certain areas" in their discussions with investigators.

McCord reportedly testified that Mrs. Hunt, who was killed in an airplane crash in Chicago last December, told him she usually received Nixon committee money from an intermediary for Parkinson, and that she then distributed the cash to the Watergate defendants.

At the time of her death, Mrs. Hunt was carrying \$10,000 in \$100 bills, which McCord reportedly testified was part of a payoff to her husband for remaining silent about the Watergate conspiracy. McCord said Mrs. Hunt was taking the money to Chicago to invest it in a motel, according to reliable sources. Hunt also has said the money was for investment purposes.

According to sources familiar with McCord's grand jury testimony, he said he was told by Mrs. Hunt that she was also paying four other defendants in the case—the Miami men arrested inside the Watergate with McCord on June 17 — \$1,000 per month each to remain silent about

the conspiracy.

On one or more occasions, McCord reportedly testified, Mrs. Hunt told him she flew to Miami to pay those defendants while they were awaiting trial. In January, Frank A. Sturgis, one of the Miami men, was quoted in The New York Times as saying the four were still being paid but would not say who was supplying the cash.

McCord, according to the sources, testified that Mrs. Hunt had become increasingly disturbed about her role in allegedly paying off the defendants to keep silent, and discussed the matter with him on several occasions.

McCord reportedly told the grand jury that Mrs. Hunt appeared certain that the money was coming from the re-election committee, either directly or indirectly through Parkinson. On several occasions, McCord is said to have told the grand jury, Mrs. Hunt told him that the arrangements for the payoffs had been made through Parkinson.

During the Watergate trial, Hunt and the four Miami men pleaded guilty to all the charges against them. McCord and his principal superior in the conspiracy, former White House aide G. Gordon Liddy, were convicted without taking the witness stand. Liddy has continued to remain silent since his conviction and has received an additional prison sentence for contempt of court after refusing to answer a grand jury's questions.

At the time the four Miami men pleaded guilty, sources close to those defendants reported that each had been receiving \$1,000 a month since their arrest and that Hunt had promised them they would continue to receive the money if they followed his lead and pleaded guilty. Hunt, a former White House consultant, told the men they would eventually be granted executive clemency if they remained silent, according to the sources. The sources said they were aware of how the \$1,000 a month was being distributed but refused to disclose the details.

Parkinson, the principal attorney for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, is a partner in the Washington law firm of Jackson, Laskey & Parkinson.

Last October, Alfred C. Baldwin III, the ex-FBI agent and Nixon committee security guard who monitored the wiretapped conversations of Democrats in their headquarters at the Watergate, told The Los Angeles Times that Parkinson had urged him to take the Fifth Amendment before the grand jury investigating the case. Justice Department sources said at the time that they could not substantiate the allegation by Baldwin, who cooperated with the prosecution and became a key

government witness in the case.

Parkinson, 45, graduated in 1952 from the George Washington University Law School. He has been active in Legal Aid and Neighborhood Legal Services programs here.

Meanwhile, Lawrence Young, the California attorney who first disclosed the contact between alleged political saboteur Donald H. Segretti and the White House, charged yesterday that there is an attempt to "muzzle" him.

Young said he had received a letter from Segretti's attorney warning that any communications between Young and Segretti are covered by a lawyer-client privilege of confidentiality "and are not to be discussed by you under any circumstances."

Young denied a lawyer-client relationship with Segretti and said he views the attempt to keep him quiet as an indication that Segretti will refuse to cooperate with the Senate select committee investigating the Watergate bugging and related allegations of political espionage and sabotage.

Young said the letter from Segretti's lawyer was dated April 4, two weeks after an investigator from the select committee had asked Young for additional information about Segretti.

The letter, which Young said was signed by John P. Pollock, a Los Angeles attorney for Segretti, told Young that he was not to discuss anything regarding Segretti's "actions, persons with whom he was associated, places where he traveled and all other aspects of his work."

Last fall Young told The Washington Post in a series of interviews that Segretti had told him that Dwight L. Chapin, President Nixon's appointments secretary, and Watergate bugging conspirator E. Howard Hunt Jr. were his contacts in spying and sabotage operation.

Young, Segretti and Chapin were all friends in the early 1960s when they attended the University of Southern California together.

The letter directs Young not to repeat any of his earlier statements or make any additional disclosures.

"I deny any lawyer-client relationship," Young said yesterday in a telephone interview from Los Angeles. "I received no legal fees and asked Segretti three times if he wanted to retain me and he said 'no' each time."

Young said the letter, coming more than five months after his first public disclosures about Segretti's activities, is the first indication that Segretti might claim that their conversations were protected by the lawyer-client privilege.

A summary of FBI reports made public during acting FBI director L. Patrick Gray's con-

firmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee supports at least some of Young's most serious statements about Segretti.

The FBI summary said that Herbert W. Kalmbach, the President's personal attorney, paid at least \$30,000 to Segretti for undercover political activity and the payments were made at the direction of Chapin, who has since left the White House.

In a related development yesterday, Mary Lou Burg,

deputy chairmn of the Democratic National Committee, said yesterday that the FBI swept the Democrats' Watergate headquarters last Friday, fruitlessly checking every telephone in the 20-office suite for a wiretapping device. One federal source said yesterday that one of the Watergate conspirators had told federal investigators to look for a bug in a telephone in the office of the party's official press spokesmen, John Stewart and Joseph Mohr.

director for criminal enforcement at the Department of the Treasury.

The Washington Post has repeatedly attempted to interview Caulfield over the past six months, but he has declined to be interviewed or specify his duties at the White House or for the re-election committee.

McCord's deposition to lawyers for the committee is being taken as part of one of the civil suits arising from the June 17 break-in at the Watergate.

At one point in the deposition McCord refused to say if he had any tape recordings in his possession that might be relevant to the bugging conspiracy, after being advised by attorney Henry B. Rothblatt not to answer the question until being granted immunity from further prosecution.

McCord was granted such immunity on Thursday, and is expected to answer the question when the deposition continues next week.

Another attorney for McCord, Bernard Fensterwald, said the only tapes that he knows are in McCord's possession are recordings of lectures for classes he gave in security work at Montgomery Junior College.

At another point in the deposition, McCord said he

took notes about activities "in the security area" while at the Nixon re-election committee and has since turned some of them over to a grand jury investigating the Watergate bugging.

McCord also said that for a two-week period in April he went daily to the apartment of former Attorney General Mitchell to pick up the Mitchells' daughter and drive her to school because Mrs. Mitchell feared she might be harmed.

He said he would often meet Mitchell or Mrs. Mitchell or their maid, there, although Mitchell has said under oath he only met McCord once — at the re-election committee — except to pass him in the hall at the committee.

Mrs. Mitchell, McCord testified, was so concerned about the family's security, including the possibility of being wiretapped or bugged, that he once X-rayed all the furniture in the Mitchell's apartment, after she received a death threat over her unlisted telephone. McCord said he also had a telephone company security officer check out the Mitchell's telephones.

McCord himself said he has been the target of a telephoned bomb threat since agreeing to disclose all he knows about the Watergate conspiracy and possibly other related illegal activities.

Saturday, April 7, 1973 THE WASHINGTON POST

McCord Says Dean Cleared His Getting Job

Convicted Watergate conspirator James W. McCord Jr. has testified under oath that his hiring as security coordinator for the Committee for the Re-election of the President was apparently cleared through White House counsel John W. Dean III.

The White House said last night that Dean has "no recollection of . . . being involved in the hiring of McCord."

Dean, who recommended that Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy be hired by the re-election committee, is one of the high presidential aides who McCord has said he was told had advance knowledge of the bugging of Democratic headquarters.

In a sworn deposition to attorneys for the President's re-election committee, McCord said that he was first contacted in the fall of 1971 about doing security work in the Nixon campaign, and that the contact was made by Alfred Wong, the special agent in charge of the White House Secret Service detail.

Wong, according to McCord's testimony, told him that if he was interested in a job in the campaign someone would call him later. That call came in September, 1971, from John Caulfield, who identified himself as a member of the White House staff, McCord continued.

At a meeting with Caulfield, McCord said, they discussed the general concept of campaign security and Caulfield brought up Dean's name. "He said he was sending some sort of memo to John Dean about me and my qualifications," McCord testified, and asked if McCord testified, and asked if background data that could be forwarded to Dean.

A spokesman for the Nixon re-election committee, Devan L. Shumway, said last night that Caulfield had denied to him that Dean was involved in the hiring of McCord. The White House said, "Mr. Dean says he knows of no such memo" as the one described in McCord's testimony.

In another deposition, taken last Aug. 31, Secret Service Agent Wong said he recommended McCord to Caulfield, but made no mention of ever contacting McCord personally about going to work at the President's re-election committee.

Caulfield, then an assistant to the President, "said that the committee was looking for a general officer who had knowledge of all phases of security, and did I know of one." Wong testified, and added: ". . . I told (Caulfield) that I could not think of a good general security officer at that moment, but then, again, I said I just heard that a man by the name of James McCord had retired from the CIA . . . and that he enjoyed a very good reputation in the community as a good security officer."

In his deposition, Wong declined to answer what Caulfield's duties at the White House were, citing "security reasons." Caulfield, according to Shumway, headed the security operation for the 1968 Nixon campaign and, before joining the White House staff, worked "as a security man" for former Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Caulfield reportedly left the White House staff in the spring of 1972 to work for several weeks, as an assistant to Mitchell, then the President's campaign manager, at the Nixon re-election committee. He is now acting assistant di-

NEW YORK TIMES
8 April 1973

Colson Reported Passing A Lie Test on Watergate

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 7— Charles W. Colson, former special counsel to President Nixon, has voluntarily taken a private lie-detector test in New York to buttress his sworn testimony that he had nothing to do with the Watergate raid last summer.

Close friends of Mr. Colson in New York disclosed that Richard O. Arther, president of Scientific Lie Detection, Inc., who is an authority in his field, conducted the test and concluded on Wednesday that Mr. Colson had "truthfully" denied all foreknowledge of the plot.

Mr. Arther and Mr. Colson's personal lawyer, who helped to prepare the examination refused to elaborate on the questions asked and the results. Mr. Colson was unavailable.

Other associates of Mr. Colson who have examined Mr. Arther's report said that Mr. Colson had passed the test on five questions about the Watergate affair.

The examination did not deal with the campaign of espionage and disruption that was reportedly directed from the White House against several Democratic Presidential candidates last year.

Mr. Colson's resort to the lie detector, believed to be the first of its kind in the Watergate case, appeared to signal a new eagerness among members of the President's inner circle to document their innocence.

The 41-year-old Mr. Colson has consistently denied all involvement in the break-in at the Democratic party headquarters at the Watergate complex last June 17.

It is acknowledged that Mr. Colson hired and supervised E. Howard Hunt Jr., a former officer of the Central Intelligence Agency, in his work as a White House consultant. Yet the Watergate conspiracy, to which Hunt pleaded guilty last

January, was a complete surprise, Mr. Colson has insisted. Ten days ago it was reported that James W. McCord Jr., another convicted conspirator, had told Senate investigators that he had gathered the impression from Hunt and others that Mr. Colson had been in on the planning of their raid.

Mr. Colson branded the hearsay charge a "goddamned lie." Referring to a grand jury appearance last summer, a sworn deposition in a civil suit and an interview with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Colson repeated, "I've testified under oath three times that I had no knowledge of it."

But with his name in the headlines again, and with the search for masterminds continuing, he decided last week on a lie detector test as a way to clear his name.

He was also concerned, friends say, about the effect of rumors on his law practice.

Partners in his New Law firm, Colson & Shapiro, which has hired 10 new lawyers in anticipation of the business that Mr. Colson could attract, also urged him to undergo the test.

New York associates of Mr. Colson who have read the test results say that he was asked to state whether he had any knowledge of the bugging of the Democratic National Committee offices before June 17, 1972, when five invaders were captured, with their electronic recording equipment, in the Watergate office building. He was also asked to say whether he had been telling the truth earlier when he denied all involvement.

On these and three other closely related questions, Mr. Arthur, the examiner, is reliably understood to have concluded that Mr. Colson was "truthful in all respects."

Gene Sandacz, a vice president of Mr. Arthur's company, said today that David I. Shapiro, Mr. Colson's law partner and

his legal adviser in this case, had helped to frame the questions in a manner that also briefed Mr. Colson in advance on the wording of the questions.

Independent experts in the use of the polygraph, or lie detector, said today that the preparation of subjects on the content of their examination was standard procedure—that helped to heighten the sensitivity of the test.

Mr. Colson, a tough-talking ex-marine, has in the past seemed to take pride in his reputation as President Nixon's "hatchet man." He once said that he would do "anything Richard Nixon asked me to do—period."

Takes Credit For 'Leak'

He took credit for leading the report, hinting at conflict of interest, that helped to defeat Senator Joseph D. Tydings, a Maryland Democrat, in 1970. And he was proud last year to have nursed the White House alliance with the International

Brotherhood of Teamsters, the nation's largest union.

The teamsters union endorsed the Republican President last year and recently hired Mr. Colson's law firm as its Washington counsel.

In a famous memo to his staff in the White House, Mr. Colson wrote last August, "I would walk over my grandmother if necessary" to re-elect the President. However, he has vehemently and repeatedly denied that the Watergate break-in was his project.

Mr. Arthur, who administered the examination of Mr. Colson, is a busy New York practitioner and one of the country's ranking experts on lie detector tests and their use as legal evidence. Trained 20 years ago by John E. Reid in Chicago, Mr. Arthur now runs his own school in New York, the National Training Center of Lie Detection, Inc., and edits The Journal of Polygraph Studies. His offices in Manhattan are at 57 West 57th Street.

Sunday, April 8, 1973 THE WASHINGTON POST

Key to Watergate Puzzle: Nixon Aide H.R. Haldeman

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writers

White House chief of staff H. R. (Bob) Haldeman, the man who controls the flow of both paper and people to the President, is losing his cherished anonymity as his name becomes entangled in the Watergate affair.

The Senate has established a special select committee to investigate the Watergate bugging and other related acts of political espionage and sabotage and a federal grand jury has renewed its inquiry.

Sources familiar with both investigations say that final understanding of the widespread undercover activities of the 1972 Nixon campaign is largely dependent on determining Haldeman's role in those events.

These are the known elements about the President's No. 1 aide and the Watergate, as pieced together from sources in the FBI, Justice Department, White House, Senate, the Committee for the Re-election of the President and the Republican Party.

To date, investigators have developed no hard evidence involving Haldeman in the electronic eavesdropping at the Watergate or other illegal activities.

Haldeman told an off-the-record meeting with some Republican congress-

men last month that he personally ordered the "surveillance" of Democratic presidential candidates, including the taping of their speeches and public statements and gave the impression that the operation somehow "got out of hand." (One congressman at the meeting said he took this to mean that Haldeman acknowledged setting up the operation from which the Watergate bugging stemmed.)

Haldeman effectively ran the President's re-election committee, a creation of the White House, and put his own trusted aides in most of the key positions of responsibility there.

Most of the men alleged to have played central roles in a broad campaign of political espionage and sabotage—among them former presidential appointments secretary Dwight L. Chapin, deputy Nixon campaign director Jeb Stuart Magruder, and former presidential assistant Gordon Strachan—had previously worked directly under Haldeman and owed their positions and loyalty to him and the President.

Haldeman was one of five persons authorized to approve disbursements of campaign funds from the account that financed the Watergate bugging and other political espionage; the key recipients of large bulk payments from that

fund were his own lieutenants. The White House has denied that Haldeman controlled disbursements from the fund.

During a campaign strategy meeting in late 1971, Haldeman told then Attorney General John N. Mitchell that certain security operations then under White House and Justice Department jurisdiction should be transferred to the Committee for the Re-election of the President. One result of that decision was the transfer of Watergate conspirators G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt Jr. from the White House staff where they investigated news leaks, to the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

Three of the four men named by convicted Watergate conspirator James W. McCord Jr. as allegedly having advance knowledge of the bugging are present or former Haldeman deputies. Based on hearsay information he said he received from coconspirators Liddy and Hunt, McCord, former security coordinator of the Nixon campaign committee, testified to the Senate select committee that Magruder, presidential counsel John W. Dean III, and former White House special counsel Charles W. Colson had advance knowledge of the illegal electronic surveillance. All three have denied any involvement or

knowledge of the bugging.

Since the arrest of five men inside Democratic headquarters on June 17, Haldeman—with President Nixon, former Attorney General Mitchell and White House Counsel Dean—have been almost the sole architects of the White House response and carefully worded denials of the allegations loosely gathered under the term "Watergate."

According to sources in the Nixon administration and federal law enforcement agencies, the Watergate bugging stemmed from a broad campaign of political espionage and sabotage conceived in the White House in 1971, before President Nixon emerged as the clear favorite to be re-elected.

Several sources, including past and present members of the White House staff, have said that the clandestine activities represented a basic strategy to attempt to determine the person the Democrats would nominate as their presidential candidate.

The disruptions and surveillance were designed first to derail the presidential candidacy of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine), regarded by the White House as the most serious potential threat to unseat the President, according to the sources.

The White House, particularly in the person of Haldeman, looked on Sen. George

McGovern (D-S.D.), the eventual Democratic nominee, as the easiest opponent to beat and attempted to gear the undercover campaign toward that end, the sources said.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) was reportedly the second choice of the White House, should the strategy fail in its principal objective of getting McGovern nominated.

Last fall, one highly placed source in the Justice Department described the overall, well-financed program of espionage and sabotage as "a Haldeman operation." Since then, others have used virtually the same description, including a former White House official and member of the Nixon campaign high command who said:

"Most of it (the espionage) came out of the White House, out of you-know-where at the White House — Haldeman's office." He added: "I still don't think Bob knew about the bugging . . . That's when the real zealots took over."

Because Haldeman traditionally insulates himself from most direct involvement in controversial enterprises ("He never really runs anything to the extent of becoming involved in line activity," says one colleague; "he always spins it out to somebody else"), investigators have not been optimistic about determining his exact role in the Watergate affair.

At the very least, hard information known thus far to investigators puts Haldeman on the fringes of the Nixon campaign's undercover activities, including a surveillance network, financed by at least \$235,000 in campaign funds. The Nixon re-election committee maintains the surveillance effort was intended to collect information about radical demonstrators, not regular Democrats.

The prosecution at the Watergate trial accepted the committee's explanation—articulated on the witness stand by Magruder—that a "legal" and "ethical" surveillance operation aimed at radicals was expanded by overzealous Watergate conspirators to include Democratic presidential candidates and the use of illegal electronic surveillance. High-level FBI and Justice Department sources have long been skeptical of the committee's version of what happened.

Yet, if as some White House sources and investigators contend, Haldeman was at the very center of the broad espionage and sabotage campaign, it does not necessarily follow that he

had knowledge of the Watergate bugging and other attempts at illegal electronic surveillance.

Many investigators have considered it likely that either the principal Watergate conspirators or presidential aides in the White House or re-election committee (though they could please Haldeman or President Nixon by expanding the broad mandate to conduct intelligence-gathering operations and never revealing that information was being obtained through electronic eavesdropping.

And, at the highest levels of the federal investigation into the bugging of Democratic headquarters, some believe that the Watergate conspirators were vaguely authorized to use "whatever means necessary" to gather intelligence, with the tacit understanding that the methods of gaining information would never be explicitly disclosed to their superiors.

Sources inside the White House, as well as federal investigators, maintain that only Haldeman, and perhaps a half-dozen other men close to him and the President, can definitively answer such questions at this point.

And not only have the President, Haldeman and others high in the White House chain of command refused to answer press inquiries, but Mr. Nixon has said that his present and former aides will not appear before any "formal session" of the Senate's select committee investigating the Watergate allegations.

Even inside the Executive Mansion, where the most sensitive topics are often quietly discussed at the White House mess, knowledge about the Watergate since the June 17 break-in at Democratic headquarters has been strictly on a need-to-know basis, with many high-level presidential assistants left completely in the dark, according to two White House officials.

"The Watergate has put a pall over our business," explained one of the President's principal aides. Another added: "We get most of our information from the newspapers. We're just as surprised as everybody else when we pick up the paper and find out what's been happening."

Haldeman, who perhaps more than any single person, could throw some light on the matter, told a group of Republican congressmen that in 1971 he personally ordered the organization of a political "surveillance" group on behalf of the Nixon campaign. Haldeman said the operation was to use entirely legal means to obtain information, but "got out of hand," according to

congressional sources.

Haldeman "gave the impression" that his order to conduct "surveillance"—reportedly his term for the activity—included instructions to monitor the movements of candidates, according to one person who attended the unusual 5 p.m. meeting on March 28 between Haldeman and the Wednesday Group of 25 Republican congressmen.

At the meeting, Haldeman said he wanted tapes of everything the Democratic presidential candidates said about the issues and each other, a participant said, and quoted Haldeman as stating: "I wanted those tapes."

Several congressmen who attended the meeting said that Haldeman also told them that the White House has seriously mismanaged its response to the Watergate affair and is now uncertain how to proceed. One source said that Haldeman, without elaborating, indicated that the President hopes to take the "offensive" on the issue in the near future.

Haldeman reportedly appeared before another group of congressional Republicans recently. Capitol Hill sources said that to their knowledge Haldeman has never previously held such meetings, and they interpreted it as a sign that the White House is deeply shaken both about Watergate's effects on the public and on the President's relations with Congress.

The Wednesday Group arranged an appearance by Haldeman only after putting out an urgent request through House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), according to the sources. They said the Watergate was the last topic discussed and took up only about 10 minutes of the 1½-hour meeting.

"Haldeman seemed perplexed about the entire subject," according to one participant who observed that the White House chief of staff didn't seem to fit the "tough, all-business reputation he has."

One of the congressmen present quoted Haldeman as telling the Wednesday Group the following: "One morning I picked up The (Washington) Post and they said I controlled money from some secret fund. Across the breakfast table, my wife said, 'Bob is this true?' I said we had some funds and it probably was, but I'd have to go down and check. Well, I checked and discovered that The Post had messed it up and I was happy to come back and tell my wife and children that it wasn't true."

The reference apparently was to an Oct. 25 report in

The Washington Post that identified Haldeman as one of five presidential aides who controlled disbursements from a cash fund of hundreds of thousands of dollars used to finance political espionage and sabotage activities, and kept in the safe of former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, the Nixon campaign finance chairman.

In its report, The Post had made an incorrect attribution to grand jury testimony by one of his former White House assistants, Nixon committee treasurer Hugh W. Sloan Jr. This apparently was the allusion made by Haldeman to the report being "messed . . . up" by The Post.

Highly placed sources in both the Justice Department and the Committee for the Re-election of the President have subsequently reconfirmed the substance of the account, and in the words of one person with first-hand knowledge of the operation of the fund, identified Haldeman as "the guiding hand" behind the expenditures from the fund.

From that fund, Magruder, who was Haldeman's hand-picked choice to serve as interim manager of the Nixon re-election campaign until it was taken over by John Mitchell, authorized the payment of more than \$200,000 to convicted Watergate conspirator Liddy.

In addition, Liddy received an additional \$35,000 from the fund from another former member of Haldeman's White House staff, Herbert L. Porter, later the scheduling director for the Nixon campaign.

In addition to Haldeman and Magruder, according to the sources, those authorized to approve disbursements from the fund—which cumulatively totaled almost \$1 million during its existence—were Mitchell, Stans and Herbert W. Kalmbach, President Nixon's personal attorney and finance chairman of the campaign before Stans left the Commerce Department in early 1972.

It was Kalmbach, a Newport Beach, Calif., attorney, brought into the Nixon inner circle by Haldeman more than a decade ago, who acknowledged to the FBI that he paid more than \$30,000 from the fund to Donald H. Segretti, an agent provocateur allegedly hired by the White House to conduct spying and sabotage operations against the primary campaigns of Democratic presidential candidates.

In his statement to the FBI, Kalmbach said he was told to make the arrangements for paying Segretti by Chapin, then President Nixon's appointments secretary and Haldeman's closest

White House deputy. Chapin, a protégé of Haldeman at the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency who reported to the President and Haldeman at the White House, resigned his post this winter, some four months after published reports first alleged that he hired Segretti.

"Haldeman trusts Dwight further than anyone else," a White House colleague commented shortly after the Segretti-Chapin connection was first reported. "Dwight could never have gotten into this without Bob's approval."

Haldeman's principal White House political aide during the 1972 campaign, Gordon Strachan, has also left the presidential staff in the wake of news reports linking him to the hiring of Segretti, a University of Southern California classmate of Chapin.

According to federal investigative sources, Strachan put Watergate conspirator Liddy in touch with Segretti to merge two political spying and sabotage operations that until then were nominally separate—one run by Hunt and Liddy at the Nixon re-election committee, and the other involving Segretti and the White House.

Strachan served as Haldeman's political liaison with Job Stuart Magruder and the re-election committee. "Accusing Strachan," said one White House aide last fall, "would be like accusing a secretary who took a letter

as being part of a conspiracy. He is Haldeman's runner"—a view shared by other sources at the White House and the re-election committee.

The same day that Haldeman appeared on Capitol Hill, Colson, the former presidential special counsel, was named in McCord's hearsay testimony as one of those allegedly having advance knowledge of the Watergate bugging. Colson was a principal architect of the 1972 Nixon campaign strategy who reported directly to the President and Haldeman before leaving the White House staff last month.

On March 30, 1972, Colson's political aide at the White House, W. Richard Howard, wrote a memo to Haldeman's office manager, White House staff secretary Bruce Kehrl. The memo, according to FBI sources, described Hunt—who was hired as a White House consultant on Colson's recommendation—as "very effective for us" and formally recommended that he be shifted to the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

Kehrl, according to court papers, was instructed on June 10 by White House counsel Dean—a primary figure in the Nixon-Haldeman chain of command—to secure materials in Hunt's office safe after Hunt had been implicated in the Watergate break-in two days earlier.

Kehrl and another White

House assistant took the contents of the safe to Dean's office. Dean kept the material (which included electronic equipment and instruction booklets) for at least six days before turning it over to the FBI.

According to court papers filed by Hunt, two notebooks—said by his attorneys to contain names and addresses that could have been used as investigative tools in the Watergate probe—were not among the items received by the FBI.

During the period while Dean was holding the material from Hunt's safe, he told an FBI agent that he did not know whether Hunt had a White House office, prompting Acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray to tell the Senate Judiciary Committee that Dean "probably" lied to the bureau.

In the wake of June 17 break-in at the Watergate, President Nixon has said he appointed Dean to conduct a White House investigation to determine if members of the presidential staff were involved in the bugging operation.

That investigation, which absolved all then-current White House personnel, was "a direct pipeline to Haldeman" according to one of the few Justice Department officials familiar with its details.

Watergate conspirator McCord, during his appearance before the Senate select committee, was asked if he knew whether Haldeman had anything to do with the

Watergate bugging, and replied: "I have no knowledge of it, no knowledge of it if he did."

Nonetheless, several newspapers mistakenly reported that McCord had implicated Haldeman.

Meanwhile, Sen. Lowell P. Weicker (R-Conn.), a freshman senator and member of the Watergate select committee, cited highly placed Republican Party sources and charged last week that Haldeman had condoned the Nixon campaign's overall espionage and sabotage operations.

The result, said Weicker, was "an almost competitive attitude as to who could do the dirtiest deed" at the Committee for the Re-election of the President. Demanding Haldeman's resignation, Weicker said the White House chief of staff "clearly has to accept responsibility" for what occurred during the campaign.

But last Wednesday, Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.), chairman of the Senate committee on Watergate, issued a statement about Haldeman that Senate sources said was designed to keep his committee clear of any charges of innuendo in its investigation. Said Ervin:

"In the interest of fairness and justice, the committee wishes to state publicly that as of this time it has received no evidence of any nature linking Mr. Haldeman with any illegal activities in connection with the presidential campaign of 1972."

THE WASHINGTON POST

Monday, April 2, 1973

McCord Names Mitchell 'Bug' Planner

By Jack Anderson

Watergate defendant James McCord asserts that the bugging of the Democratic National Committee was planned secretly in former Attorney General John Mitchell's Justice Department office by Mitchell, White House counsel John Dean and Nixon campaign aides Gordon Liddy and Jeb Magruder.

McCord has given a written memo to this effect to the Senate committee probing the Watergate scandal. Quoting Liddy himself, the stolid McCord, who served as campaign security chief, sets the date of the meeting in February, 1972—while Mitchell was still Attorney General.

In his memo for the Senate dated March 26, McCord says Liddy gave him considerable details about the clandestine Justice Department meeting. As McCord reports in his two-page initialed document:

"John Dean, Jeb Magruder, Gordon Liddy and John Mitchell in Feb. 1972 met in Mitchell's office at the Department of Justice and held the first

formal discussion of bugging and related operations.

"Liddy had planned for the meeting very carefully and had drafted out in longhand budget figures for various items of expense, and had discussed them and certain details of the overall operation with Jeb Magruder (who reportedly set up the meeting with Mitchell.)"

McCord's carefully worded memo says he believed Liddy was planning to send or hand-carry the plans "to someone in the White House. I do not know to whom he took it."

As Liddy recounted it to McCord, the crucial Justice Department meeting was "set up for one particular day, but was cancelled, and reset for a day or so later."

McCord's statement says Liddy spent about \$7,000 to have four-by-four-foot charts drawn up for the meeting.

"The charts were brought in late one afternoon and left in (Liddy's) office on the 4th floor wrapped in brown paper. My impression was that they were commercially done . . ."

The alleged conspirators

gathered in Mitchell's office in the afternoon, as McCord recalled it and "from what Liddy told me it lasted an hour or more."

Liddy, according to McCord, said that the discussions at the Justice Department "covered the pros and cons of various bugging type operations. No decisions were made at the meeting . . . but the impression Liddy had seem(ed) to be that the operation would be approved."

Within a few days, "Dean told Liddy that a way would have to be worked out to undertake the operation without directly involving the Attorney General so that he would have deniability about it at a future date."

"Dean told Liddy at this time that the funding for the operation would subsequently come to him through other than regular Committee for the Re-Election (of the President) funding mechanisms so that there would be

no record of it . . ."

Liddy said Dean told him "to destroy the (\$7,000) charts but Liddy said that he had paid so much for them that he did not plan to do so . . . I never saw the charts . . ."

"About 30 days after the February meeting in the A/G's (Attorney General's) office, Liddy told me that the operation had been approved . . . My impression was that this word of the approval came from Dean, although this was not specifically stated by Liddy."

A few months later in June, McCord and four Cubans were trapped inside Democratic headquarters by city police. All five, plus Liddy and ex-White House aide Howard Hunt have been convicted in the case. McCord is now telling his story to the Senate.

Footnote: Mitchell, Magruder and Dean have all denied any advance knowledge of the bugging.

Fitting Pieces Into Watergate Puzzle

By Jack Anderson

Sources close to the Watergate investigation have put together for us a few more jigsaw pieces in the puzzle. Here are the latest fascinating facts which investigators have established:

◦ Presidential counsel John W. Dean III, despite vigorous White House denials, lied to FBI agents when he claimed not to know whether Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt had a White House office. This is spelled out clearly in FBI reports which have now been circulated outside the FBI. So many people have read the reports that acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray had no alternative, under oath, but to agree that Dean "probably lied." It is a federal violation to make a false statement to the FBI.

◦ Both Hunt and Gordon Liddy, another White House consultant convicted of Watergate crimes, indiscreetly mentioned several big names to their co-conspirators. Although Hunt and Liddy had direct contact with the White House inner circle, their five-man wiretapping team had no

access to the likes of John N. Mitchell, John Dean, Jeb Magruder and Charles Colson. These bigwigs' link to the illegal activities, therefore, is now strictly hearsay. Investigators have a better circumstantial case against Magruder than the others, though he has denied under oath any advance knowledge of the burglary-bugging operation.

◦ Aside from this name-dropping, the conspiratorial Hunt and Liddy, whose direct testimony could implicate the higher-ups, always followed the old CIA rule: "When three people know a secret, it is an open record." Investigators describe Hunt as a CIA-trained professional sworn to keep his mouth shut. Liddy is regarded as eccentric, with an obsessed sense of mission. Of the two, Liddy was most inclined to brag and drop names.

◦ The funds for the Watergate break-in and bugging were distributed by Hunt, who always dealt in cash. After his cohorts were caught at gunpoint inside Democratic Party headquarters, he continued to dole out cash to pay the legal and living expenses of the defendants. But there-

after, Hunt's superiors never contacted him directly but delivered money through his wife, Dorothy, who was killed in a Chicago airliner crash with \$10,000 in her purse. She would receive cryptic instructions by telephone, then would pick up money from go-be-tweens. A reluctant conspirator, she told her husband not to trust the telephone promises.

◦ James McCord, the member of the Watergate conspiracy who is now talking, worked with the White House staff as a CIA agent. One source told us McCord's CIA activities brought him into direct contact in the 1950s with Richard Nixon, then the Vice President. McCord has acknowledged that he was hired as President Nixon's security chief for the 1972 campaign through his old White House contacts. Investigators describe McCord as solid, honest, intensely patriotic, with an almost fanatic hatred of communism.

◦ Despite an outward appearance of amity, Hunt and Liddy were jealous of each other, each vying with the other to bring off more spec-

tacular coups. In currying favor with the White House, Liddy aimed to please his patron, presidential counsel Dean, while Hunt was anxious to gain the plaudits of Charles Colson.

◦ McCord, a pragmatic, ex-FBI man, has confided to his friends that he is disappointed with the Senate committee investigating the Watergate. He had hoped Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.), the chairman, would put off the session with Ervin absent. Instead, it was left in the hands of Sen. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.). McCord had gone to the unusual extent of preparing a memo that carefully distinguished between what he knew of his own knowledge and what was hearsay. But senators' meandering questions clouded the important distinction and McCord wound up being unfairly criticized for giving hearsay testimony.

◦ McCord has acknowledged that he was promised executive clemency and financial support for his family if he would plead guilty and keep quiet about his involvement in the Watergate crimes.

Tight-Lipped Liddy Key to Watergate

By Jack Anderson

The truth about the Watergate scandal, it now appears, may be locked behind the clenched mouth of G. Gordon Liddy.

As evidence that he won't talk, Justice Department sources tell us Liddy once held his hand over a burning candle until the flame seared through the flesh of his hand and burned the nerve endings. He merely wanted to prove to a couple of girls in Detroit, say our sources, how tough he was.

Both E. Howard Hunt and James McCord, the other Watergate ringleaders, have now implicated ex-Attorney General John Mitchell, White House counsel John Dean and ex-presidential aide Jeb Magruder in the Watergate break-in and bugging. The three have denied any advance knowledge of the illegal activity.

Only the tight-lipped Liddy can give direct testimony. He was the liaison between the higher-ups and the spying-sab-

otage operation. Hunt and McCord have recited elaborate details, which they swear Liddy gave them about his meetings with Mitchell, Dean and Magruder. But it will take Liddy's testimony to make the case stick.

The "Cowboy," as his friends call him, isn't talking. He took an additional sentence for contempt rather than answer questions before a grand jury. And Justice Department sources are convinced that a man who would hold his hand over a candle flame will sit it out as long as necessary in a jail cell.

White House aides, meanwhile, are spreading the story that Liddy is mentally unbalanced and promoted the whole Watergate adventure himself. This kind of talk could backfire and bring Liddy out of his jail cell with an angry rebuttal.

We have carefully investigated the possibility, however, that Liddy may have recruited the Mission Impossible team and ordered the Watergate break-in strictly on his own to satisfy his romantic bent.

We established that he had

a fascination for guns; that he distributed to various girls huge pictures of himself beside a police car, gun and flashlight at the ready; that he threatened to kill people who crossed him; that he terrified the youngsters in his neighborhood once by leaping out at them "like Batman" from a garage roof.

My associate Jack Cloherty talked to parents and children in Liddy's neighborhood. They said he sent his own children to bed before dark and became agitated when the neighborhood kids made noise around his house.

He berated them, chased them and, on one occasion, leaped upon them from a hiding place on the garage roof. Another time, he lay in wait for some loudly talking teenagers, jumped them and slapped one of them around.

After this incident, a delegation of parents called on him to complain about his abuse of the neighborhood children. They noted that his guns were prominently displayed on the dining room table throughout their visit.

Others who know Liddy describe him as mentally sharp,

if slightly eccentric. He had a reputation, they say, for telling the truth. "If he ever did talk and denied others were involved, you could believe that, and if he implicated others, you could believe that," the Los Angeles Times quoted Liddy's former law partner as saying.

Liddy's father, Sylvester Liddy, a respected New York attorney, also described the rumors about his son's mental instability as "nauseating" and denounced the portrayal of the younger Liddy "as flaky, self-promoting adventurer."

We have also established that money was delivered by higher-ups to pay the legal and living expenses of the break-in crew after they were caught at gunpoint in Democratic Party headquarters.

This suggests that the higher-ups, whoever they are, recognized their responsibility for the Watergate crimes.

Meanwhile, Liddy is keeping his mouth shut in jail where, characteristically, he got into an altercation with another inmate over a hairbrush and wound up with a cut ear and a bruised nose.

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McCord Tells of Watergate Payments

By Jack Anderson

In secret testimony before the grand jury, Watergate defendant James McCord has confessed that his co-conspirator, Howard Hunt, last July feared the President's campaign chiefs were abandoning them and wrote a three-page letter demanding "to contact someone in the White House."

Thereafter, money allegedly was delivered to Hunt's attorney, William O. Blattman, for distribution to the defendants. Mrs. Hunt, acting as the courier, arranged to meet McCord at various places and slip him cash payments. McCord testified that he received around \$45,000 after the Watergate break-in for "salary" and legal expenses.

The grand jury is trying to track down who authorized the payments and whether the money was intended to buy the defendants' silence. Bribery to obstruct justice, of course, is a serious federal violation.

As McCord related it to the grand jury, he received a phone call around July 20 from Hunt. "He asked me," said McCord, "to go to a pay phone away from the house."

'Afraid We Might Talk'

"He felt the Committee to Re-elect the President (was) trying to do him in and to do us in for good and to put us away and abandon us. This

was his, almost his exact words.

"And he said that he was going to do, well, he said words to the effect that he was going to now assume a leadership role in dealing with the committee." McCord said he, too, felt "they were more interested in keeping us in jail than they were in getting us out, because they were afraid we might talk."

McCord later learned from Mrs. Hunt that her husband had written a three-page letter which was read to the campaign committee's attorney, Kenneth W. Parkinson. Re-counted McCord: "She said that when Blattman read the letter to Parkinson that Hunt wanted to contact someone in the White House, Parkinson said, 'Give us a week.' And Hunt came back and said, 'No you get two days.'"

"So they said, 'Okay. Something will be worked out in a couple of days.' And that something, it appeared to me, had to do with a contact and it also had something to do with the funding for the defendants."

Not long afterward, Mrs. Hunt, using the code name "Chris," called to arrange the first transfer of funds. "I went over to her car and she gave me an envelope and she said, 'This is the payment for your salary for five months, beginning in July through whatever

it is—I think it was November..."

"I asked her if she wanted a receipt and she said, no, it was not necessary, that she would be making an accounting to Mr. Blattman for it." McCord also talked to her about legal fees. "They want to know," she reported back to him later, "if you're going to keep quiet."

'Executive Clemency'

Still later, Hunt brought up the same question with him directly. Testified McCord: "(Hunt) said, 'we have legal fee money for you.' And I said, 'What goes along with it?' He put it this way, 'Everybody's naturally interested in knowing whether you're going to keep quiet.'"

McCord felt this was merely a maneuver to keep him quiet until the election, so he put off Hunt until Nov. 7. Then he decided "to go ahead and take the legal fee money." But he refused to be bound if the legal fees were offered "as a weapon to keep us from saying anything."

The question came up again at a meeting with Mrs. Hunt on Nov. 30. As McCord interpreted the conversation, "essentially there wasn't going to be any more money unless you fellows agree to plead guilty and take executive clemency at a later time and keep your mouth shut."

He quoted her as saying,

"They want to know if more than one year is okay with you... staying in jail more than one year, and then executive clemency." McCord turned down the deal saying he was going to plead not guilty and fight the case. "And she repeated this to me three more times," he recalled, "and it was in the context of 'Well, I'm not sure they're going to give you any more money'..."

"The meaning was very clear, that 'Unless you agree to go along with this, you can't forget about any further legal fee money, or any further salary continuance.'"

Footnote: After the break-in squad was arrested inside Democratic Party Headquarters, McCord testified, the higher-ups first wanted to blame it on the CIA. But neither Hunt nor McCord would go along with that cover story. Then there was talk about blaming the whole affair on Gordon Liddy, the Watergate ring-leader. McCord quoted Mrs. Hunt as saying she had been told "that there were now plans to charge Liddy. Some type of plan was under way to charge Liddy with the money and bribe Hunt and McCord to perform the operation. I said, 'Well, you can pass the word that I won't stand for that... It's not true. It's not the way it happened.'" Parkinson has denied any role in getting money to the defendants.

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THE WASHINGTON POST Wednesday, April 18, 1973.

Watergate Called Part of Vast Plan

By Jack Anderson

Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt has told a federal grand jury that he and Gordon Liddy traveled to Miami under aliases in December, 1971, to set up a vast spy mission against the Democrats.

As part of the mission, Hunt, a former Central Intelligence Agency sleuth, went to the CIA's placement bureau, which willingly provided him with the name of a locksmith skilled in "lockpicking" and opening "a locked room." The locksmith, Thomas Amato, said he'd rather sailboat with his family than spy for the GOP, Hunt testified.

The articulate Hunt, who once paid a secret visit to ITT memo-writer Dita Beard in an ill-fitting red wig, said he disguised his name during the Miami mission out of habit. As a CIA man he had often traveled under false papers in case he was hijacked to Cuba, he said.

It was natural, then, that when he went to Miami with

Liddy, the same air of mystery that surrounded Hunt's CIA work and his numerous published thrillers prevailed.

Hunt told the grand jury that his and Liddy's main target was information on the Democratic National Convention in Miami, and especially on the role of Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) who then seemed to have "a lead" among the candidates. Hunt testified that "when Kennedy... would in fact be a candidate" was the big question for Liddy, the flamboyant counsel for the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

But Hunt, traveling as "Ed Warren" and Liddy, as "George Leonard," had far more in mind than just espionage on Kennedy's place in the presidential race. They checked into Miami Beach's plush Playboy Plaza and met with Hunt's old "comrade in arms," ex-CIA agent Jack Bauman. What Liddy, who was running the Miami venture, wanted from Bauman was no less than total "intelligence" on everything the Democrats

were doing "in terms of political action," Hunt swore.

Obviously awed at the breadth of this mandate for spying, the prosecutor in the grand jury asked Hunt, "What kind of Democratic activities?" Hunt reiterated: "Political activities."

Under questioning, Hunt spelled out for the jurors Liddy's grandiose master scheme. For one thing, Liddy wanted to discover all that the Democrats were doing "against each other." He wanted to know all their motivations, "who was strong enough to 'knock another man out of position' and who at any moment was 'gaining ascendancy,'" Hunt asserted.

The Liddy blueprint also called for spying on those candidates close to "radical people," reports on where all candidates were at all times and how many hotel rooms each candidate's delegations were occupying.

Faced with this demand for nearly total knowledge of the opposition, the capable Bauman told Hunt and Liddy that

"his services would come very high," Hunt testified. In fact, said Hunt, Bauman wanted payment in the form of a "trust fund [for] the future of his children."

The Playboy Plaza meeting ended with Bauman agreeing to "give the matter some consideration and [to] let us know." A few days later, Bauman sat down again with Hunt at the Hay Adams hotel just across Lafayette Park from the White House. As Hunt gloomily described it to the grand jury, Bauman said he "was not going to cooperate" with the master spying scheme.

At about the same time, the conspirators got the bad news on Amato's preference for sailing. When the prosecutor asked Hunt why they needed a lockpicker, Hunt said Liddy told him that in "ensuing months" there would be a "wide variety" of tasks, among them lockpicking. Later, observed Hunt pointedly to the grand jury, he found out exactly what Liddy meant. Presuma-

bly Hunt meant to breaking at Democratic headquarters in Washington's Watergate complex.

In the course of his appearances before the grand jury, Hunt testified that Liddy had a White House office and pass at the very time he was plotting missions against the Democrats. Hunt, too, had a White

House office which the Secret Service had secured with a special lock, he said. His papers were in a three-way combination safe, which White House aides cracked after Hunt's arrest.

It was in the White House and, once, in Hunt's kitchen at home, that Liddy unfolded some of his plans for activities

against the Democrats.

Hunt kept \$8,500 in cash in his White House safe for Liddy in case speedy funding was needed on weekends for Liddy's Mission Impossible duties. The money finally was turned over by Hunt to lawyer Douglas Caddy, after the Watergate housebreakers were captured on June 17, 1972.

Caddy was the first lawyer to step in on behalf of the Watergate suspects.

Footnote: While the Bauman approach failed, there is evidence that the Watergate gang was planning other spying against the Democrats at the time they were captured.

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THE WASHINGTON POST Thursday, April 19, 1973

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Secret Testimony on Delivery of Cash

By Jack Anderson

Secret grand jury testimony reveals that H. R. Haldeman, the White House major domo, ordered \$350,000 in \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills locked in a White House safe during the 1972 campaign.

After the election, the cash was delivered surreptitiously to a campaign aide, with Haldeman's approval, in an apparent violation of the new campaign disclosure law.

This is the sworn testimony of Haldeman's loyal former assistant, Gordon Strachan, who picked up the money the day before the disclosure law went into effect. He received it from Hugh Sloan, the campaign treasurer, but returned it to Fred LaRue, a campaign aide, at his Watergate apartment.

It took Strachan 45 minutes, he testified, to count all the cash. Yet no receipt was asked, and none was given. He quoted LaRue as saying merely: "I'll take care of this."

The money was supposed to be used, explained Strachan, for polling. He acknowledged that the President's campaign committee was already conducting "a very, very extensive polling operation." Yet \$350,000 was taken away from the committee and stashed in the White House, he said, "in

case we needed to get even more polling."

"Who told you to go to Mr. LaRue and give him the money?" asked Seymour Glanzer, an assistant U.S. attorney.

"I decided that myself," said Strachan.

Haldeman's Role

"Did you discuss this incident with anybody afterwards?" pressed Glanzer.

"Yes, I told Mr. Haldeman afterwards that I had given the money to Mr. LaRue."

"What did he say to you?"

"Fine," Strachan, quoted Haldeman as saying.

"Does the . . . Committee to Re-Elect the President conduct its business in Mr. LaRue's apartment?" demanded the prosecutor.

"No," said Strachan. "It was a matter of courtesy. He's a senior official. He asked me to drop it by after work . . ."

"Do you have any idea why Mr. LaRue asked you to return this money to his apartment, where actually you could just walk across 17th Street?" asked the grand jury foreman.

"No, I do not," said the witness.

"I mean, I find it somewhat dangerous for a person to be carrying this amount of

money in Washington in the evening . . ." said the foreman, "when it would have been much easier and handier just to walk across 17th Street."

"I agree, and I was nervous doing it, but I did it," shrugged Strachan.

"Did it occur to you at the time," broke in another juror, "that it was not the proper way to do it?"

"Well, 'proper' is not—" stammered Strachan.

"Is 'proper' an obsolete word these days?" snapped the juror.

"No," said Strachan. "Whether it was proper or improper, I was asked to return the money. I returned the money, and he asked me to deliver it to him at his home, and I did that."

Incredulous Juror

The foreman seemed incredulous. "I'm still puzzled," he said. "You get the money from the treasurer or whatever Mr. Sloan's position was in the committee . . . and the money sits for seven months. Then Mr. Haldeman decides it has to go back to the committee. You call Mr. LaRue—you don't call Mr. Sloan and say 'Hugh, seven months ago you gave me this \$350,000 and we haven't used any of it; I'd like

Normally, only prosecutors, court reporters, transcribers and typists would have access to the transcripts of grand jury minutes.

Anderson's columns this week have contained excerpts from testimony by convicted Watergate conspirators James W. McCord, Jr. and E. Howard Hunt; Silvia Panarites and Sally Harmony, both former secretaries to Liddy, and Robert Reisner, assistant to former White House aide Jeb Stuart Magruder.

Anderson's column on Tuesday was typical of some of the lengthy grand jury excerpts he has been using of late. For example, at one point Anderson quotes McCord as telling the grand jury of a phone call he received last July 20 from

to give it back to you since I got it from you, but you call Mr. LaRue."

First Strachan said it was because Sloan had left the committee. When asked why he didn't return it to his successor, he said: "I honestly don't know."

Then Glanzer resumed the questioning. "Have you talked to Mr. Haldeman in the last couple of weeks?" he asked.

"Yes I have," replied Strachan.

"About your appearance before the grand jury?"

"Yes I have."

"What did you say to him and what did he say to you," pressed the prosecutor.

"He told me," replied Strachan, "to tell the absolute truth and to not worry about any political consequences. And those are my orders . . ."

"Is there any reason," demanded Glanzer, "why Mr. Haldeman would have to urge you to tell the truth?"

"No, there's no reason," said Strachan, "except it's a matter of real concern, the political damage that has resulted from this."

The handsome Strachan had one final word about Haldeman. "He's a man," said Strachan, "I admire very much."

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Hunt, Anderson quotes McCord as saying:

"He asked me to go to a pay phone away from the house, where I could call him, which I did . . ."

"He felt the Committee to Re-elect the President (was) trying to do him in and to do us in for good and to put us away and abandon us. This was his, almost his exact words."

"And he said that he was going to do, well, he said words to the effect that he was going to now assume leadership role in dealing with the committee."

Anderson's associate, Les Whitten, said yesterday that he and Anderson "have copies of the grand jury proceedings. I want to make that clear. We do not have the actual documents themselves."

WASHINGTON POST
20 April 1973

Column's Quotes Termed Authentic

Prosecution sources said yesterday that columnist Jack Anderson obviously is in possession of authentic copies of the minutes of testimony before the federal court grand jury that is investigating the Watergate bugging here.

One source indicated that the continued printing of excerpts from the grand jury

testimony by Anderson "is causing us all sorts of problems" and is hampering the investigation.

No one in the U.S. attorney's office here would comment for the record on the publication of testimony by Anderson. One source said that "very, very few" persons have access to grand jury transcripts, but he declined to say whether the source of the leak had been located.

Web Tightens Around Nixon Advisers

By Jack Anderson

The Watergate web is tightening around three of President Nixon's closest advisers—former Attorney General John Mitchell, former aide Jeb Magruder and White House counsel John Dean.

All three have protested their innocence, and the case against them is still largely circumstantial. But witnesses before the grand jury have given secret testimony, which darkens the cloud over the trio.

The case against them rests heavily upon Watergate wire-tapper James McCord's charge that the burglary-bugging operation was actually planned in Mitchell's Justice Department office by Mitchell, Magruder and Dean, with Watergate ring-leader G. Gordon Liddy giving the briefing.

On April 2, we quoted from McCord's confidential initialed memo that "John Dean, Jeb Magruder, Gordon Liddy and John Mitchell in Feb. 1972 met in Mitchell's office at the Department of Justice and held the first formal discussion of bugging and related operations."

The memo states that Liddy prepared huge four-foot-by-four-foot charts for the meeting. "The charts were brought in late one afternoon and left in (Liddy's) office on the 4th floor wrapped in brown paper," McCord related.

Liddy's former secretary, Silvia Panarites, has confirmed to the grand jury that a meeting was scheduled. "It was a meeting at the Justice Department," she testified, "among Mr. Liddy, Mr. Magruder and Mr. Mitchell."

Mysterious Package

"Now, Miss Panarites," asked Assistant U.S. Attorney Donald Campbell, "did there come a time when you observed a brown package in Mr. Liddy's office?"

"Yes, sir," she replied. She described the package as about four feet in dimension, an inch thick, wrapped in brown paper. "Mr. Liddy himself carried the package into the office," she testified. "He did say that I was not to look in the package; that it was better for me not to know of its contents..."

The mysterious package was left in Liddy's office overnight, she said, so Liddy asked her to hide it in case "somebody should happen to walk in, it would not be seen". So I moved the bookcase and put the package behind the bookcase."

Another prosecutor, Seymour Glazer, asked whether Liddy's removal of the package the next day was "related in your mind to this appointment he had at Justice?"

"I can't relate it to anything," she responded, "other

than the fact that he removed it himself."

Mitchell reiterated to us in a telephone conversation that he had no advance knowledge of the Watergate bugging. Magruder acknowledged attending the February, 1972, meeting but insisted the bugging had not been discussed. We couldn't reach Dean, but our White House sources say he has now admitted to his superiors that Liddy presented various "wild" bugging plans at the meeting.

"Gemstone" Papers

The most damaging grand jury testimony disputes Magruder's sworn statement that he knew nothing of the Watergate bugging. Another Liddy secretary, Sally Harmon, testified that she had typed up reports on the conversations of Democratic Party officials. She used secret stationery with the code word, "Gemstone," printed on top, she said.

She reported that the campaign committee's own printer had delivered the "Gemstone" stationery to Liddy's office and had cautioned her: "Mr. Liddy said no one is to see this."

After the arrest of the burglary-bugging squad at the Watergate, Magruder in a phone call from California instructed his assistant, Robert Reisner, to remove sensitive files from his office. One was

a blue folder, which Reisner testified he associated with Liddy.

"Now my memory is vague," he stated, "as to whether, if said 'Source' or whether it said 'Memorandum from.' But, it said that first, and then the second word was 'Gemstone.' It seemed to me that was from Mr. Liddy."

"Gemstone?" asked prosecutor Earl Silbert.

"That's right," Reisner said he turned the "Gemstone" folder over to campaign official Robert Odle who later testified he returned it to Magruder without examining it.

Reisner also recalled that Magruder, in introducing Liddy to the staff in January, 1972, said: "This is Gordon Liddy, who is going to come to the staff as a lawyer, and Gordon Liddy also has other talents."

Commented Reisner: "(Magruder) was trying to make a joke about the fact that Mr. Liddy was engaged in doing kinds of research activities." Afterwards, Reisner overheard enough around the office to "infer" that Liddy "was responsible for some sort of secret activity or research."

It would appear Magruder must have had more knowledge than he has admitted of Liddy's Watergate operation.

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CIA-Inspired Tibet Raids Wind Down

By Jack Anderson

In mountainous Nepal, least bloody war is winding down. The warring tribesmen and the Central Intelligence Agency, which recruited them, are losing interest in the adventure.

After the fleecy-clad Red Chinese legions crushed a revolt in Tibet in 1959, the fiercest of the Tibetan clans fled on wily ponies into the high fastness of Nepal.

CIA agents slowly gained the confidence of the mountain fighters, known as Khampas or "warriors," and began organizing them against the Chinese. In the cloud-capped regions of Mustang and Dolpa, the Khampas were outfitted with American saddles, small arms and other equipment.

Then, out of the craggy highlands, they swooped down into Chinese military encampments in Tibet, disrupting communications and stealing supplies. This distressed the Nepalese authorities, who never authorized the raids and feared Chinese retaliation.

We spoke to sources who were invited to participate in a raid on Chinese army facilities in Tibet. The Khampa leader claimed he learned his English and was trained in guerrilla tactics in the United States.

In past years, Indian intelligence agents were used to parachute American supplies to the Khampas' mountain bivouacs. The bright orange supply parachutes were converted into shirts by the Khampas and quickly became a "Red Badge of Courage" in Tibetan refugee restaurants in Khatmandu.

But now the Tibetan refugees, when they gather in the restaurants for marijuana

stew and cakes, are forlorn. The American aid is drying up, and the Khampas have to depend on the penurious Indian intelligence services for supplies. This has so weakened them that the Nepal government, branding them "bandits," has been able to move them from the border areas. Now when the tribesmen feel war-like, they prey on peasants instead of Chinese soldiers.

Thus has a faraway war flared up and died down, virtually unknown to the American people, whose dollars supported it and whose secret agents encouraged it.

Military Intelligence Role Seen Enhanced

By ORR KELLY
Star-News Staff Writer

James R. Schlesinger, the new director of Central Intelligence, is giving the military a stronger role in assessing threats posed by other countries, according to the Pentagon's top civilian intelligence official.

Albert C. Hall, assistant defense secretary for intelligence, acknowledged in an interview yesterday that "some of the civilians up the river" (at the Central Intelligence Agency) are quite concerned by the new development.

But Hall, who was brought into the Pentagon by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird two weeks ago to strengthen civilian control over intelligence, said he thinks what Schlesinger is doing "is really quite sound."

SCHLESINGER, who drew up a plan for revamping the intelligence community when he was at the office of Management and Budget in 1971, has placed two career soldiers on his personal staff.

Maj. Gen. Lew Allen, a West Pointer who holds a doctor's degree in physics and who has been active in Air Force nuclear and space programs, became one of Schlesinger's deputies "for the intelligence community" on March 1. He was nominated yesterday for promotion to lieutenant general. Maj. Gen.

Daniel G. Graham, a career intelligence office who is now deputy director for estimates in the Defense Intelligence Agency, is scheduled to become a deputy to Schlesinger May 1.

While Schlesinger is reportedly embarking on a house cleaning to cut about a 1,000 persons from the CIA payroll of about 15,000, he has given his stamp of approval — at least for the time being — to the military intelligence operation, Hall said.

"I have told the DCI (Schlesinger) what we are doing, what our objectives are, and how we are going about researching them in a broad sense and he's endorsed them," Hall said.

THE DIA, the key Pentagon intelligence office, underwent a house cleaning of its own beginning in 1970, when Lt. Gen. Donald V. Bennett became its director. The entire defense intelligence community has received a further shaking up under Hall.

Over the years, there has been a tendency to downgrade the military estimate of the threat from other countries — primarily the Soviet Union — and for the civilian analysis of the CIA to be predominant, Hall said.

"On the civilian side — up the river — they were more inclined to regard the Soviet Union as a more peaceful ent-

ity than it actually is. Their tendency is to regard what they (the Soviets) do as a reaction to us," Hall said.

The military picture tends to make the Soviets look like the fierce guys, and that we've got to catch up, he said.

"In analysis of the Soviet Union, one was too far on one side, the other too far on the other side. I don't want to overstate this, because it was not that bad a situation. But it would be better if they both moved toward the middle," Hall said.

WHILE the different interpretations seemed to provide a broad range of views, the opposite was often the case, Hall said. Graham, in an article of the current issue of Army Magazine, said "planners of all services, 'coordinating' an intelligence estimate are quite capable of reducing it to lowest common denominator, mush."

The goal now, Hall said, is to recognize that "There really isn't one estimate — that there are ranges of possibilities driven by certain circumstances.

"It is important to get the ranges and the circumstances laid out," he said.

Unfortunately, he added, many of those who receive the intelligence information would rather have a specific figure than a range of choices.

HALL ALSO STRESSED, throughout the interview, that he is seriously concerned about the nation's intelligence budget. Over the last three years, he said, the Pentagon's intelligence budget has been cut about a third.

"We don't have all the things covered at all that we'd like to have covered," he said. "When resources are limited, it is no easy way out of that situation."

Hall refused to say how much Nixon spends on intelligence or how many people are involved. He did say, however, that an estimate by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., that the nation's annual intelligence bill is \$6.2 billion is just plain wrong.

PROXMIRE SAID yesterday his figures were "in the ballpark" and called on Schlesinger to make the intelligence budget public.

He said his estimates of manpower and budget are: CIA, 15,000 and \$750 million; National Security Agency, 20,000 and \$1 billion; Defense Intelligence Agency, 5,016 and \$100 million; Army Intelligence, 38,500 and \$775 million; Navy Intelligence, 10,000 and \$775 million; Air Force Intelligence, 60,000 and \$2.8 billion (including satellite launches and reconnaissance); State Department intelligence, 335 and \$8 million.

THE WASHINGTON POST Saturday, April 7, 1973
Washington Merry-Go-Round

CIA Bars FBI Watergate Interviews

Jack Anderson

The Central Intelligence Agency has ordered its agents not to talk to the Federal Bureau of Investigation about the explosive Watergate case.

Yet curiously, the CIA has cooperated fully with Sen. Frank Church, (D-Idaho), who is investigating the cozy relationship between the White House and ITT. A clandestine CIA operative, William Broe, was even granted permission to testify at the Senate hearings.

Early in the Watergate investigation, however, the CIA

balked at giving information to the FBI. G-men approached CIA officials and succeeded in interviewing one before the gag was imposed. The CIA formally requested the FBI not to question CIA people, and orders were issued to John Rule, the Watergate case supervisor, to lay off.

Some of the Watergate conspirators worked with the CIA on the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion. James McCord, who headed the Watergate break-in squad, spent more than 20 years in the CIA. Our sources say he met Richard Nixon, then Vice President, during a CIA investigation into the shooting down of an Air Force C-119 over Russia in 1950.

In the Small Print, An 'Official Secrecy Act'

By Edmund S. Muskie

FROSTBURG, Md.—We are tangled in angry and important disputes about Presidential and Congressional power, about spending and taxation, about social needs and governmental indifference, about the whole structure of our Federal system and about the integrity of our political process.

And to those disputes we must now add a new one brought on by this Administration's latest attempt to stifle the flow of official information to the public. The attempt is hidden deep in a lengthy and complex legislative proposal (S.1400) introduced in the Congress as a revision of the Federal Criminal Code. Five sections of that proposal, taken together, would establish in peacetime a system of Government censorship that a democracy could hardly tolerate in a time of war.

The "official secrets act" being proposed would punish Government officials who disclosed almost any kind of defense and foreign policy information, whether or not its disclosure would endanger national security.

It would punish newsmen who received such information unless they promptly reported the disclosure and returned the material to a Government official.

It would punish not only reporters but all responsible officials of their publications or broadcasting companies who participated in making the unauthorized information public.

It would punish Government employees who knew of a colleague's unauthorized disclosure and failed to report their co-worker's action.

■

The law's penalties—from three to seven years in jail, from \$25,000 to \$50,000 in fines—would be imposed on actions which are not now considered crimes, which are, instead, the applauded work of investigative journalists.

For instance, part of the law would make any unauthorized disclosure of what is called classified information a crime.

And the law would explicitly prevent officials who disclosed such information from defending their action by proving that the information was improperly classified.

Well, what is classified information? According to the Administration proposal, it is "any information, regardless of its origin, which is marked or designated pursuant to the provisions of a statute or executive order or a regulation or rule thereunder, an information requiring a specific degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure for reasons of national security."

On its surface, that language sounds reasonable, it does what existing law already does—by insuring secrecy of data about our defense codes, about our electronic surveillance techniques,

about military installations and weapons, about our atomic secrets and about plans and operations which might aid our enemies. All that information is already kept secret by laws which punish its disclosure with intent to damage America and its security.

But this new law would go farther. It would prohibit and penalize disclosure of any classified information, regardless of whether or not it damaged security.

Classified information, you should know, is any document or record or other material which any one of over 20,000 Government officials might have decided—for reasons they need never explain—should be kept secret. It is any piece of paper marked top secret, secret or confidential, because someone, sometime, supposedly decided that its disclosure could prejudice the defense interests of the nation.

In practice, however, classified information is material which some individual in the Government decides he does not want made public. He could make that decision to hide incompetence. Many have.

He could be trying to conceal waste. Many have.

He could even be attempting to camouflage corrupt behavior and improper influence. Many have.

He could simply be covering up facts which might embarrass him or his bosses. Many have.

Classified information is the 20 million documents the Pentagon's own most experienced security officer has estimated to be in Defense Department files. Classified information is the 20-year backlog of foreign policy records in the State Department archives.

And most of that information is improperly classified—not out of evil motives, but out of a mistaken interpretation by conscientious employees of what security actually requires. They do not limit the use of secrecy stamps just to information which would really affect our national defense, if disclosed. They often use them simply to keep material out of the newspapers—to make it a little harder, perhaps, for a foreign nation to get the information, whether the information is defense-related or not.

Let me give you a few examples.

Around 1960, a sign in front of a monkey cage in the National Zoo explained that the monkey on display was a research animal who had traveled into space in American rockets. But at the same time the Pentagon was classifying all information that showed we were using monkeys in space.

The reason given for trying to keep the information secret was someone's concern that it might damage our relationships with India, where some religious sects worship monkeys.

Another example deals with India. Over a year ago when India and Pakistan were at war over the independence of Bangladesh, the Nixon Administration insisted in public that it was not interfering in the conflict,

that it was trying to be neutral. But Jack Anderson revealed classified information that proved that President Nixon had instructed Mr. Kissinger and others to "tilt" toward Pakistan. That information was being kept secret to conceal a lie.

India and Pakistan knew the truth. Only Americans were being deceived.

■

Similarly, a laboratory at M.I.T. prepared an assembly manual last February for a gyroscopic device used in missiles. Again the Air Force classified the manual and put the following words on its front page: "Each section of this volume is in itself unclassified. To protect the compilation of information contained in the complete volume, the complete volume is confidential."

And then in 1969 it was disclosed that someone in the Navy Department was clipping newspaper articles that contained facts that were embarrassing to the Navy, pasting those articles onto sheets of paper and stamping the paper secret. It turned out that such a practice was common throughout the Defense Department.

If newspaper articles can be stamped secret as a matter of course, what else is systematically being hidden from the public? Should this Administration proposal become law, you and I will never know the answer to that question.

The examples I have given should indicate to you the folly of any blanket prohibition against the disclosure of classified information, as long as our system of classification is so erratic, arbitrary and unmanageable.

Not only would the proposed law perpetuate the widespread abuses of secrecy I have listed; it would enforce public ignorance by making criminals out of honest men and women who put the public interest above bureaucratic secrecy. Indeed, the Administration's proposed secrecy law goes far beyond protection of what might be legitimate secrets as determined by a workable classification system, should one be developed.

Additionally, it would punish the unauthorized disclosure of "information relating to the national defense... regardless of its origin" which relates, among other things, to "the conduct of foreign relations affecting the national defense." That broad definition could bar intelligent public scrutiny of America's most significant foreign policy decisions.

What could the enactment of such a sweeping gag rule mean to the flow of information to the public?

For one thing, the proposed law would mean that Robert Kennedy, were he alive and writing now, would risk prosecution for publishing in his book, "Thirteen Days," the secret cable Nikita Khrushchev sent the White House during the Cuba missile crisis of October, 1962.

It would mean that Seymour Hersh of The New York Times could not write, as he did last year, about the

still-classified Peers Report — the Army's own investigation of the My Lai massacre and the responsibility of Army officers for concealing the facts of that event.

It would mean that knowledgeable and conscientious Government employes could be brought to trial for telling newsmen about waste in defense contracts, or about fraud in the management of the military P.X. system.

It could mean denying the public the information necessary to understand how cost estimates on 47 weapons systems rose by over \$2 billion between March 31 and June 30 last year.

Thus, the Administration's official secrets act would create staggering penalties for disclosure of information even when the information is totally misclassified or classified only to prevent public knowledge of waste, error, dishonesty or corruption.

We already have the criminal sanctions we need against disclosure of true defense secrets. To expand the coverage of those penalties can only stifle the flow of important but not injurious information to the press and therefore to the public.

With the criminal penalties already in the law and with the proven record of responsible behavior by the great majority of Government employes and newsmen, the only purpose behind further expansion of the secrecy laws would be the effort to silence dissent within the Government and hide incompetence and misbehavior.

New penalties will not further deter espionage and spying. They will only harm those who want the public to know what the Government is doing.

Nothing could be better designed to restrict the news you get to the pasteurized jargon of official press-releases than a law which would punish a newsmen for receiving sensitive information unless he returned the material promptly to an authorized official.

Nothing could damage the press more than a provision which would make a newsmen an accomplice in crime unless he revealed the source of information disclosed to him.

The Administration proposal carries an even greater danger in the power it would give to the officials who now determine what shall be secret and what shall be disclosed. Not only would they be able to continue to make those decisions without regard to any real injury disclosure might cause, they would be empowered to prosecute anyone who defied their judgment. Their imposition of secrecy could not be reviewed in the courts. And a violation of their decision would be a crime involving not only Government employes but journalists as well.

The Justice Department proposal goes far beyond any laws we have had, even the emergency requirements of World Wars I and II. No law now gives the Government such power to

prosecute newsmen not only for revealing what they determine the public should know but just for possessing information the Government says they should not have.

Under this proposal, a reporter who catches the Government in a lie, who uncovers fraud, who unearths examples of monumental waste could go to jail—even if he could show, beyond any question, that the Government had not right to keep the information secret and that its release could not possibly harm national defense.

This law then would force journalists to rely on self-serving press releases manufactured by timid bureaucrats—or risk going to jail for uncovering the truth.

It would force Government employes to spy on each other in a manner familiar in Communist or fascist states but abhorrent to our concept of an open democracy.

We have had enough of that abuse of secrecy in the attempts to hide the facts about our conduct in Vietnam from the American people. Official secrecy has even been used to keep back vital facts about Government meat inspection programs or pesticide regulations or drug tests or import restrictions or rulings that interpret income tax regulations.

These are excerpts from a speech delivered April 1 by Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Democrat of Maine, at Frostburg State College.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Friday, April 6, 1973

Rogers Refused to Act Against Chile

By Jack Anderson

Minutes of a meeting between Secretary of State Bill Rogers and industrial tycoons doing business in Chile quote the Secretary as repeatedly reassuring them "that the Nixon administration was a business administration and its mission was to protect business."

Nevertheless, he refused to retaliate against Chile for expropriating American-owned businesses. It is clear from the minutes that he didn't want to push President Salvador Allende into Soviet arms.

Rogers indicated, according to the minutes, "that he had talked with the Russian Foreign Minister as to whether or not Moscow was going to finance Chile as it had Cuba. The Russian denied any such intention. Rogers went on to show grave concern of Russian domination of Latin America and its impact."

The Oct. 22, 1971, meeting was attended by representatives of International Telephone and Telegraph, Anaconda Copper, Ford Motor, Bank of America, First National City and Ralston Purina. The minutes were kept

by ITT.

Most of the angry businessmen wanted the U.S. government to bail them out by taking action against Chile. Only the Ralston Purina representative, whom the ITT minutes describe as a "dove," recommended "we not cut off shipments to Chile but should use private sources to impress Allende and his government to stay in the Western bloc."

The most Rogers would do was consider an "informal embargo" and recommend "periodic meetings" on the problem. "The Secretary

raised the question," the minutes state, "of whether there should be an informal embargo on spare parts and materials being shipped to Chile. The consensus of the group was quite mixed. Rogers recommended that there be periodic meetings of the group to attempt to solidify a position."

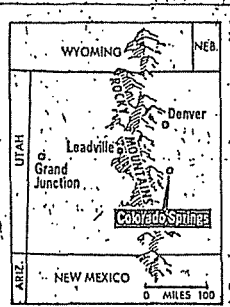
The ITT executives went away disgruntled over Rogers' attitude. Concludes the minutes: "In summary, the entire meeting indicates that the Secretary is pretty much going along with the . . . soft-line, low-profile policy for Latin America."

C.I.A. Trained Tibetans in Colorado, New Book Says

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 18 — The Central Intelligence Agency set up a secret base in the Colorado Rockies to train Tibetan guerrillas in mountain warfare in the late nineteen-fifties, when there was an uprising against Chinese rule in Tibet, a new book discloses.

In the book, "The Politics of Eying," David Wise, the author, said that the agency began training Tibetan refugees recruited in India in 1958 in a deserted World War II Army base near Leadville, Colo. The operation continued into the early months of the Kennedy Administration, he said.



The New York Times/April 19, 1973
Camp reportedly was in Rockies 130 miles from city of Colorado Springs.

A spokesman for the agency said that there would be no immediate comment on the report.

Mr. Wise, the former Washington bureau chief of The New York Herald Tribune and co-author of "The Invisible Government," a 1964 book about the Central Intelligence Agency, wrote that the Tibetan training program apparently ended abruptly in December, 1961, six months after the Bay of Pigs fiasco and a few days after its cover was almost blown in an airport near Colorado Springs.

"Ironically, it was the snow and the mountains — the very factors that led the C.I.A. to select Colorado for the training base — that almost caused the operation to surface," Mr. Wise wrote. A group of Tibetan trainees were loaded aboard a bus at the Army camp for a 130-mile trip to a nearby airfield in Colorado Springs, where a large Air Force jet was waiting to quietly fly them out of the country before dawn.

"But coming down the mountain," Mr. Wise wrote, "the bus skidded off the road in the snow. As a result of the delay caused by the accident, it was daylight when the Tibetans arrived at the field."

Once there, the book went on, overzealous military security officials herded the airport's employes around at gunpoint, but not until at least one of them saw the Tibetans board the jet.

Complaints to the local sheriff were made about the manhandling of the civilians, and a few newspaper articles describing the bizarre encounter were published in Colorado Springs and Denver. But, Mr. Wise wrote, the full implications of the incident did not become public.

When a reporter for The New York Times subsequently began a routine inquiry, based on a brief news-agency dispatch about the incident, the book said, the office of Robert S. McNamara, who was then Secretary of Defense, telephoned the Washington Bureau of The Times and asked that the story not be used because of "national security" reasons. The Times acquiesced, Mr. Wise wrote, in line with the general newspaper practice in

those years of not challenging the Government's definition of "national security."

The two top news officials in Washington for The Times in 1961, the bureau chief, James Reston, and the news editor, Wallace Carroll, said yesterday that they did not recall the incident. Mr. Reston is now a vice president and columnist for The Times, and Mr. Carroll is editor and publisher of the Journal and Sentinel in Winston-Salem, N. C.

Jack Raymond, who was defense correspondent for The Times in 1961, said yesterday that "I do remember at the time knowing about the incident and I don't recall what prevented me from writing about it."

Mr. Raymond, who is now associated with the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in New York, added in a telephone interview, "I'm inclined to think that I didn't have enough information about it to write a story. I have no immediate recollection of being thrown off the story by anybody."

In his book, Mr. Wise wrote that the issue caused some "nerve-racking moments" at the Central Intelligence Agency's new \$46-million headquarters in Langley, Va., because the incident occurred a week after President Kennedy announced the appointment of John A. McCone as the new Director of Central Intelligence. Mr. McCone replaced Allen W. Dulles, whose resignation was accepted after the Bay of Pigs incident, Mr. Wise wrote.

The dispute between Tibet and China began in the 13th century, Mr. Wise wrote, with China periodically claiming Tibet as part of her territory. Mainland China was taken over by Communist forces led by Mao Tse-tung in 1949, and in 1950 Chinese troops marched into Tibet.

In May, 1951, the Chinese signed an agreement with the Dalai Lama government for the occupation of Tibet, pledging not to alter the existing political system in Tibet or the powers of the Dalai Lama. However, the agreement also

provided for Chinese control through the appointment of a military and administrative committee.

During the mid-nineteen-fifties, however, Mr. Wise wrote, Tibetan guerrillas began insurgent warfare against the Chinese and officials of the Central Intelligence Agency "concluded that the situation offered an ideal opportunity for covert United States aid."

In March, 1959, the Dalai Lama was forced to flee over high mountain passes to India after a Chinese mortar attack on his palace. Mr. Wise asserted, intelligence officials later concluded, Mr. Wise wrote, that some of the guerrillas who had been trained in the Colorado Rockies had been responsible for guiding the Dalai Lama to safety.

Open warfare broke out in Tibet after the escape, Mr. Wise reported, and thousands of Tibetans were killed, and the Dalai Lama's government was dissolved by the Chinese. India's decision to grant sanctuary to the Dalai Lama also increased the pressure between that nation and China, the book said.

The secret training operation was hardly a success, Mr. Wise wrote, because the guerrillas "infiltrated into Tibet by the C.I.A. were attempting to harass the Chinese, not to free the country; in the long run it is doubtful that they made very much difference. Since 1961 Communist China has tight-

ened its grip on Tibet." Tibet, like other areas largely populated by ethnic minorities, now has the status of an autonomous region within China.

"Would the nation's security have been endangered if the story of the Tibetan operation had been disclosed in 1961?" the book asked. "In the wake of the Bay of Pigs, Kennedy ordered two separate investigations of the C.I.A. and he struggled to take tighter control over the agency's operations by changing its top leadership."

"Publication of the story might have focused public attention on a number of important issues," Mr. Wise suggested, "including the basic question of whether tax money would be used to finance clandestine intelligence operations." A second issue, he added, was whether the agency had a legal basis for operating a secret training base in the United States.

Finally, Mr. Wise wrote, that "disclosure might also have led to a public examination of such important questions as whether President Eisenhower approved the Tibetan operation, whether President Kennedy was aware of it or approved it, and whether the four watchdog committees of the Congress had had any knowledge of what was going on in Colorado."

NEW YORK TIMES
7 April 1973

Ellsberg Judge Accepts Hayden As Expert on Diplomacy of U.S.

By MARTIN ARNOLD
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, April 6 — Tom Hayden, the antiwar activist, was accepted today by the judge in the Pentagon papers trial as an expert witness on the diplomacy of the United States.

Mr. Hayden, in his second day of testimony, was asked by Leonard I. Weinglass, a defense attorney, if he had an opinion on whether disclosure of the diplomatic volumes of the Pentagon papers could have affected the peace negotiations in Paris between the United States and North Vietnam.

"There is absolutely no basis" for Mr. Hayden to be considered an expert witness on diplomacy, the chief prosecutor, David R. Nissen, said, United States District Court Judge William Matthew Byrne Jr. overruled the objection, and Mr. Hayden replied:

"It could not have affected the beginning or the completion of negotiations."
On cross-examination Mr. Nissen set out to destroy the witness's credibility and to show that he was a biased witness in behalf of the defendants, Dr. Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo Jr.

He elicited that on one occasion when Mr. Hayden had traveled to North Vietnam he was accompanied by Herbert Aptheker, whom Mr. Nissen described as a "theorist of the United States Communist party at that time."

"He was a member of the Communist party at that time," Mr. Hayden said.

On one of Mr. Hayden's three trips to North Vietnam, he told the jury under cross-examination, he stopped in Communist China for "three or four days," in the Soviet Union for "two or three days" and in Czechoslovakia for "two or three days."

Mr. Nissen then asked him how well he knew the defendants, and Mr. Hayden told how Mr. Busso had lectured twice to his college classes.

He told of other occasions on which he had met Mr. Russo and Dr. Ellsberg and other members of the "defense team" and how he spent two months, since this trial started, sharing living quarters with Mr. Weinglass. Mr. Weinglass was Mr. Hayden's attorney during the Chicago-Seven trial.

Ellsberg Tells Jury Of Secrecy Pledge

By MARTIN ARNOLD
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, April 17—Dr. Daniel Ellsberg said today under cross-examination at the Pentagon papers trial that he had signed a pledge to the effect that he would not copy the documents.

He also told the jury that no one had given him permission either to remove the papers from the Rand Corporation or to copy them.

Further, he testified, he signed any number of statements dealing with the security of "top secret" documents.

At one point, David R. Nissen, the chief prosecutor, asked him if he had read portions of the Espionage Act referring to classified documents. Dr. Ellsberg answered that "to the best of my knowledge there is nothing in the Espionage Act about classified documents, so I couldn't have read them."

He was asked if anyone had given him permission to remove the documents in 1969 from the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, where he was employed, to a Los Angeles advertising office, where he Xeroxed them at night.

"No," he answered. "No one had given you permission to copy them?" Mr. Nissen asked.

"That is correct," Dr. Ellsberg answered.

The pledge not to copy the documents had been disclosed before, but this was the first time that it had been disclosed to the jury.

Dr. Ellsberg said that the Xeroxing was done in about eight sessions, strating on Sept. 30, 1969, and going into November.

On some of those occasions, he said, he worked alone; on others he was helped by Anthony J. Russo Jr., his co-defendant. Lynda Sinay was then the owner of the small advertising agency, and she helped, he said. So, too, did his son, Robert, then nearly 14 years old, who helped out twice. Once his daughter, Mary, then nearly 11, was at the agency.

He was asked whether Miss Sinay or Mr. Russo or his son Robert had been given official access to the documents, and he answered, No. Nor, he said, had Vu Van Thal, a former South Vietnamese Ambassador to the United States. Mr. Thai and Miss Sinay are co-conspirators but not co-defendants.

Dr. Ellsberg told the jury that after each Xerox session he either returned the documents that evening to Rand or on the next working day.

When he copied the papers on a Friday night, he sometimes kept them in his Malibu home until the following Monday, he said.

The prosecutor also asked Dr.

Ellsberg Witness Says He's Ousted

By SEYMOUR M. HERSH
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 7—Samuel A. Adams, the Central Intelligence Agency analyst who testified about military deceit at the Pentagon papers trial, said in an interview today that he has apparently been discharged. The agency denied it.

Mr. Adams has been persistently seeking a formal inquiry into the military's alleged falsification of estimates of Vietcong strength in late 1967. He declared that on March 19, a few days after his court appearance in Los Angeles—he was told by a superior that he had been declared "excess" in his job and would be formally notified of his dismissal "in a couple of days."

He has yet to receive any such notification, Mr. Adams said, despite repeated requests to his superiors over the last two weeks. As of the close of work Friday he had heard nothing, he added.

Shifted to Other Post

A spokesman for the agency said that Mr. Adams was "still on the deck here" and added, "Of course, he has not been sacked."

The intelligence agency is no win the midst of a 10 percent staff cutback that was recently authorized by its new director, James R. Schlesinger. Those employees with poor performance rating are to be weeded out first, according to some officials.

Mr. Adams, 39 years old, who is a direct descendant of the Adams family of colonial times, had served since the mid-nineteen-sixties as one of the agencies leading experts on the

strength of Vietcong and Cambodian communists. He was recently transferred to another office, in part because of his protests, and thus is no longer directly involved in Southeast Asia intelligence matters.

In his appearance at the trial of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr., Mr. Adams declared that there had been political pressures in the military to display the enemy as weaker than he actually was. He further charged that he had been lied to by Government officials in an attempt to keep him from testifying.

The thrust of his testimony was that at least some of the highly classified documents in the Pentagon papers, initially published in June, 1971, by The New York Times, were based on inaccurate and perhaps deliberately misleading information, thus negating their importance to enemy intelligence officers.

In his testimony, the C.I.A. official also disclosed that he was involved in 1971 in a similar dispute over the strength of the Cambodian Communist forces. As a result of his research, Mr. Adams said at the trial, the estimated number of Communist troops in Cambodia was officially raised to about 50,000 from about 10,000.

A Dozen Reprimands

In the interview, Mr. Adams professed admiration for the intelligence agency and the work it performs, although he acknowledged that he was personally reprimanded or threatened with dismissal at least 12 times in his 10-year career.

But now, he said, he wants to end his career. "I'm in

limbo," he complained. "I keep asking for my written notification of dismissal but they won't answer my mail."

"What I think happened," Mr. Adams said, "is that some people down at the lower level looked upon the recent staff cutback as an opportunity to finally get rid of me. They probably saw my Ellsberg testimony as heightening the opportunity."

Someone at higher levels apparently disagreed, Mr. Adams said, and the situation has yet to be resolved.

To resolve it, Mr. Adams began a campaign to get some official notification of his standing. Last week he wrote the deputy director of intelligence, one of the top officials in the agency, a memorandum urging that he be formally told of his status within 24 hours.

"If I have not heard from you by then," the memorandum said, "I will respectfully assume that the decision to declare me in excess is final, and that I need wait no longer."

When the deadline passed, he telephoned a reporter and arranged for an interview. They had spoken two weeks earlier, shortly after he testified in Los Angeles. Mr. Adams said then he was sure that any staff cutbacks in the agency would not affect him. "They just wouldn't be so dumb as to do that to me now," he declared then.

Mr. Adams' friends in the agency have repeatedly professed admiration for his integrity and his willingness to contradict official policy to express his point of view. They also note, however, that Mr. Adams has not received a promotion in at least seven years.

Ellsberg to read to the jury portions of the Rand security manual.

The Government contends that because Dr. Ellsberg was given access to the Pentagon papers for his job at Rand—which had a contract with the Government—the violation of the Rand security manual was, in fact, a violation of Government security regulations.

The defense contends that Dr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo at most violated the Rand Corporation's regulations, which would have called for dismissal but little else.

At the end of today's session, the prosecutor said that he believed that he could complete his cross-examination in about an hour tomorrow, and the defense said that it could complete its redirect of Dr. Ellsberg by the end of the day.

The Government's rebuttal case would then start on Thursday morning.

During the morning session, Dr. Ellsberg insisted that he had not decided to copy the Pentagon papers until the morning of Sept. 30, 1969, when he called his co-defendant, Anthony J. Russo Jr., and asked him if he could find a Xerox machine on which to do the copying. That night

they started the Xeroxing.

He also testified that when he picked up courier passes in March and August of that year to transport, first 10 volumes of the papers and then eight volumes, to Rand's Santa Monica office from Rand's Washington office, he did so in good faith, agreeing not to copy the papers that he later did copy. His answers were designed to defeat the Government's conspiracy charge against the defendants.

Dr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo are accused of six counts of espionage, six of theft and one count of conspiracy.

Under cross-examination, Dr. Ellsberg told how he scurried about the corridors of the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica in April with some of the volumes in a supermarket shopping cart to keep them from being discovered by Rand's security officers. The papers were in yellow envelopes with red borders, he said.

Inventory of Papers

It is the contention of the defense that one set of the Pentagon papers was purposely kept out of the Rand "top secret" security system because those papers were in fact the private papers of Defense Department officials, and that Dr. Ellsberg and Harry Rowen, then Rand's president, were the only ones who had access to them.

In April, 1969, Dr. Ellsberg said he was notified that the Rand security system was having an inventory of all its officially logged "top secret" papers. He asked Mr. Rowen what to do with the Pentagon papers that he had in his own "top secret" safe, he said, and Mr. Rowen told him to put them in the President's safe until the inventory was over.

Two of Mr. Rowen's secretaries were aware that he was transferring them to Mr. Rowen's safe, he said.

U.S. Helped Beat Allende in 1964

By Laurence Stern
Washington Post Staff Writer

Major intervention by the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department helped to defeat Socialist Salvador Allende in the 1964 election for president of Chile, according to knowledgeable official sources.

American corporate and governmental involvement against Allende's successful candidacy in 1970 has been the controversial focus of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee investigation into the activities of U.S. multinational companies abroad.

But the previously undisclosed scale of American support for Christian Democrat Eduardo Frei against Allende six years earlier, makes the events of 1970 seem "like a tea party," according to one former intelligence official deeply involved in the 1964 effort. Up to \$20 million in U.S. funds reportedly were involved, and as many as 100 U.S. personnel.

The story of the American campaign, early in the Johnson administration, to prevent the first Marxist government from coming to power by constitutional means in the Western Hemisphere was pieced together from the accounts of officials who participated in the actions and policies of that period.

Cold war theology lingered, and the shock of Fidel Castro's seizure of power in Cuba was still reverberating in Washington. "No more Fidels" was the guidepost of American foreign policy in Latin America under the Alliance for Progress. Washington's romantic zest for political engagement in the Third World had not yet been dimmed by the inconclusive agonies of the Vietnamese war.

"U.S. government intervention in Chile in 1964 was blatant and almost obscene," said one strategically placed intelligence officer at the time. "We were shipping people off right and left, mainly State Department but also CIA with all sorts of covers."

One of the key figures in the 1964 intervention was Cord Meyer Jr., the redoubtable Cold War liberal. He directed the CIA's covert programs to neutralize Communist influence in important opinion-molding sectors such as trade unions, farmer and peasant organizations, student activists and communication media.

At least one conduit for CIA money, the International Development Foundation, was employed in the 1964 campaign to subsidize Chilean peasant organizations, according to a former official who was responsible for monitoring assistance to Chile from the Agency for International Development.

One former member of the IDF board, who quit when he discovered it was financed by the CIA, said: "Some of us had suspected for a long time that the foundation was subsidized

by the agency. Then it finally surfaced, and it was impossible to continue serving on it. Nonetheless, what they were doing was consonant with President Kennedy's policies in the alliance—political development."

The foundation is still in existence, although its CIA funding was terminated. It now is financed by AID appropriations.

Covert financing was arranged for a newspaper friendly to the political interests of Christian Democrat Frei. "The layout was magnificent. The photographs were superb. It was a Madison Avenue product far above the standards of Chilean publications," recalled another State Department veteran of the campaign.

One former high-ranking diplomat said CIA operations at the time were bypassing the ambassador's office, despite the 1962 Kennedy letter issued by the late President after the Bay of Pigs debacle in Cuba. The letter designated ambassadors as the primary authority for all U.S. operations within their countries.

"I remember discovering one operation within my last week of service in Chile that I didn't know about. The boys in the back room told me it was 'deep cover' and I told them: 'You guys were supposed to tell me everything,'" the former diplomat reminisced.

As the 1964 election campaign unfolded in Chile, the

American intelligence and diplomatic establishments were divided from within over whether to support Frei or a more conservative candidate, Sen. Julio Duran.

CIA's traditional line organization, centered in the Western Hemisphere division and working through the traditional station chief structure, favored Duran initially. So did then Ambassador Charles Cole and the bulk of top State Department opinion. The remaining Kennedy administration policymakers, on the other hand, leaned toward Frei and the "democratic left" coalition he represented. So, reportedly, did the CIA's Cord Meyer.

"For a while, we were at war among ourselves on the question of who to support," recalled a participant in those events.

Duran dropped from consideration when he lost an important by-election to the Communists, and gradually the entire thrust of American support went to Frei.

"The State Department maintained a facade of neutrality and proclaimed it 'from time to time,' according to one source who played an important Washington role in inter-American policy at the time of the election.

"Individual officers — an economic counselor or a political counselor — would look for opportunities. And where it was a question of passing money, forming a newspaper or community development program, the operational people would do the work.

"AID found itself suddenly overstuffed, looking around for peasant groups or projects for slum dwellers," he recalled. "Once you established a policy of building support among peasant

groups, government workers and trade unions, the strategies fell into place."

A former U.S. ambassador to Chile has privately estimated that the far-flung covert program in Frei's behalf cost about \$20 million. In contrast, the figure that emerged in Senate hearings as the amount ITT was willing to spend in 1970 to defeat Allende was \$1 million.

The number of "special personnel" dispatched at various stages of the campaign to Chile from Washington and other posts was calculated by one key Latin American policy maker at the time as being in the range of 100.

AID funds alone were substantially increased for the year of the crucial election. The first program loan in Latin America, a \$40 million general economic development grant, was approved to buoy the Chilean economy as the election approached.

"We did not want to have a condition of vast unemployment as Chile was going into the election," recalled the former AID official.

In addition to U.S. government assistance, Christian Democratic Party money was being funneled into Chile in Frei's behalf by the German and Italian Christian Democratic parties.

Among the important channels were the German Bishops Fund and the Adenauer Foundation, which were managed by a Belgian Jesuit priest, Roger Vekemans, who has long been a controversial figure in Chile and other Latin American countries.

Knowledgeable Americans believe that the European funds had no connection with the CIA programs. But Vekemans was a natural target of criticism by Frei's opponents in the superheated atmosphere of the time.

Stephen S. Rosenfield.

ITT in Chile: Sign of an End To Cold War?

Rather than just being unerved by the revelations of ITT's misadventures in Chile, maybe we ought to go on to hall the case as the best real proof we've had so far of the end of the cold war.

For while the CIA was evidently dabbling with ITT on the theory that a Marxist government in Chile might pose some kind of political or strategic disadvantage to the United States, ITT saw the prospect of an Allende victory for what it was to ITT: a kick in the wallet.

Faithful old cold-warhorse John McCone, the former CIA director who'd signed on as a director to ITT, may have conceived of ITT's attempt to purchase a million dollars' worth of subversion from the CIA as an anti-Communist act tracing its lineage to the Berlin Airlift. That's what he told the Senate Foreign Relations multinational corporations subcommittee investigating the affair.

But Harold Geneen, president of ITT, seems to have had no similar illusions or divided loyalties. Not for him to make the claim that what's bad for ITT is bad for the country; he went to CIA as a businessman worried that Allende's election would hurt his firm.

In 1964 the CIA had played its part (still undetailed publicly) in a multifaceted American effort to help elect Eduardo Frei. Frei's Christian Democrats, who won, were then widely seen as the "last best hope" for setting a model of change for all of Latin America — an orderly reformist model congenial both to American political interests as then conceived and to American economic interests as still conceived.

In 1964, however, it seems fair to say in retrospect, the United States was still in the grip of two powerful ideas whose hold was to weaken through the decade to come. The first idea was that Fidel Castro—socialist, subversive, allied to Moscow—was a live menace requiring some response by Washington. The second was that it was within the capacities of the United States to steer events in a foreign country—in Chile, no less than Vietnam—in a direction and pace of its own choosing.

Few would now argue that these two ideas have the same hold on policy; Cuba is not perceived as a menace (or, testing ground) of the old dimensions. This country's confidence in its own special talent for controlling change elsewhere has diminished. This may help explain why, when the U.S. government contemplated the election of a Chilean Marxist in 1970, some of the old political-strategic juices may have flowed but finally what was done was demonstrably short of what was needed to keep Allende from power.

Did ITT sense the implications of the change even before the U.S. government? In 1964, by its own ac-

Claim of CIA Influence in Lib Movement Causes Furore

BY PATRICIA McCORMACK
NEW YORK (UPI)—

Betty Friedan, a founder of the modern-day women's movement, is spreading word that the Central Intelligence Agency has infiltrated the women's movement.

What the CIA sees, threatening about the women's movement is, anybody's guess. The spy agency can't be expected to confirm or deny Mrs. Friedan's allegation. Good spies don't tell.

The first report about the CIA and the women's movement was in a New York Times magazine article by Mrs. Friedan the first part of March. It was titled "Up From the Kitchen Floor." It is safe to say the article started a civil war within the movement.

In particular, it made Ti-Grace Atkinson, theoretician of the movement, sear. Miss Atkinson has announced she is going to sue for \$500,000 on account of libel and slander.

After the Friedan article came out, Miss Atkinson and representatives of various feminist groups, including the National Women's Political Caucus, the New York chapter of the National Organization for Women, held a press conference. They scored the Friedan article, especially the reference to the CIA being behind disruptive elements of the movement.

But that didn't stop Mrs. Friedan. About 10 days later, she showed up at a wine and cheese meeting at the New York apartment of Muriel Fox, chairman of the board of the National Organization for Women and an executive at a New York public relations agency.

The mother of the women's movement again told of alleged infiltration by the CIA—in particular, the theory goes, the radical feminists and other disrupters are a front behind which the CIA is operating—in a major effort to

discredit the entire women's movement.

In an interview, Miss Atkinson said, "Betty pushed the wrong buttons this time." And in a copyrighted article in Majority Report, a feminist newspaper serving the women of New York, Miss Atkinson replies to Mrs. Friedan. The article is titled: Betty Friedan, the CIA and Me, and in it Miss Atkinson says:

"Betty Friedan's article, 'Up From the Kitchen Floor' . . . is so riddled with lies that it is impossible for a feminist to make any sense out of it . . ."

She said the Friedan article boils down to this: "Betty Friedan is the leader of the women's movement. All those other disreputables—issues such as prostitution, men as the enemy, marriage, motherhood, class and class structures, lesbianism, sex, rape—are ideas planted by the CIA and promulgated by agents and dupes thereof."

count, ITT offered money to the CIA for the CIA's political purposes in Chile. In 1970, ITT offered money to the CIA for its own economic purposes. In the interval, the corporation perhaps thought, the world had been made safe for precisely the sort of old-fashioned economic imperialism—corporations expecting their government to help them make money—that had gone out of style in the decades of the cold war.

The very premise of the Church subcommittee's look at ITT-CIA was that there is no longer an overarching national security reason not to look. One cannot imagine, for instance, a Senate committee looking three years after 1964, or even now, at what the CIA may have been up to in Chile in 1964. Nor could one imagine, in an earlier period, that the CIA would let its director, plus its top hand for dirty tricks in Latin America, testify before a Senate committee.

I am familiar with the "revisionist"

argument that American foreign policy, not only before World War II, but afterwards, was dominated essentially by considerations of commerce: winning raw materials, markets, investment privileges, and the like. The argument seems to be persuasive only to people who are already socialists or Marxists. My own view is that "political" considerations of power, status and fear were the stuff of the cold war.

Granted, the notion that the world may now again be safe or ripe for old-fashioned economic imperialism is a rather inflated conclusion to draw from the relatively slender findings of the Senate Inquiry into ITT. Nor can it possibly be what everybody had in mind when they hoped that superpower relations would begin to melt. It would seem to be, nonetheless, one of the possibilities deserving further scrutiny as we all strain to see what lies on the far side of the cold war.

GENERAL

Thursday, April 5, 1973 THE WASHINGTON POST

East, West Cooperate to Block Heroin Highway to U.S.

By Dan Morgan
Washington Post Foreign Service
SOFIA—On New Year's Day this year, a Bulgarian customs officer stopped a west-bound Mercedes 250S automobile at the border crossing near the Yugoslav town of Dimitrovgrad for a routine check.

The driver presented a West German passport, but his name was more Greek-sounding than German. The customs agent became suspicious and searched the car. He found 5½ kilograms (12½ pounds) of morphine base, the white powdery substance derived from opium that is refined into heroin in France and West Germany for the American and European markets.

The seizure was a small coup for the Bulgarians. Most of the morphine base sent through the overland "heroin pipeline" from Turkey to France is never detected, slipping easily past inexperienced and overworked customs agents in the possession of tourists, Turkish and Arab truck drivers, foreign workers, Arab students and, occasionally, government officials.

The smugglers' route starts at the Golden Horn in Istanbul and often ends up on the autobahns of Austria or Germany. It is a route with as many striking political variations as physical ones, a stretch of highway that leads past the minarets of Islamic mosques, then through cities decked with the red banners of Communism and finally into the well-ordered cities of Western Europe.

In all those environments, smugglers operate with a surprisingly free hand. In some areas, including those under Communist control, they have their own surveillance and intelligence networks, which operate completely outside the purview of the local security police.

These routes from Istanbul to Munich have become an important target in the Nixon administration's program of cutting off drug supplies at or near the source. To help deal with the problem, the President increased the European staffs of the Bureau of

Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the U.S. Customs Service.

At the start of 1973, American authorities in Western Europe began giving narcotics intelligence information to Bulgaria, the first pro-Soviet country with which such a direct exchange of information had been established. Nonaligned Yugoslavia has been getting such information for some time.

A high Bulgarian official said of the collaboration, "Social systems don't make any difference when it comes to the battle against narcotics. Humanitarian aspects transcend the differences between countries.

We want to prevent the cancer that has grown in your country . . ."

Bulgaria is crucial to the effort to curb the illicit drug traffic: It sits squarely at the entrance of the main smuggling trunk line that leads through Yugoslavia and Austria. Greece, Romania and Hungary are other, lesser drug transit points.

In May, U.S. customs officers are to begin teaching seminars at the Black Sea city of Varna. About 10 percent of Bulgaria's customs service will receive the lectures on detecting contraband, particularly drugs. Similar seminars are to be held in Yugoslavia this summer.

The United States allegedly has briefed local police and enforcement agencies on control techniques, including the use of eavesdropping devices in surveillance. Bulgarian Communists are said to be wary about cooperation with the Bureau of Narcotics because of that agency's undercover police work.

The American interest in the transit problem is based on a widespread feeling that the ban on the cultivation of opium poppies that Turkey put into effect this year will have only a minor impact for some time.

American sources estimate that the big Turkish smuggling syndicates may have as much as a three-year reserve supply hidden away. Some of these syndicate operations are linked with the Mafia, the sources



By Angela Robinson—The Washington Post

From the Golden Horn in Istanbul to the autobahns of West Germany, the drug smugglers' route winds its way—with a remarkable freedom—to U.S. markets.

cate cooperation efforts. For instance, pro-Soviet Bulgaria and NATO-allied Turkey do not exchange narcotics intelligence. Turkey is the main source of morphine base for illegal channels and the major transit country for Lebanese hashish that passes through the Balkans by the ton every year.

So, American officials are pleased and surprised by the Bulgarian cooperation. One reason may be Bulgaria's concern over local hashish smoking. Unlike morphine base, the Middle East hashish is ready for use. Some of it circulates among young people in Sofia, and it is also available at universities in Yugoslavia.

American officials say that Bulgarian enforcement authorities are also angry at Western news articles that have described Bulgaria as a "smugglers' paradise."

Top Bulgarian officials hotly deny these charges, and they seem ready to cooperate.

The United States already has provided local officials with names of possible narcotics contact men in Bulgaria, primarily Arab students living in Sofia.

The U.S. antinarcotics teams in Western Europe have also begun supplying Sofia with leads about shipments and identities of couriers. Bulgarian authorities

can also check whether suspects have a record of drug arrests in the West. Previously, communication was so poor that some persons who were arrested for drug offenses here were thought by relatives in the West to be missing.

The Bulgarian customs service is well-esteemed. It is headed by Lazar Bonev, a handsome, middle-aged man who is said to have excellent political connections in the Bulgarian government. American officials are convinced that Bonev's service is doing the best it can against tremendous odds.

"The smugglers we arrest in Germany tell us that if you make it through Bulgaria, you're clean," said one American source.

The fact that many do make it through attests to the baffling task of enforcement officials, which some consider virtually impossible. The volume of traffic in the heroin pipeline is overwhelming and growing.

In 1970, 650,937 motorists crossed the Bulgarian border in 162,199 vehicles. In the summer, the number of vehicles averages 8,000 to 10,000 a day. Many are driven by vacationers going to or coming from Black Sea resort areas, and strict controls could hurt vital tourist revenues.

Sources say that Austria is a favorite place for switching contraband from cars with Arab or Turkish license plates or drivers to ones with West German drivers and plates. This avoids suspicion at the West German border, where controls are said to be the toughest in Europe. Arabs and Turks are almost automatically searched carefully, sources connected with drug traffic controls say.

In 1972, 2,300 kilograms (5,060 pounds) of morphine base were confiscated in the Stuttgart area. In the West German state of Bavaria, 416 persons—including 216 Americans—were arrested for selling or transporting drugs. Southern Germany is a prime market for all kinds of drugs because the largest contingent of the 300,000 American troops stationed in Europe is there.

Some Western officials estimate that half the morphine base used in the heroin sold in American cities uses the main truck route from Istanbul to Munich. This means that the bulk of it passes through the Turkish-Bulgarian border point at Kapikule.

Even in winter, traffic there is heavy and inspections on both sides of the border are necessarily cursory. West-bound lanes are crowded with trucks car-

rying cargo to Western Europe and the east-bound ones with trucks piled high with washing machines and refrigerators that belong to Turkish workers returning from a tour in West German's booming industry.

Besides the truck traffic, there are vacationers, tourists and workers from Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and the Middle East. Some feel that the only way to stop the opium and drugs they carry would be by closing the border to all traffic.

Many of the trucks carry the emblem "TIR"—Transports Internationaux Routiers. The TIR marker is supposed to facilitate international transport. In fact, the TIR sign is a virtual safe-conduct pass through international checkpoints. Trucks bearing the label are sealed and bonded at the point of departure, and most border points forego inspections, leaving that for the point of destination.

According to customs officials, storage compartments of such vehicles can easily be entered without breaking the seal by removing the entire rear-door panel from its hinges. The 311 kilograms (684.2 pounds) seized in Bulgaria in 1971 were planted in a TIR-marked truck carrying spirits—the truck was searched because the seal appeared to have been tampered with.

Truck drivers who engage in the smuggling are said to earn \$100 to \$130 per kilo (22 pounds) of morphine

base-transported. Penalties in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia tend to be light, never more than six years in prison. Neither country distinguishes between transporting hashish and morphine base.

Truckers have not been a very helpful source of information. "Whenever they are caught we hear the same story," complained a Yugoslav official. "The truck was stolen for a couple of hours earlier in the trip and the drugs must have been planted on the vehicle then."

If morphine base stocks start to run low because of higher border controls, authorities expect smugglers to become more subtle. Bulgarian customs officials plan to increase surveillance of Varna airport this summer to detect switching. Varna, a port on the Black Sea, is almost ideal for transfers because it brings together hundreds of tourists from Western Europe and students and visitors from the Middle East and Turkey. American instructors are soon to brief their Bulgarian counterparts techniques for searching vessels.

Yugoslavia, the only pipeline country where opium poppies are grown in quantity, has announced that it will tighten its controls on domestic poppy cultivation to prevent the Republic of Macedonia from becoming a target for operators driven out of business in Turkey.

A bill would forbid farmers from opening poppy heads, an operation that releases the opium gum that is refined into morphine base. Until now peasants have held back small quantities of the gum as a reserve against future crop failures. Yugoslav officials in Belgrade concede that small amounts of the raw opium have been smuggled.

About 5,000 acres are under poppy cultivation in Macedonia, but only about 40 per cent of the poppy area is directly farmed by peasants, with the rest under the control of cooperatives.

The only authorized buyer of Macedonian poppy heads is the chemical firm Alkaloid, which buys about 1,500 tons of the heads a year for medical purposes.

One incentive to sell legally is the price paid to the growers, which has been rising rapidly. A farmer can earn the equivalent of \$75 for heads harvested from a single acre.

Alkaloid officials assert that it would be impractical for private peasants to collect opium in Yugoslavia because laws limit how much land they can own, because controls are tight and because the labor needed to extract large quantities of opium gum is much more expensive than in Turkey.

"We have a different social system from Turkey," an official of Alkaloid said.

WASHINGTON POST
16 April 1973

Language Barrier War Proved Training Essential

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Staff Writer

At the height of the Vietnam war, an American television newsman visited a South Vietnamese village and interviewed its residents. After initial questions, the newsman, through his South Vietnamese interpreter, asked: "Do they have any faith in their present form of government?"

The interpreter translated into Vietnamese: "Was the crop good? Count up to 12." While one villager counted to 12, another said: "The crop was good. We live happily."

The interpreter translated into English: "We are confused. We do not understand."

Millions of Americans who saw the entire interview on a network news program were completely unaware of the interpreter's fraudulent translation. For most this was another news

item that made more inappreciable already unfathomable reasons for U.S. involvement in the war.

Since then, however, the interview has acquired a life of its own. A copy of it was obtained by the U.S. government which uses it to demonstrate the crucial importance of language training.

"We show it to all our students when they come in," says Howard Sollenberger, director of the U.S. Foreign Service Institute, the principal language training center for American diplomats.

Linguistic barriers and failure of the State Department's bureaucracy to quickly respond to them are now viewed as principal reasons for many American miscalculations in the war.

At the time of the 1969 Tet offensive, and with 500,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam,

the U.S. government had about 40 Vietnamese-speaking officers, most of them only with a crude understanding of the language. None of the U.S. correspondents in Saigon at the time spoke Vietnamese. Not until 1967 was the Foreign Service Institute authorized to set up a Vietnam Training Center in Alexandria, Va., and to rush dozens of men through a 42-week course.

The war and its twisted history seem to have had a lasting impact on the bureaucracy. It has slowly recognized the need for language training as well as the importance of assessing future language needs for the Foreign Service.

According to officials, the State Department last year came up with its first, scientifically prepared projection of its language needs for the next five years. This five-year projection is to be updated every year.

Fifteen years ago, according to Sollenberger, the department did not know which of its officers possessed linguistic abilities.

Ambassador William O. Hall, director general of the Foreign Service, said most

embassies now have at least two officers who are "reasonably fluent" in the local language.

With its "ongoing process" of forecasting language requirements, Hall said, the department is able to maintain sufficient numbers of trained diplomats.

"The most desirable languages are those where there is some potential for advancement, rotation, movement," he said. "But if you are talking about a language used in a limited area, that is less attractive. Many of the African languages are a case in point."

The department tries to get volunteers for such marginal languages. "If there are no volunteers we can order someone to study a language," Hall said. "I'm reluctant to do that. In case of Vietnam, we did order some people to take up Vietnamese."

Just how the department's personnel office makes such decisions seems to be based on a complex formula that takes into account a number of bureaucratic details such as functional specialties, grades, rotation of positions and other personnel matters.

The Foreign Service has dropped altogether its language requirement (to speak at least one foreign language). This was done, Sollenberger said, when "we

realized we'd end up with a bunch of language majors who may be lacking other necessary qualifications."

Last year, for example, out of some 18,000 applicants the Foreign Service selected 200. Only 50 of those could meet the language requirements.

But a Foreign Service officer can receive only one promotion until he learns one foreign language. "The pressure is on the young FSO and he feels it," said Sollenberger.

During the past fiscal year, the Foreign Service Institute trained 7,420 persons from more than 30 U.S. government agencies. Of this number only 1,126 were full-time institute students, including 370 Foreign Service officers.

The institute, with an operating budget of \$6 million, offers training in 60 languages to government personnel. The Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency operate their own language training centers, however.

When major languages are in question, the Foreign Service was able to maintain a sufficient number of trained officers. Despite more than two decades of hostility between Peking and Washington, the department "without fail" assigned several officers each year to study Chinese.

"More people were

trained than we needed to man Taiwan and Hong Kong," Sollenberger said, "and we ended up with a good number of persons speaking Chinese, up to the career minister level."

It costs about \$50,000 to train an officer to speak Chinese. If he is to acquire interpreting skills, he has to supplement the 18-month basic course with an additional year of training at the institute's special training center on Taiwan.

The department has a sufficient number of officers speaking such key languages as Russian, Japanese and Arabic. The institute operates advanced training centers in Japan and Lebanon.

6-month Basic Study

But beyond these and other major world languages, the department's policy is based on the six-month training given to each young officer in the language of the country of his first post. Once they leave the post, the officers are offered financial incentives to maintain their linguistic abilities.

Just how effective these incentives are is not clear. But many senior officers contend that the department should be assessing its future needs at least 10 years in advance.

Earlier this month, for example, Under Secretary of State Kenneth Rush made

public overtures for establishment of relations with Albania. Yet there are no plans to offer Albanian language training despite the fact that only one U.S. diplomat speaks that language, according to personnel officials.

In the case of Mongolia, the administration gave Mongolian language training to two officers back in 1964 when Washington seriously contemplated establishment of relations with Ulan Bator. Again this year, the administration was reported to be seriously considering such a move and two officers were dispatched to England for a six month Mongolian language training course.

Both these areas are regarded as marginal and officials said that the department was simply unable "to stockpile very much, except in the critical areas."

Moreover, according to some officials, cuts in federal support of various university foreign area programs will eventually affect the government's ability to draw on pools of highly trained specialists.

On the whole, however, the Foreign Service has been relying more and more on its own training program. "Our universities have not done a very good job," said Sollenberger. "Some of our best candidates now come from the Peace Corps."

WASHINGTON POST

9 April 1973

Joseph Alsop

Oil: The Vulnerable Jugular

This is an invitation to join a voyage of discovery. It has been a strange voyage, always enlightening, but always cruelly and bitterly enlightening. Those who wish to join had better know, too, that the end of the voyage will be unpleasant—although it will tell volumes about the American future.

Hence the start of the voyage will be well to explain. Some weeks ago, the former Israeli ambassador, who was also one of the two chief minds behind Israel's victory in the Six-Day War, went home for good after a long experience in Washington. Itzhak Rabin is not merely a brave man, a good companion and a good friend. He also has one of the most far-thinking yet down-to-earth strategic minds this city has known in many years.

So it was a matter of pride that the house where these words are written was the last in Washington where he came to say goodbye and to have his final meal in America. In the talk at supper, the voyage in question really began with a fairly idle question:

"Now that it's all over, what impressions do you take home with you from your embassy here?"

Rabin answered that he had a wonderful time here, and in one way, was going home much encouraged. When he came to Washington, he had found the city wholly pre-occupied with Vietnam, and dealing with all the more important matters in the world by a me-

thod of fumble, muddle and last minute improvisation. Now, he added, "your policy has a clear, well thought out direction, and is bold and adroit, too. All that is very good."

Why then, he was asked, did he so carefully say, "in one way." Your oil problem, he answered shortly. You mean you think the Arabs will blackmail the United States into an anti-Israeli policy, was the natural reply. Not at all, he came back energetically. Israel can take care of herself "unless the United States joins with other nations to destroy Israel—and the United States will never do that."

"But why the oil problem, then?" was the next question.

"Because of its direct effects on you," he answered, "and because those direct effects will turn into indirect effects on Israel and so many other nations."

Begin with Israel and the other nations, he was asked. Oh, he replied a bit grimly, Israel is lucky. Israel has the will and wits to defend Israel. Besides China and one or two more, there are not many nations friendly to America that you can say so much about today. But neither Israel, nor China, nor any of the other nations now in the circle of America's friends can possibly achieve successful self-defense, in a new kind of world in which America has ceased to be a great

power.

"Ceased to be a great power! My God, I thought you were talking about the oil problem," was the fairly horrified comment.

It was a natural comment, too, for how do most of us, as yet, think about the oil problem? In terms of greater costs, of possible fuel shortages, of our current difficulties with the balance of payments, and also of the Arab political blackmail—which the departing ambassador had dismissed. That, surely, is an honest summary of the way we now think about the oil problem. Perhaps sensing all this, Rabin went on, much more sternly and more earnestly:

"You do not think enough about the oil problem. I have been looking into it for months. It is much worse than you suppose—10 times worse. Your Jugular, Western Europe's Jugular, Japan's Jugular, all run through the Persian Gulf nowadays. Yet you have no means to defend your jugular.

"This is why your country must cease to be a great power, unless you can find means to solve this terrible problem, which everyone has overlooked for too long. No nation can remain a great power, that has a wholly undefended jugular, waiting to be cut

New York Times
31 March 1973

New Voice Scrambler on Market

By STACY V. JONES

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 30—The Technical Communications Corporation, of Lexington, Mass., received a patent this week for a voice scrambler that can be used for privacy in radio or telephone conversations.

According to Patent 3,723,878, granted to Charles K. Müller, an engineer formerly on the company staff, the system first inverts the communication and then scrambles it with a complex code word. In inversion, high fre-

quencies are changed to low, and low frequencies to high. At the receiver, a decoder unscrambles the message.

The company has sold more than 150 of the machines, called Model 205 Voice Privacy Devices, to law enforcement agencies and some foreign governments. The scramblers are said to be much more economical than the elaborate equipment used by Federal agencies. The model for two-way radio and telephone use sells for about \$1,800.

WASHINGTON POST
1 April 1973

• Nobel Prize-winning German author Heinrich Böll accused Greek authorities of beating up Jean Chutsochérans, president of the Greek chapter of the international writers' organization PEN during recent student protests.

by anyone with a willing knife. No nation can be a great power, either, that has an ever more worthless currency—unless it is a totalitarian state like Hitler's Germany or the Soviet Union, which the United States will never be.

"Look-into the facts that the future will force you to face. Look into what those facts will do to your dollar. Look into the new strategic situation those facts will do to your dollar. you. Then you will see that I am right."

The evening did not end there, but with affectionate farewells. Yet the terrible words thus spoken, by so wise and warm a friend of our country, could not be forgotten. So "looking into the facts" was the voyage of discovery, to be described in further reports in this space.

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NEW YORK TIMES
8 April 1973

The Decline Of Civility

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, April 7—There is a kind of spring madness in Washington these days. The President and his men seem to be threatening all kinds of dreadful things they have no intention of doing, and their political opponents are promising all sorts of sensational retaliations they have no power to carry out.

For example, President Nixon, who has taken all that credit for getting the country out of Vietnam, is now threatening to jump back in again if the North Vietnamese don't abide by the peace agreement, and the Democrats are threatening to cut him off without a penny if he tries it.

Now Mr. Nixon believes that unpredictability is a virtue in diplomacy, and after all his invasions and incursions and bombings and minings in Vietnam, officials in Hanoi, and even Washington, for that matter, can never be sure what he will do next.

That's the way he wants it and maybe his latest threat to re-enter the battle will eventually have some effect on Hanoi, but the truth is that he has no intention of getting back into that jungle and risking more prisoners of war and more demonstrations, and more trouble at home than he already has. He merely wants to talk about it.

The Democratic threats to cut off all funds if he started up the bombing in Vietnam again are equally meaningless, for Mr. Nixon regards this as an infringement of his rights as Com-

mander in Chief and he has enough bombs and planes at his disposal to carry on the bombing for years, even if Congress doesn't vote him another dollar for new adventures.

Nevertheless, both sides keep issuing provocative challenges to the other, like children playing chip-on-the-shoulder. It doesn't make sense, but it makes news, and the more outrageous the statement, the bigger the headline.

Almost every day now on the stroke of noon, Ron Ziegler, the President's designated pinch-hitter in the White

WASHINGTON

House, announces that Mr. Nixon wants nothing more than to get at the truth in the Watergate case, but defies the Senate investigating committee to try to get White House officials, past or present, to testify formally on Capitol Hill.

Whereupon, "before you can say 'executive privilege,'" Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina, the most vivid character on Capitol Hill since Everett McKinley Dirksen, quotes the Bible, Shakespeare and the Constitution to Mr. Ziegler and threatens to have his cops go downtown and drag the President's aides to the witness stand or clap them in jail.

What ever happened to the doctrine of Senatorial courtesy? Or to the assumption that a democratic government of separate and equal powers required the spirit of consultation, compromise and civility?

Take Senator Lowell P. Weicker of Connecticut. He has appointed himself top bull in the Watergate china shop, and charges around smashing up the crockery every day or so.

His technique is to imply that he knows a whole lot more about the dirty tricks than anybody else, and this is enough to get him on "Face the Nation" and produce big TV interviews

with Roger Mudd, and since this game requires more sensational charges as time goes on, he finally winds up by calling for the resignation of the President's chief of staff, Bob Haldeman, without providing any evidence to justify the demand.

Even Senator Philip Hart, the Michigan Democrat, normally an amiable and even sensible man, has apparently been smitten by the spring madness. Frustrated over the President's unexplained month-long bombing of Cambodia, the right honorable gentleman suggests vaguely that maybe the Congress ought to look into the possibility of impeaching Mr. Nixon.

Speaking as if he were the Chief Justice of the United States, the Senator hands down the judgment that "the violation of the Constitution is clear," and adds, almost casually, "We ought to get the books out and find the chapter on impeachment." Of course, he adds, his suggestion might be "harsh" and the chances of impeachment "zero," but at least they were enough to get him an interview with U.P.I.

This seems to be the object of the current spring frolic: catch a headline. Never mind if you have no evidence, or no chance of putting through what you propose, or who gets hurt in the scramble. In politics notoriety is almost as good as fame.

In the end, however, all this headline grabbing and posturing and talk of confrontations and constitutional crises is not going to change the fundamental fact. The executive and Congress are going to have to compromise on executive privilege, on the Watergate, on the control of inflation and the impoundment of funds and the conduct of the war. This bogus paper war is not going to settle anything, but a restoration of civil manners might help.

Russell Baker's Sunday "Observer" column now appears in The New York Times Magazine.

Far East

BALTIMORE SUN
17 April 1973

Analysis

2d Vietnam starting in Cambodia

By ARNOLD R. ISAACS
Sun Staff Correspondent

Phnom Penh, Cambodia — The American air war in Cambodia, pictured by the Nixon administration as a short-term effort to tie up lingering loose ends in Indochina, is beginning to look more like the start of another indefinite Vietnam-style commitment with no end in sight.

Despite the heavy United States bombing, President Lon Nol's ramshackle Army has lost substantial territory and population to the Communist-Cambodian insurgents in the last two months. Government troops, cheated of their pay by corrupt officers and often defeated on the battlefield through the incompetence of their commanders, are growing more demoralized.

Popular support for the government has melted away. There is no sign of peace negotiations or of the "de facto cease-fire" that the White House had predicted would follow the Vietnam peace agreement.

President Nixon's spokesmen say the bombing is designed to accomplish one of two purposes: to force the insurgents to negotiate a settlement, or to force the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops in Cambodia to withdraw. The withdrawal of foreign troops is required by the Vietnam peace agreement, but there is no deadline.

With no slackening on the battlefield and no negotiations in sight, diplomats in the Cambodian capital are beginning to wonder if either American objective is realistic — and what President Nixon's next step will be if the bombing fails.

"It looks to me as if Washington has said, 'My mind's made up, don't confuse me with the facts,'" said a senior diplomat.

The U.S. could not compel a North Vietnamese withdrawal from South Vietnam, where the American-backed government was in a far better military position than the inept Lon Nol regime. Over President Nguyen Van Thieu's furious objection, President Nixon ultimately accepted a peace agreement reflecting the

battlefield realities, and in Cambodia, the realities are much less favorable.

Though the Nixon administration does not often discuss the fact, it is not only the Vietnamese Communists who are waging war in Cambodia. Most of the combat is now carried out by Cambodian insurgents, whose strength has grown to about 40,000, stiffened with perhaps 5,000 to 6,000 Vietnamese advisers, artillerymen and logistical specialists.

With the government Army in a state of severe demoralization, it is by no means certain that Marshal Lon Nol could defeat the Cambodian rebels even if North Vietnamese cadres were reduced or withdrawn.

Another 30,000 to 35,000 North Vietnamese troops are in Cambodia but are assigned to the sanctuary areas along the South Vietnamese border and have nothing to do with the combat against Cambodian government troops.

The American attempt to force peace negotiations is no more successful. Although generally directed by the North Vietnamese, the Cambodian rebels are divided into several factions, and have no identifiable political leadership.

Though they often use the name of the deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk to win support from royalist peasants, most observers do not believe that the prince, who now lives in Peking, really represents the insurgent forces.

Nor has the government shown any real willingness to negotiate. Nixon administration officials, justifying the continued U.S. bombing, often cite Marshal Lon Nol's offer of what was called a "unilateral cease-fire," but official American spokesmen generally do not explain that he announced at the same time that he planned to reoccupy rebelhold territory as soon as the fighting ended.

The "offer" was really a demand for surrender—hardly realistic in view of the fact that the government Army is being defeated all over the country.

Officially, the U.S. discloses no details on American air strikes in Cambodia. The only announcements come in the form of daily communiques

from Pacific Headquarters in Honolulu, saying that the raids are being conducted but without any indication of how many or where they are being carried out.

However, the sortie rate is a fairly open secret in Phnom Penh. According to military observers, though the number of missions varies widely from day to day, on the average there are about 40 sorties by heavy B-52 bombers (a sortie is one flight by one plane) and about 130 fighter-bomber strikes every day.

This is comparable to the American air effort in South Vietnam during all but the most intense bombing of the Vietnam war. It is by far the heaviest ever carried out in Cambodia, though American planes have been striking there since the Cambodian war broke out in 1970.

On some days, the rate is much higher. At the peak, two weeks ago, virtually every B-52 available in the Pacific, about 120 bombers, hit Cambodian targets on a single day.

The U.S. Embassy acknowledges that there is now an

American-staffed command center "somewhere in Cambodia"—almost certainly in or near the capital and operated by members of the 25-member defense attache's office—that controls U.S. air strikes.

The embassy spokesman would not say when the center began operating, but it is probable that it was after the Vietnam cease-fire and the American troop withdrawal, which removed the air control centers from South Vietnam. The bombers themselves fly from bases in Thailand or, in the case of some of the B-52's, from Guam.

American spotter planes refueling at Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport have become a frequent sight. This trends close to the congressional ban on U.S. military personnel operating in Cambodia, and American spokesmen say it occurs only occasionally, but it seems to happen more often than is admitted.

Yesterday, for example, at one time there was one twin-engine OV-10 spotter plane taking off and three others parked near the runway, all with U.S. Air Force markings.

NEW YORK TIMES 13 April 1973 WEAK FIRE SUPPORT ASCIBED TO SAIGON

Special to The New York Times

PHNOM PENH, April 12—The chief mate of a cargo vessel that got through a Communist ambush on the South Vietnamese side of the border and sailed up the Mekong River to Phnom Penh accuses the South Vietnamese armed forces of failing to provide promised protection.

Of 19 ships that set out, eight managed to get through on Sunday and Monday, and two were wrecked by Communist fire. The others turned back and are anchored on the South Vietnamese side of the border. United States planes have provided air cover on the

Cambodian side but do not do so on the South Vietnamese side, where a formal cease-fire is in effect.

The chief mate of the Philippine ship, the motor transport Mekong Trader, Melchor Gabunilas, said that "the Vietnamese navy commander at Tan Chau had given us firm assurances we would have air cover or helicopter gunships to escort us to the frontier."

But, he went on, the air cover never came, and the ships in the convoy were "like sitting ducks when the Vietcong opened up on us with rockets and machine gun fire."

Mr. Gabunilas said that unless the South Vietnamese started giving protection, "I don't think any of us would be willing to keep on with this work."

Analysis War magnifies graft in Cambodia's regime

By ARNOLD R. ISAACS
Staff Correspondent

Phnom Penh, Cambodia--The American-backed Cambodian government is losing its war not only on the battlefields but also on the home front.

Economic hardships are worsening, partly because of the war but also partly because of the overwhelming inefficiency and corruption of the government. President Lon Nol and his younger brother, Brig. Gen. Lon Non, who now wield absolute power, seem impervious to the rising popular dissatisfaction.

The rice market, which affects every Cambodian, offers a perfect example of how the hardships of war are magnified by government corruption.

Theoretically, rice sales are controlled by a government monopoly and the rice is sold in state stores at the official price of about \$8 for a 220-pound sack--about one month's supply or a little more for a large family.

In fact, the officers in charge of the distribution sell huge amounts to black marketers, who resell it to the public at nearly three times the legal price.

For weeks at a time there has been no rice at all in government stores in Phnom Penh, meaning the entire supply for more than a million people has been sold for the private profit of the government agents.

Large amounts of American aid dollars are involved, since the United States finances the import of about 130,000 tons a year, at a cost of more than \$25 million.

In recent months, with the Communist-led insurgent offensive that has closed or threatened all of the important supply routes into the capital, scarcity, hoarding and graft have driven the black-market price up to nearly double the price of six months ago. For the first time, refugees and others among Cambodia's very poor are finding it hard to get enough to eat.

"Some days we are very hungry," said a refugee mother living in the shell of an unfinished luxury hotel on Phnom Penh's waterfront. "The government gives her only a week's ration every month,

and it is difficult in the refugee-swollen capital to earn enough to feed her four children the rest of the time.

When she finds a day's work, she is paid 100 riels, or about 40 cents.

She says it costs her twice that much for food.

Overall, according to American estimates, the average Cambodian's income now represents only one-third to one-half of his purchasing power before the war, with disastrous effects on his willingness to continue backing the inept Phnom Penh government.

The economic crisis is mirrored on the war fronts, where the Cambodian Army has suffered defeat after defeat despite unprecedented American air support.

There is no sign of peace negotiations or of the "de facto cease-fire" the White House predicted would follow the Vietnam peace agreement. Instead, the heaviest insurgent offensive of the war has closed or threatened every important highway and has slowed, though not entirely stopped, the flow of petroleum and other supplies up the Mekong River, the most vital supply route of all.

Though there are long lines at gas stations and the electricity and water supplies are even more erratic than usual, Phnom Penh does not have the atmosphere of a city under siege.

During the three-day Cambodian New Year, which ended Sunday, crowds of celebrants flocked to the pagodas and to the broad grassy malls that still give the capital an attractive look despite the shabbiness of war.

Fortune tellers, dancers, tightrope walkers and high-kicking Thai-style boxers entertained the crowds, and children and adults happily flung themselves into the light-hearted games that are a tradition of the New Year celebration. Despite the fuel shortage, civilian cars and motorbikes still swarmed along the broad avenues.

The surface normality, however, does not mean there is not a genuine crisis of spirit in the Cambodian capital.

Few Cambodians or foreign observers expect the current Communist offensive will end with a clear-cut military decision, World War II style,

with the victors marching into the capital from the countryside. But many are wondering how long Marshal Lon Nol and General Lon Nol can hold out against the internal decay of their regime and the steeply rising popular discontent.

A critical factor is the increasing disaffection in the Army. Never a good fighting force, in the last months its morale has plunged and its performance in the field seems more hapless than ever.

Units ranging in size up to entire brigades have refused to advance or have left their positions, sometimes holding their commanders at gunpoint. Most of the disputes have involved the government's failure to pay the troops, sometimes for three or four months at a stretch.

One military observer said he knew personally of more than a dozen incidents of mass indiscipline just in the weeks of the current offensive.

Cambodian officials and their American backers—who foot the bill for the Army, as they do for virtually the whole Cambodian budget—insist the pay situation has improved and that most of the troops have now been paid at least through March.

Still, two young soldiers encountered in an afternoon of random interviews in Phnom Penh reported they were paid this month—more than two weeks late—only after members of their battalion fired a fusillade of shots into the barracks housing the finance officer.

Military pay is part of the picture of corruption that pervades the entire government. While real soldiers go unpaid—and, since they are normally issued no rations but buy their food in the markets just as civilians do, this leaves their families in grave need—the government continues to pay an estimated 80,000 "phantom soldiers," who exist only on payroll records and whose salaries are pocketed by corrupt commanders.

Through payroll padding and other forms of graft, high-ranking officers are becoming wealthier and wealthier while their soldiers and their families suffer. "The military aristocracy is living at Hollywood heights," one diplomat remarked—and the evidence is plainly visible.

In the posh neighborhoods of Phnom Penh there are literally hundreds of elegant new villas, costing \$20,000 to \$40,000 and up, owned by colonels who officially earn only \$60 to \$70 a month.

Ultimately, the entire cost of this corruption is underwritten by American aid, which has been called sarcastically the world's largest upper-income housing program. Army payroll padding alone is estimated to cost more than \$2 million a month.

Direct U.S. military aid has reached a total of about \$500 million in three years of war. If large amounts have been lost through corruption, as much or more is wasted through sheer incompetence.

Two weeks ago, for example, the Cambodian 7th Division, ambushed after a highway-clearing operation near the provincial capital of Takeo, panicked and abandoned five of its eight 105-mm. howitzers and 40 truckloads of shells to the insurgents.

This was a division on which the 75-man U.S. military-equipment delivery team had lavished special attention and for which the Americans had very high hopes. Most other units are regarded as considerably worse.

Other factors affect military morale as well. One may be that in the last six or eight months the North Vietnamese, who had done most of the fighting in Cambodia since open warfare broke out after Prince Norodom Sihanouk's overthrow in March, 1970, have turned over the bulk of the combat to Cambodian recruits.

The North Vietnamese still advise and in some cases command insurgent units, and they supply heavy weapons units and logistical specialists. A cadre of 5,000 to 6,000 North Vietnamese stiffens an estimated 40,000 Khmer rebels.

While fighting the Vietnamese, government soldiers were bolstered by the deep ancestral hostility between the two peoples. They have far less appetite, military observers believe, for fighting fellow Khmers.

As the military and economic situations deteriorate, Marshal Lon Nol and General Lon Non have proved unable or unwilling to take any serious measures toward reforming their regime. Constant appeals by American officials for large and small reforms produce plenty of promises but little concrete action.

"The Cambodians agree with everything and promise to change," one observer commented. "Then when they've promised they think they've reformed, and everything goes on just as it was." New programs are announced, to the

NEW YORK TIMES
16 April 1973

High Civilian Toll Is Seen In Bombing of Cambodia

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

Special to The New York Times

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, April 15—Knowledge Western diplomats here say that they believe that the heavy United States bombing campaign in Cambodia is being carried out on the basis of inadequate intelligence data and often with imprecise control, causing high civilian casualties.

"The Americans are throwing air support around like a mad woman," one diplomat said. "They don't know what effect it's having."

United States officials refuse to discuss any aspect of the bombing, which is directed from the embassy here. Instead, they refer all queries to the United States Pacific Command in Honolulu, which has consistently refused to go beyond its terse daily statement saying that the bombing is continuing at the request of the Cambodian Government.

Informed Western sources say, however, that American fighter-bomber pilots, based in Thailand are flying an average of 250 strikes a day—almost as many in South Vietnam, which is much larger, during the heavy fighting there last year.

In addition, the sources say, Cambodia is being pounded by an average of 60 B-52's a day, each carrying up to 30 tons of bombs. One day recently, they say, the United States mounted an attack by 120 of the huge bombers.

Military experts say that the bombing has slowed the Cambodian insurgents but not stopped them. The experts add,

"The Americans are hoping to accomplish," one ranking diplomat said, wondering out loud if the U.S. bombing were not the start of another endless, inconclusive air war in Indochina.

The U.S. Embassy itself has put strict controls on all discussions with newsmen. Top officials have been almost entirely unavailable, and section chiefs meet reporters only with a "monitor" from the public affairs office.

However, among other embassies it is common gossip that many U.S. Embassy officials assess the situation in far gloomier terms than apparently are prevalent in Washington. Dissenting U.S. officials are described as frustrated and bewildered by the policy of continued all-out support for Lon Nol.

however, that the bombing has probably prevented the collapse of the Cambodian Army and, in turn, the fall of the Government of Marshal Lon Nol.

It is rare to find a high Government official critical of the bombing. One official said: "We know that some villagers have been hit by the bombs, but the other side has done worse. In a war like this some side effects are expected. So we consider it a side effect when bombs hit innocent civilians."

In an interview the other day, Brig. Gen. Lon Non, brother of the Chief of State, who is regarded as the most influential man in Cambodia, skirted most questions on the bombing. But at one point he said, "The Americans can use any means they like in order to get the North Vietnamese out of our territory."

Like most Cambodian officials, General Lon Nol does not publicly accept the assessment of Western intelligence sources that most of the fighting is now being done by Cambodian insurgents rather than the North Vietnamese.

Another Government official said: "We do worry about the effect of the bombing on the people, but when you have a cancer on your skin and you take out the bad cells, some good cells must go along and you will probably have a scar on your skin. It is the same with the bombing and we think we must accept this."

In the nearly 40 days that the heavy bombing has been under way in Cambodia it has been impossible to document independently the impact on the civilian population.

Fighting has sharply restricted travel outside the capital and, at any rate, much of the bombing has been carried out in the 70 per cent of the country controlled by the insurgents.

Most of the United States jet fighter-bombers are reported to be guided to their targets by American forward air controllers in slow, low-flying observation planes.

But often, Western sources say, there are more bombers than American controllers and the strikes are directed by Cambodian controllers. Sometimes there are language problems. Furthermore, men in the field say that the Cambodians have often shown little concern for the civilian population in cases in which Cambodian ground troops badly need air support.

Some American bombers also have reportedly been authorized to conduct armed reconnaissance missions in which two aircraft flying at several hundred miles an hour go hunt-

ing, without a forward air controller and attack when they find what looks like a suitable target.

In addition, there are said to be times when pilots are sent out to bomb "preplanned" targets—a set of map coordinates where enemy activity has been reported.

There have been delays ranging from several hours to a few days from the time the target is initially reported, approved, plotted and assigned; when the pilot finally arrives with his bombs the situation on the ground sometimes has changed drastically. All B-52 strikes are "preplanned."

While some of the bombing is ordered on the basis of aerial photography, there is also said to be heavy reliance on Cambodian intelligence, which is thought to be gravely inadequate.

Cambodia has very little of the electronic surveillance equipment that the United States dropped widely in South Vietnam, and few if any Cambodian agents venture into the territory held by the insurgents.

Some of the bombing in the insurgents' territory is planned with the use of large-scale maps showing hamlets and house locations. But authoritative Western sources say that there have been reports of major population shifts in these regions and that the maps cannot be relied upon.

In South Vietnam ground troops sometimes followed B-52 strikes to evaluate the damage. But that is almost never done here because so much of the country is in hostile hands.

One diplomat who has worked in Vietnam said: "I don't think the B-52's are worth a damn the way they're being used here. All we know is that they're blowing up the ground, and they're probably nailing a lot of civilians as well."

Intelligence analysts say that the bombing has almost certainly alienated some of the population. The insurgents have already begun telling people that the leaders of the Government in Phnom Penh have become the "slaves" of the Americans and that the fight now is to save the country from American domination. It is the same argument the Communists used effectively against American intervention in South Vietnam. While it may sound absurd to some Americans, it rings true in the countryside of Indochina.

"The question we ought to be asking ourselves right now," said one American privately, "is whether the military gains are worth the political costs."

Diplomats and educated Cambodians outside the Government say that the military situation has never looked worse and many strongly fear that no amount of bombing will turn the tide.

"You just cannot win a revolutionary war with air power," said one diplomat with considerable military experience. "With all due respect, you Americans lost the war in Vietnam because you insisted on fighting to the last B-52."

relief of the American Embassy, only to vanish in the fog of incompetence and venality that hangs over the regime.

While the United States was urging Marshal Lon Nol to "broaden his political base"—an appeal reportedly conveyed by Gen. Alexander M. Haig, Jr., on his recent trip (which apparently led to the cabinet reshuffle reported yesterday) the partly paralyzed president in the last month has crushed the last open political dissent, closing down the opposition press and placing hundreds of real or imagined political opponents under arrest.

Li. Gen. Sisowath Srik Metak, the former deputy prime minister and the man backed by many Americans as a potential leader to bring Cambodia out of the morass, was one of those detained and has been under house arrest for a month.

The pretext for the crackdown was the March 17 attempt by a disaffected Air Force pilot to bomb Marshal Lon Nol's residence. The "state of emergency" afforded the government a fortuitous chance to prevent a planned mass protest by striking students and teachers, which would have represented, in the words of one diplomat, "a conspicuous demonstration of the government's unpopularity."

The very day of the bombing, a rally of teachers was broken up when grenades hurled into the crowd killed two persons. The government said the grenades were thrown by "terrorists" but most Cambodians and foreign diplomats believe they were the work of undercover agents of General Lon Nol, the president's brother.

"Petit frere," (little brother) as General Lon Nol is generally called, has become a target of widespread public hatred. The Americans have urged Marshal Lon Nol to curb his brother's powers, but the only result has been a typical Cambodian shadow-play in which General Lon Nol gave up his ministerial title without surrendering any of his authority.

General Lon Nol still heads the "coordinating committee," whose functions are as vague as its name and which essentially is able to step in and overrule any minister anytime General Lon Nol or Marshal Lon Nol wants.

In view of the monumental incompetence of the Lon Nol regime, foreign diplomats in Phnom Penh have watched the unrelenting flow of American aid and the stepping-up of the U.S. bombing with growing disbelief.

"Frankly, we don't see what

NEW YORK TIMES
6 April 1973

U.S. Anger Over P.O.W.'s Imperils Aid, Brooke Says

Special to The New York Times

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 5—Senator Edward W. Brooke, who is on a tour of Indochina, said today that the anger in the United States over mistreatment of prisoners of war by the Communists could jeopardize future aid to North Vietnam and to other countries of Indochina.

Mr. Brooke, a Massachusetts Republican, is touring Indochina as a member of the foreign operations subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. He is trying to gather information on the area's reconstruction requirements. The Senator arrived here today from Cambodia for a three-day visit.

"I have no independent knowledge that the American prisoners of war were tortured," he said, "but I can certainly understand public feelings about this."

In deciding on aid to Hanoi, Mr. Brooke continued, "I would hope that success of the cease-fire and the generation of peace to which we are committed will also be considered."

Mr. Brooke was to dine tonight with the Laotian Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, and was scheduled to tour Laotian refugee installations tomorrow.

He is also seeking to go to North Vietnam, and if a visa is granted he will fly to Hanoi Saturday.

NEW YORK TIMES
7 April 1973

HANOI TELLS BROOKE HE CAN'T VISIT NOW

Special to The New York Times

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 6—Senator Edward W. Brooke, who had hoped to make an assessment of North Vietnam's post-war reconstruction needs, was informed by Hanoi today that he could not visit for the time being.

Senator Brooke, the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee on foreign operations of the Appropriations Committee, said that the North Vietnamese had sent word that their leaders were "too busy at this time" to receive him and would remain too busy for the indefinite future.

The Massachusetts Republican said he was disappointed and afraid that Hanoi's action would hurt plans to aid Indochina in general and North Vietnam in particular.

Senator Brooke was received by Sol Patrasy, a representative of the Communist-led Pathet Lao here today, and he said the official expressed great interest in American aid.

"I spoke to him as one politician to another," Senator Brooke said, "pointing out that although I come from a liberal state I have had many letters from constituents asking why we were considering foreign aid to places like North Vietnam when aid is needed by communities, like Pittsfield, New Bedford and Fall River."

NEW YORK TIMES
17 April 1973

The Missing Newsmen

By Richard Dudman

WASHINGTON—Among the 1,300 Americans still missing in Indochina, there are five who were not there to shoot anyone, drop bombs or napalm on anyone or help in any other way to carry on the U.S. military intervention.

Those five Americans—together with six Japanese, four Frenchmen, an Austrian, a German, a Swiss and an Australian—were serving neither side but were there simply to report to the rest of the world the facts of America's longest war.

Most of the nineteen newsmen were captured within a single two-month period. That was April and May 1970, the time of the U.S. and South Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, when correspondents were risking their lives to learn and report the truth about the military operation that was later seen to have spread insurrection and civil war through most of the country—a civil war that is still going on.

The five missing Americans are Sean Flynn, son of the late actor Errol Flynn, a photographer and writer on assignment for Time magazine; Welles Hagen, a correspondent for N.B.C. News; Terry L. Reynolds of U.P.I.; Alex Shimkin of Newsweek, and Dana Stone, a cameraman on assignment for C.B.S. News. Shimkin was captured in South Vietnam, the others in Cambodia.

The odds are against their survival. No definite word has been heard about any of them. False rumors and false reports have caused confusion. Two Western journalists were reported crucified, but they turned out to be French priests. A Dutch journalist reported that he had heard some American newsmen had been killed, but when he later was killed and his diaries were examined, they failed to substantiate his story. The body of Kate Webb of U.P.I. was reported found near where she had been captured, but she walked out alive three weeks later. A Cambodian Army colonel said in late 1971 that he had discovered the graves of five of the newsmen, but his claim was found to be based on an old and discredited rumor.

Circumstances of most of the captures suggest that most of the men survived the risky first few minutes and hours and got into the hands of regular enemy military forces. For example, the Cambodian chauffeur for Hagen and his French sound technician, Roger Colne, and his Japanese cameraman, Yoshihiko Waku, escaped after two days and reported that the N.B.C. men and two Japanese C.B.S. technicians, Tomoharu Ishii and Kojiro Sakai, had been marched to a farmhouse by uniformed soldiers, fed a meal of meat and rice and driven off in a vehicle by an officer.

Fresh information gathered in February and March by a private investigator, although admittedly fragmentary and based on hearsay, provides striking new grounds for hope.

Zalin B. (Zip) Grant, assigned by the U.S. Committee to Free Journalists Held in Southeast Asia, headed by Walter Cronkite, interviewed South Vietnamese soldiers who had been prisoners of war held mostly in Cambodia by North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

One of the prisoners told of having seen six Westerners riding in a wooden cart drawn by two motorbikes about seventeen miles south of Snoul in eastern Cambodia. He asked one of his North Vietnamese guards if they were American advisers. The guard replied, "No, they are correspondents of the imperialist side."

A second released prisoner reported that a Vietcong political indoctrination agent told a group of prisoners that "foreign journalists" captured in 1970 were being detained by the "liberation forces." The Vietcong agent added, in a mild complaint that gives credibility to the story, that the foreign journalists were getting larger food rations than the Vietnamese. The political cadre was said to have speculated that the journalists would be released ninety days after the effective date of the cease-fire in South Vietnam.

A third former prisoner said that a Vietcong captain at a prison camp near Mimot in eastern Cambodia had remarked casually that the Vietcong had captured and were holding American, French and Japanese journalists. The captain added that some of the journalists had cameras.

Three other returned prisoners provided news as recent as March 6, 1973. They said they were in a group of prisoners gathering manloc near Mimot on that date when their North Vietnamese guard said that "foreign journalists" were being held somewhere in the vicinity.

N.B.C. recently picked up a report that its missing German cameraman, Dieter Bellendorf, had been seen somewhere in northern Cambodia doing road work.

At least some of those nineteen men may well be still alive, and it is high time that the governments most involved do something about their situation.

It seems incredible that the leaders of the North Vietnamese Government and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam know nothing at all about these missing journalists.

As for the United States Government, the fact that some of these missing newsmen have been reported held in some of the very areas being bombed daily by American warplanes is one more reason to halt this continuation of a conflict that already is officially ended as far as the United States is concerned.

Richard Dudman, chief Washington correspondent of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was captured by Communist guerrillas in Cambodia in May 1970 and released after forty days.

U.S. Promoting Sirik Matak in Cambodia

By GEORGE SHERMAN
Star-News Staff Writer

President Nixon, armed with a first-hand report from Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. on the Hanoi buildup in Indochina, is believed pressuring a besieged government of Cambodia to give power to a man able to bargain with the insurgents.

According to informed sources, Haig recommended this week to ailing President Lon Nol that Sirik Matak, former comrade of Lon Nol but now on the sidelines, should be put into the vacant vice presidency.

In this Washington view, Sirik Matak, who lost out in a power struggle with Lon Nol, younger brother of Lon Nol, has both the strength to mobilize the inert Cambodian army and the flexibility to negotiate a truce with the Communists and their allies.

Lon Nol, who is still recovering from a stroke, would remain as a symbol of legitimacy. At the moment he wields all power, with the help of his brother, and the armed opposition has refused any compromise with him.

An official lid of secrecy has been clamped on other findings which Haig reported to Nixon yesterday after his five-day tour of Indochina. The President met with the Army vice chief of staff for 45 minutes in the afternoon — before which Haig briefed presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger for an hour at the White House.

According to informed sources, a main aim of Haig's trip was to assess whether the Lon Nol government can survive the siege of Phnom Penh. Officials make no secret that they are at least as worried about the corruption and incompetence of that government — dramatized by Lon Nol — as they are about the military threat from the divided insurgents.

Yesterday, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, a long-time student of Cambodian affairs and a friend of exiled ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk, seemed to echo this administration assessment in a special statement otherwise condemning U.S. involvement in the Cambodian civil war.

"There seems to be only one other possibility in Phnom Penh," said Mansfield, "and that would be the restoration to power of Sirik Matak who

at least seems to have some recognition of the facts of life concerning his country and hopefully the entering into negotiations with the other side to the end that a truce could be arranged and peace restored to this unhappy land and its peaceful people."

Administration officials are busy attacking press reports that the insurgents, supported by Hanoi, can take the capital at any time. State Department experts noted that the 100,000-man Cambodian army faces only 38,000 insurgents, whose strength is their ability to cut supply routes to the capital — not to occupy and hold one major Cambodian city.

Defense Secretary Elliot L. Richardson told newsmen after a hearing before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, that he did not believe the Communists can take Phnom Penh any time they desire.

Richardson also batted down persistent reports that South Vietnamese forces would be sent into Cambodia.

"There are no proposals to do this," he said, echoing White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler in denial that Nixon and South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu had discussed such a contingency at their San Clemente summit meeting.

The White House has gone to great lengths to deny also that Nixon himself is planning any immediate dramatic response to North Vietnamese violations of the Paris peace agreement. Spokesmen will go no farther than restating Nixon warnings and "grave concern" about Hanoi's infiltration into South Vietnam and refusal to withdraw forces from Cambodia.

Despite Hanoi's rushed trip to Indochina and the evident concern over possible Hanoi preparations for new military action against the south, the White House insists that Nixon will not be forced into precipitate action which could shatter the fragile Paris agreement.

Behind the scenes, however, informed sources acknowledge that the President is studying "options" to give substance to his warnings to Hanoi.

These include intensified B52 bombings of the North Vietnamese sanctuaries on the Cambodian side of the South Vietnamese border,

bombing of the 8 to 10 missile sites the Pentagon says have been set up in northern South Vietnam, and expanded airlift of supplies to Phnom Penh, as well as new overtures to the Soviets and Chinese to restrain the North Vietnamese.

Nevertheless, a key issue remains whether the current Cambodian government can carry its share of the struggle. Officials reason that Hanoi will bring no pressure on its Cambodian insurgent allies to negotiate a truce until North Vietnam sees a viable opposition facing it in Cambodia. Sirik Matak is seen here as such a "worthy opponent."

In private, officials note that Lon Nol is dependent both on the American air strikes and on the flow of more than \$200 million a year in American economic and military aid, so that he must "listen carefully" to what Nixon suggests about widening the membership of his government.

Here at home, the adminis-

tration continues to defend the President's authority to bomb Cambodia. Yesterday, the State Department's top legal expert, Charles N. Brower, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "it is clear beyond a doubt" that the President could use his constitutional powers as commander-in-chief to wind up the war he inherited in Indochina.

So far, the critics appear to be having difficulty in mobilizing a Senate majority to oppose this view. Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., and Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, according to their staff aides, have decided to hold back for the time being their amendment to forbid use of any U.S. force in Indochina without prior congressional authority.

These aides say the lack of support is due to "euphoria" over the Vietnam settlement, and reluctance of most senators to tie the hands of the President when "the battle is still raging" in Cambodia.

NEW YORK TIMES
2 April 1973

The Vietnam Pact Is Closing Sweden To U.S. Deserters

STOCKHOLM, April 1 (AP)—American military deserters can no longer expect automatic asylum in Sweden, a high government official said today.

"Sweden has no reason to accept deserters now that the Vietnam war is over and the soldiers no longer risk being sent to a war scene," said Kjell Oberg, general director of the Swedish Immigration Board.

The Swedish Government declared in February 1969 that deserters would be accepted as long as they were escaping a war. This became invalid the moment the Vietnam agreement was signed in Paris, Mr. Oberg said.

The 450 or so American deserters and draft evaders now in Sweden may stay, but new deserters will be stopped at the borders. Since the United States draft has been suspended, there presumably will be no more draft evaders.

"More deserting is no longer reason enough to be granted asylum in Sweden," Mr. Oberg said, adding, however, that "special weighty reasons could motivate a residence permit here for deserters."

WASHINGTON POST
19 April 1973

Hirohito's Planned U. S. Visit Sparks Tokyo Opposition

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Foreign Service

TOKYO, April 18 — The much-anticipated state visit of Emperor Hirohito to the United States this fall, which seemed to be a sure bet only a few days ago, is now a matter of contention and doubt.

The U.S. government, which considers an imperial visit an important prelude to any presidential trip to Japan, is hoping for and tentatively planning for a state visit by Hirohito around October. The Tanaka government, which expects such a visit to improve relations with Japan's postwar sponsor, is informally backing the idea.

Since the government's resolve was publicized in press leaks two weeks ago, the two largest opposition political parties have lined up on the other side. The Japan Socialist Party charged the government is trying to use Hirohito for its own political purposes, and the Communist Party said the trip would violate the 1946 constitution which stripped the emperor of all political power.

The government easily has the votes to sustain any legislative challenge. In this con-

sensus-conscious country, however, that is not necessarily enough, particularly when it comes to sensitive questions involving the Chrysanthemum Throne.

The Imperial Household Agency, the highly conservative body which oversees the affairs of the royal family, is reported to be dragging its feet. The agency is said to fear that any touch of politics or controversy surrounding the emperor's actions could endanger the continued existence of the imperial system.

With both home and foreign pressures being exerted, the final decision may end up in the lap of the 71-year-old emperor himself. Because of his postwar insulation from affairs of state, this may be just about the first major decision of international importance in which he has been personally involved since the decision to surrender in August of 1945.

Hirohito and Empress Nagako visited Europe in the fall of 1971—the first time a reigning emperor had left Japan. There was virtually no controversy here about that trip, though the royal couple encountered some signs of coolness and even opposition

along the way.

It is generally believed that if he has a free choice about the matter, the emperor will go to the U.S. at an early date.

He has several times expressed a desire to visit the country.

At the moment, the decision seems much in the balance. Japanese government officials have suddenly clammed up about the subject. American officials are saying nothing at Japan's request.

The U.S. has three times conveyed an invitation for Hirohito to pay a state visit, and only last week President Nixon was quoted as telling Japanese guests at the White House that he was waiting to welcome the emperor. Should the decision be made against the trip at this time, therefore, one problem would be what to say to the Americans as well as to the Japanese public.

One likely solution should the decision go against the trip, would be simply to say nothing for a while, until it was obvious that no imperial journey could be planned and carried out this fall.

Another potential justification and a real consideration

is the health of the royal family. Early this month, Hirohito suffered what his chamberlains described as "slight anemia" while attending a tree-planting ceremony, but doctors were quoted as saying it was nothing serious. He has continued normal activities since then.

Should the decision be made to push ahead with the trip, the emperor and the government would be staking their trust in the immediate future of Japanese-American relations. In the face of the publicly expressed opposition, any deterioration in relations between now and the time of the journey—or any unpleasantness during the journey itself—could bring about serious embarrassment.

Prime Minister Tanaka's senior aides believe the vast majority of the Japanese people would like to see the emperor go to America if he is received with honor and dignity there. But nobody is certain how the public really feels—nor the feelings of the quiet, bespectacled emperor who stands at the center of the approaching decision.

BALTIMORE SUN

18 April 1973

Nixon's War: Cambodia Phase

It is serious enough when the United States takes upon itself the unilateral decision and action of enforcing the Laos cease-fire, as it has done in new heavy air attacks there. But more serious still, and even more dubious, is our current conduct in Cambodia. To put it bluntly, we are acting in Cambodia much as we acted earlier in Vietnam, and with consequences similarly unforeseeable.

The official line is that in Cambodia the loose ends of the Indochina war are being tied up, in what Defense Secretary Richardson has chosen to call "a kind of residue" of a decade of conflict. Up to a point this seems reasonable, since nobody expected all fighting to cease at once. But the facts of Cambodia make the argument an extraordinarily thin one. What the administration is doing is to try to apply the Paris cease-fire agreement to Cambodia, to which it does not apply, and on that fragile, indeed non-existent, basis is resorting to heavy warfare on behalf of the Lon Nol government. The whole thing has a grimly reminiscent quality about it.

Arnold R. Isaacs, writing for *The Sun* from Phnom Penh, says that the American air war in Cambodia is beginning to look less like a vestigial tying-up and "more like the start of another indefinite Vietnamese commitment with no end in sight." He backs up that opinion: a "ramshackle"

Cambodian army which has lost substantial territory and population to the Communists in the past two months; troop demoralization because of army corruption and incompetent command; an erosion of public confidence in the government, which never enjoyed much confidence in any case; the lack of any signs that the "de facto" Cambodian cease-fire predicted by Washington after the signing of the Paris agreement is in prospect.

And who are the Communists that the government is so obviously unable to suppress, or for that matter to contain? Some are North Vietnamese, and the North Vietnamese of course have an intense interest in the course of events; but most current combat is waged for the enemy by Cambodian insurgents, and Mr. Isaacs judges that "it is by no means certain that Marshal Lon Nol could defeat the Cambodian rebels even if North Vietnamese cadres were reduced or withdrawn."

Is it simplifying too much to say that this seems to say that the war in Cambodia, if on a lesser scale than the Vietnamese war, is essentially a civil struggle? We think not. And into this struggle, in pursuit of a policy which to say the least of it is veiled, the United States, meaning in this case President Nixon, is flinging the massive weight of its air power. The questions are innumerable, and the answers few and evasive and unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON POST
17 April 1973

Peking Hails Indians in S. Dakota

HONG KONG, April 18 (UPI)—China said today that the Indians occupying Wounded Knee "fought hard and heroically."

In a long evaluation of recent Indian protests in the United States, including the occupation at Wounded Knee and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, the official New China News Agency said Indians "live in the bottom of U.S. society."

"Longstanding national oppression has served to bring about the daily awakening of the American Indians," the agency said. "The mounting struggle of the Afro-Americans has encouraged the Indians in their struggle against racial discrimination and for national rights."

WASHINGTON POST
11 April 1973

U.S. Policy Team In Saigon Scatters

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Foreign Service

SAIGON, April 10—As the United States enters a new phase of its relations with South Vietnam, the high-level policymaking team in Saigon that presided over the last years of the war and Vietnamization is rapidly being broken up.

One after another, ranking officials within the U.S. embassy and the chief of various government branches are moving on.

An outgoing Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, who resigned after six years here, these officials are not being ousted or shifted as part of any policy change directed by Washington. They have simply put in their time and finished their jobs and are leaving it for a new team to wage the peace.

Bunker's deputy, Charles S. Whitehouse, a dapper and gracious career diplomat, is expected to stay on only long enough for the new ambassador, Graham Martin, to be confirmed by the U.S. Senate and take up his duties here.

After that, Whitehouse is expected to become ambassador to Laos. His job in Saigon, that of deputy ambassador, may not be filled, since it was created at the height of the U.S. involvement here as a reflection of the importance of a normal embassy setup.

The U.S. foreign aid mission here, USAID, is also without a director. John G. Mossler, who held the job until recently, has gone to Paris as part of the U.S. team engaged in economic consultations with the North Vietnamese. No successor has been named.

During Mossler's tenure, many of the AID programs were actually run by the military through the hybrid organization known as Civil Operations and Rural Development Support, CORDS, which was the umbrella organization for the pacification effort, no longer exists, and Mossler's successor will be running an aid mission organized more like those in other countries.

Also gone is Robert A. Lincoln, director of the United States Information Service in South Vietnam since 1970.

Lincoln, a career USIS official, was sent to Vietnam to preside over the disassembling of the public relations monolith that had been put together in the mid-1960s when the United States was still trying to sell the Vietnam war to the American press. That or-

ganization, was known as JUSPAO, for Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office, and its role went far beyond the traditional USIS programs of libraries and radio broadcasts.

JUSPAO did everything from analyzing intelligence to arranging communications for the press corps. Lincoln was its last director, and by the time he resigned recently to go into private business, it no longer existed. The remaining USIS mission still publishes periodic analyses of North Vietnamese and Vietcong affairs, and conducts extensive propaganda broadcasts beamed into North Vietnam, but has long since ceased to have any military role.

Lincoln's successor, Marshal Brentnall, arrived only last week from Indonesia and it is not yet known what changes he will make if any.

Another USIS officer, Howard Kirchwehm, who was the embassy press officer, has also departed and his successor is not due for 60 days. Kirchwehm was better known for his tennis skill than for his information, but that was not necessarily by his own choice.

During most of his tenure, the United States was either trying to shift the information burden, like the burden of the fighting, to the Vietnamese, or was engaged in delicate negotiations that might have been jeopardized by leaks from the embassy, or both. The result was a policy of no information that left Kirchwehm and his assistant doing little more than organizing bus trips to the airport to see people like Henry Kissinger come and go.

The latest to go will be Charles A. Cooper, the minister-counselor for economic affairs since July 1970, one of the most influential men in the embassy.

With his unusual height, prematurely gray hair and blue eyes, Cooper is highly visible, and he has played a prominent and visible role in shaping Vietnamese economic policy. He has won the respect of the South Vietnamese officials with whom he has worked closely in trying to control the country's tottering economy and emerged from his tour here, at least in public, as a confirmed optimist about the country's economic future.

Cooper is going back to Washington as director of international economic affairs for the National Security Council.

WASHINGTON STAR
11 April 1973

Pardoned CIA Spy Released by China

HONG KONG (UPI) — Trutz Ritter Von Xylander, 41, a West German jailed since 1967 on a charge of spying for the United States, crossed the border into Hong Kong today.

Von Xylander was convicted Oct. 22, 1969, of spying for the Central Intelligence Agency and was sentenced to 10 years in prison. He was arrested Nov. 17, 1967, while working as an equipment inspector and plant site clerk for the Lurgi Co., which was erecting a petrochemical plant in the northwestern Chinese province of Kansu.

The West German Embassy in Peking announced Monday that China had pardoned Von Xylander and would release him. He was the last West

German known to be held in China.

Peking Radio reported on the day of his conviction that Von Xylander was photographing restricted areas in Lanchow, the provincial capital of Kansu, and collecting important military, political and economic information on behalf of the United States. He was recruited by U.S. agents in West Germany before he went to China in October 1965, the report said.

Lanchow is known to be one of the key industrial support bases for China's nuclear and missile programs.

The German is scheduled to return to Frankfurt in the company of his brother, Horst Von Xylander, who had come to Hong Kong to meet him.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, London
13 April 1973

CAMBODIAN STORM-CONE

WISH IT AS HE MAY, President Nixon still cannot get his fingers clear of the Indo-China gluepot. All the familiar storm-signals of crisis are being hoisted once again. Gen. HAIG, who was Dr KISSINGER's special assistant during the negotiations with Hanoi, before being promoted to his present post of Deputy Chief of Army Staff, has reported to the President on his recent sudden visit to the area, which included two visits to Phnom Penh, the besieged Cambodian capital. The National Security Council has met in Washington. Mr Nixon has retired to the seclusion of Camp David, where he often goes before making important decisions. Dr KISSINGER is reported to be standing by to wing off on another of his missions.

Cambodia, of course, is the main trouble-spot and source of worry (though not the only one). Cambodia was not covered by the Paris cease-fire agreement, except for the clause providing that all foreign troops (i.e. mainly, the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong) were to be withdrawn. This provision has not been carried out. The Vietnamese Communists, with the indigenous Khmer Rouge, operating under their control, have isolated Phnom Penh, despite very heavy American bombing from Thailand, and control about 70 per cent. of the country. "Cease-fire" agreements have been signed for both South Vietnam and Laos, but not for Cambodia.

For some time now, Washington, which pays the bills in Phnom Penh, has been trying to persuade the Government of President Lon Nol to broaden its base with a view to negotiating a cease-fire—so far without any success. The Lon Nol Government can fairly be described as a pathetic mess. In this situation, eyes are being cast at the enigmatic figure of Prince SIHANOUK, the exiled former "neutralist" leader, who was received with demonstrative ceremony on his return to Peking on Wednesday by CHOU EN-LAI himself. China has an interest in keeping Russian influence away from her southern flank. SIHANOUK and Russia are cool to each other. The implications of the complete seizure of Cambodia, by forces loyal to Hanoi alone, are serious enough to merit a joint political effort by Washington and Peking to avoid it.

Eastern Europe

BALTIMORE SUN
19 April 1973

Soviet Jews reported still facing exit barriers

By MICHAEL PARKS,
Moscow Bureau of The Sun

Moscow—Jewish activists here said last night that the Kremlin's promise to suspend the so-called education tax on emigrants will still leave a large number of Jewish intellectuals barred from leaving because of asserted reasons of national security.

The Jewish leaders acknowledged that an end to the requirement that emigrants repay the state for the cost of their higher education will permit a larger number of Jews to emigrate, but they said this does not amount to free emigration.

Several hundred Jewish scientists, university teachers and other intellectuals are barred from emigrating now, according to Jewish sources, on grounds they have had access to classified or strategically sensitive material.

But in many cases, according to Jewish activists, they have done no classified work. Moreover, the definition of what is a state secret in the Soviet Union is such that important terms in the definition are themselves secret.

Several of the activists expressed bitterness over what one called "a morally wrong,

out-and-out political deal" between the Kremlin and the Nixon administration to ease congressional opposition to American trade concessions to the Soviet Union by a moderate relaxation of Soviet emigration policy.

"We do not think Nixon is being misled," said one young Jewish scientist. "He has made a deal. He knows he is engaging in a deception, that he is only aiding the government here in limiting human rights—but never mind, he has made his deal."

Only a week ago, more than 100 Soviet Jews who have been refused exit visas on security grounds appealed to the United States Congress in an open letter not to be misled by the lifting of the emigration taxes, which ranged up to about \$35,000.

This and earlier letters have made it clear that the only effective lever Jewish intellectuals feel they have is the American congressional anger over Soviet emigration policies.

A majority of both the Senate and the House of Representatives has co-sponsored legislation that would deny trade concessions, such as lower tariffs and government credits to countries not permit-

ting free emigration—a term that presumably encompasses restrictions for reasons of national security and is not limited to Jews but includes other Soviet minorities.

There is recurrent speculation that the Kremlin will make another major concession when the trade legislation comes before Congress for a final vote by permitting most of the intellectuals now barred on security grounds to leave in a dramatic exodus.

The Kremlin decided to suspend the tax, formally imposed last August when emigration was running about 3,000 persons a month compared to the present 2,600, after frank talks here last month between George P. Shultz, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist party.

Although there were unverified reports of the suspension immediately following Mr. Shultz's visit, the first concrete sign came in the \$8 billion deal Moscow signed last week with the Occidental Petroleum Corporation to exchange American technology, equipment and chemicals for Soviet minerals and chemicals over the next 20 years.

The decision to proceed with the barter deal, probably the largest single trade deal in history, apparently was taken at the same time as the decision to suspend the migration tax.

The leading government newspaper, *Izvestia*, called the Occidental deal a "tangible blow" to congressional opposition to expanded trade in a warmly worded commentary last night.

Soviet officials have also hinted in the last few days that the dampening of the trade and emigration crisis will clear the way for a visit by Mr. Brezhnev to the United States this summer, perhaps in June.

The visit had been put off—at least publicly—in December because of renewed American bombing of North Vietnam and the emigration controversy.

Soviet-American relations and the Kremlin's foreign policy in general are expected to be principal topics at a meeting of the Soviet Communist party's Central Committee, expected here Monday. The committee, the country's political establishment, is also expected to take up the troubled Soviet economy once again.

NEW YORK TIMES
15 April 1973

ADVANCE IN ARMS BY SOVIET FEARED

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP) — The Pentagon's research chief, Dr. John S. Foster Jr., says he fears that the Soviet Union could make a weapons breakthrough in the next several years.

Dr. Foster told the House Armed Services Committee this week that a Soviet weapons breakthrough would not be "simply another beeping basketball in space."

"What happens if the Soviet Union is first to succeed in developing a laser system which can knock our airplanes out of the sky?" he asked. "What would happen if they were able to find most of our submarines at sea? What if they can supply their bloc states with aircraft superior to those of our allies?"

Dr. Foster, director of defense research and planning, made the comments in seeking Congressional approval of the Pentagon's \$8.7-billion weapons research and development request for the fiscal year starting next July 1.

BALTIMORE SUN
16 April 1973

Smile, if Wryly

If there is any humor left in the Kremlin, it must show up in ironic smiles. And it is for Westerners, among whom humor is perhaps a more congenial quality, to smile a little on their own part, though they may be forgiven a certain wryness.

For consider that while the capitalists were holding their grain acreages down, they still piled up surpluses which were available for the Communists whose production efforts, under all-out totalitarian compulsion, still failed to yield enough. Yet Russian grain purchases in the hundreds of million bushels are part of the reason our national leader sprinted the other day to catch up to his protesting followers by clamping a new price ceiling on meat cuts from grain-fed livestock.

Or again consider the exuberant dairy farmers of the European community who turned out butter in excess of normal market demand by some 400,

000 tons. The Russians, whose dairy herds seem as unpersuaded by Marxist production theory as their grain, want to buy about half the butter mountain, and the baffled Common Market management is willing to sell. But the price quoted is roughly one-sixth of what the Common Market housewife pays. And she doesn't like it, and is saying so with a vim which makes even male chauvinists pay attention. The short of it is that in the very process of out-producing and then supplying the adversary who bases all his thought on the primacy of production, the out-producer opens his home front to just the kind of internal dissension the adversary ceaselessly attempts to promote. See how the Commies in the very hour of their humiliation can turn peaceful coexistence into a cramp for the other side, and as we propose above, smile, if wryly.

Near East

BALTIMORE SUN
16 April 1973

America-baiting part of India's life

By JOHN E. WOODRUFF
Sun Staff Correspondent

New Delhi—The renewed effort to repair Indian-American relations will have to overcome a residue of anti-Americanism that has now worked itself deeply into India's political reflexes.

Practiced by radical politicians here for decades, and actively encouraged by the government during the bitter months of American support for Pakistan in the Bangladesh crisis and India-Pakistan war of 1971, America-baiting has become nothing less than a life-style for many Indian politicians.

Radicals of both the Socialist left and the Hindu right accuse the government of regularly missing opportunities to flout American imperialism. The government, in turn, often protects its flanks by looking for ways to blame Washington when trouble arises.

Even after making an apparently firm decision to explore President Nixon's overtures for better relations, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was not quite able to restrain the old reflex only days later during a national meeting of her ruling Congress party. She warned darkly that "the foreign threat" to India "needed to be more widely understood and that troubles ranging from food shortages to separatism in some Indian states are related to it."

The tendency to find a foreigner behind every misfortune is not unique to India, but it is more intense here right now than even in most countries of Southeast Asia.

Neither are the Americans the only ones against whom the Indians complain.

A movie reviewer for a New Delhi newspaper complained at some length recently that the Soviet Union is sending only second-best movies to India and remarked bitterly that this is hardly the way for India's great-power allies to win enduring friendship.

But no one has seen fit to mention the fact that the very high prices India is finding in the world grain market, as it tries to keep its national larder stocked during the current drought, trace directly back to the very closely held Soviet

bargaining that won Moscow a big chunk of the world's grain reserves before other deficit countries—India very notably among them—could mobilize.

And sending second-best movies will not be remembered so long as sending the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS Enterprise, if only because bad movies tend mainly to be ignored, while bad military maneuvers, especially futile ones, make exquisite jeering material for the anti-American radicals of both extremes.

The Enterprise does not show up so often in public print now as it did when it was still in the Bay of Bengal witnessing the crumbling of Pakistani forces before Indian advances in Bangladesh, though it enters into every conversation with Indian officials on Indian-American relations.

But the indelible impression left by the Enterprise adventure is something separate from the monotonous carping at Washington that pervades all levels of Indian political debate, as some Indian intellectuals are beginning to realize.

"United States policy in Asia in the past and without doubt in the future cannot possibly avoid criticism," a columnist recently wrote in the Statesman, New Delhi's most respected daily newspaper, "but this is not the same thing as a kind of professional baiting of the U.S. as an offshoot of radicalism at home."

"For this climate of opinion in which postures hostile to Washington win instant acclaim, the Congress [party] is primarily responsible."

"It is now necessary to create conditions in which Indo-U.S. relations can be more objectively considered without the necessity of criticizing the U.S. because of domestic political considerations."

Those conditions, however desirable they might be, do not appear to be at hand, and so far both governments show some inclination to proceed to the first stages of repairing their relations without waiting for such conditions to develop.

The Indian government has gone lightly in its response to

NEW YORK TIMES
18 April 1973

Fulbright Praised by Press In Egypt as Voice of Truth

CAIRO, April 17 (AP) — Egypt's press today hailed Senator J. W. Fulbright, Chairman of the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, as a courageous voice of truth on the Middle East.

The Arabic language paper Al Akhbar, printing Senator Fulbright's name and Washington address in English on its front page, urged Arabs to write him expressing appreciation to "this bold man, to make him realize that we respect and uphold the supporters of right and justice."

Mr. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas on a television program Sunday in the United States criticized heavy support of Israel, saying that the Senate was "subservient" to Israel.

The authoritative daily Al Ahram said they both Senator Fulbright and President Tito of Yugoslavia, who also spoke Sunday, agree "that America is the main factor in all the crimes that Israel commits."

Al Gomhouriya, the newspaper of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's sole political party, praised the Senator for "talking sense."

DAILY TELEGRAPH, London
31 March 1973

U.N. OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING

By Our Cairo Correspondent— Egyptian state security officials have arrested a member of the United Nations truce supervisory commission in the Middle East on charges of "participating in an international network smuggling large amounts of gold from Egypt to Israel under cover of the United Nations mission."

Mok Tung Than, a Malaysian, was seized yesterday after he arrived in Cairo from Jerusalem via Nicosia, the security statement said.

A bag with 44lbs of worked 24 carat gold was found on him and he confessed, he was smuggling it to Israel, the statement added.

President Nixon's decision to deliver the remaining items of military equipment on the list it once suspended for Pakistan and has decided to accept Washington's offer to resume the flow of economic aid already obligated to India.

The Americans, for their part, say that for the moment they will be content with a situation in which Indian Cabinet ministers refrain from offering the U.S. as their explanation of problems that are often mainly local in origin and in which both countries look about the international horizon for issues on which to cooperate.

NEW YORK TIMES
12 April 1973

BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL LAID TO JAPANESE

Toyota, Nissan and Hitachi Accused of Backing Arabs

Three leading Japanese manufacturers of automobiles and electronics equipment—Toyota, Nissan and Hitachi—were accused yesterday of refusing to do business with Israel because of the Arab economic boycott.

The charges were lodged by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, which said that the companies were "concealing their long-term participation in the Arab economic boycott of Israel from American consumers because they fear the effect of the truth on their sales."

The Toyota Motor Company manufactures automobiles, the Nissan Motor Company makes Datsun cars and trucks, and Hitachi, Ltd., produces electronic and industrial items.

The three companies, which have largest export sales in the United States, denied the accusation in statements from their home offices.

The Nissan Motor Company said that it "is undertaking exports of its products strictly on a commercial basis and its export principle has never been swayed by any political consideration."

Denials Called False— But the Anti-Defamation League said that, based on an investigation dating back to 1964 and on documentation from the manufacturers or their agents, the companies "have given in to the boycott."

Lawrence Peirez, chairman of the league's national civil rights committee, charged that the three companies were answering American inquiries with "patently false" statements denying their participation in the Arab effort to strangle Israel economically.

"They are obviously afraid of American reaction," he declared.

The league official said that the three companies had engaged in "misrepresentation and doubletalk for years." He traced Toyota's compliance with the boycott to 1964, Hitachi's to 1965, and Nissan's to 1967.

Spokesmen for Toyota and Nissan asserted that their companies had declined Israeli requests for car shipments because of a "shortage of production." The two companies have each exported 20,000 to 30,000 automobiles a year to the Arab nations in the last 15 years.

Hitachi also denied the accusation, but did not comment on it.

BALTIMORE SUN
13 April 1973

Possible Trip in May

President Nixon and Africa

By RUSSELL WARREN-HOWE

Washington. Is President Nixon pulling Addis Ababa on his May travel roster? Could be.

The President has let it be known that he plans to visit Europe, Latin America and Africa during the next twelve months or so. The European trip, planned for March, has been postponed until the trade and monetary conflicts between the United States and its western allies are closer to solution. Latin America would be as timely now as later, but security problems are considerable. Africa, which White House planners had vaguely scheduled for early 1974, may be brought forward.

Even if Mr. Nixon spends a week on the continent (which he has visited four times before, as congressman, Vice President and private citizen) he could respond to very few of the invitations he has received—from virtually all African states except Algeria, Egypt and Congo-Brazzaville, with which countries Washington has no official relations. If he could only find time for one capital, aides say, it would be Addis Ababa, the diplomatic capital of Africa.

It just so happens that the Organization of African Unity is holding its tenth anniversary meeting in the Ethiopian city in May. Being there would excuse the President from calling in at other countries, since most heads of state and government would

be in Addis Ababa, and would present the best opportunity to meet the most African leaders in one place, informed sources note.

The implication is that Mr. Nixon wouldn't mind getting an invitation to address the meeting, even if the OAU had to give the nod to Mr. Brezhnev next year to even things out. Although attracting a major-power leader would help refurbish the annual African summit's fading star, invitations to non-Africans have been limited in the past to Secretaries-General of the United Nations.

Mr. Nixon would be the first serving American President to visit Africa since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944. Theodore Roosevelt hunted there as a private citizen and his daughter Alice later received a proposal of marriage by mail from an Ethiopian dignitary.

On the assumption that Mr. Nixon may visit more countries than Ethiopia, the more active African ambassadors have been pressing for meetings with Dr. Kissinger; but the President's itinerary is unlikely to diverge much from the obvious.

White House sources say he will visit no Arab African states, for security reasons and also to distinguish between Near East and black African affairs. Southern Africa is also out: Mr. Nixon has particularly high regard for President Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, but the airport at the capital, Gaborone, cannot accom-

modate Air Force One or the other big jets that habitually accompany it on foreign policy safaris.

Kenya would have a good chance of seeing Mr. Nixon briefly. Nigeria and Baire would be top-priority, plus possibly the Ivory Coast: Mrs. Nixon apparently enjoyed her visit there last year, and when her husband and President Felix Houphouët-Boigny inaugurated a satellite telephone link shortly afterward, an Ivorian invitation was extended and publicly accepted. The first or last stop on any extended tour would almost certainly be Liberia.

Mr. Nixon apparently hopes that trade might follow his presidential flag (the U.S. had its first trade deficit with Africa for decades in 1972). If he goes to Africa he would outline U.S. policy but make no dramatic announcements. A point that he would emphasize, White House sources say, is that the U.S. has no intention of recognizing the settler regime in Rhodesia: one reason is that Washington would not precede London in such a step; another is that America has no political or economic reason to make such a step anyway.

Despite Mr. Nixon's reputation for aloofness, he apparently likes ebullient Africa, although his political interest in the continent is small. He is assured of tumultuous welcomes by the "rent a crowd" system: presidents truck

in rural peasants to greet distinguished visitors, and pay for their cheers with beer.

The proposed Nixon safari comes at a time when Africa has little weight in official U.S. concerns. The present African affairs adviser on Dr. Kissinger's staff, Fernando (Fred) Rondon, is due to resume his normal rank as a senior second secretary when he joins the U.S. embassy in Lima, Peru, in June. His replacement—who will have higher rank—has not been chosen.

The post of Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs will also become vacant shortly. The incumbent, David Newsom, is to take another embassy. A former envoy to Libya, there is speculation that he may go to Cairo or Algiers if relations are restored. Ambassador Robinson McIlvaine in Nairobi has declined an offer to succeed Mr. Newsom. Superbly qualified—four recent posts in Africa, three as ambassador—he is to retire. Also under consideration, informed sources say, are Ambassador Anthony Marshall, and four blacks: Republican newspaper publisher Beverley Carter, who became ambassador to Tanzania last year; ex-envoy to Uganda Clarence Ferguson; Lagos ambassador John Reinhardt, a Mid-East specialist, and Frederick Morrow, whose brother John was President Eisenhower's envoy to Guinea. Mr. Marshall's appointment would be seen as reflecting a more active administration interest in Africa.

Western Hemisphere

LOS ANGELES TIMES
8 April 1973

ITT Inquiry Polarizes Chile's Political Forces

Allende and His Opposition Each Seeking Ammunition to Damage the Other Side

BY DAVID F. BELNAP
Times Staff Writer

SANTIAGO — The efforts of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. to protect its investments here by influencing the outcome of Chile's presidential election of 1970 have become a catalyst in the overheated, highly frenetic, local political situation of today.

Political forces polarized into camps for and against the Marxist-oriented regime of President Salvador Allende each seek political ammunition against the other from the ITT case.

This has been true ever since charges that ITT tried to meddle in local politics were first aired more than a year ago by Washington columnist Jack Anderson, and both sides followed a recent U.S. Senate subcommittee's investigation of ITT with microscopic attention.

Supporters of Allende, whom ITT feared to the extent of being willing to give \$1 million toward the financing of any plan to defeat him, seek a firm link between ITT and their local opponents. So far they haven't found it.

Transition Cited

Allende's opponents, led by the Christian Democrats whose votes in Congress made him president after he failed to win more than half of the popular ballot in a three-way contest, cited the Senate hearings as one more proof that no such link existed.

From the moment of Anderson's charges, the Christian Democrats have maintained that the orderly transfer of the presidency from their hands to those of Allende's People's Union coalition furnished the best evidence of their

lack of ties with any move to achieve a different result.

But the People's Union and especially its media backers have not given up. Despite the absence of any provable connection between the Christian Democrats and what Allende's forces call "the ITT plot," they have attempted to imply one.

The chief target of these attempts is former President Eduardo Frei, the most dangerous adversary of the People's Union because of his tremendous popularity with Chile's public.

Frei proved his personal clout once again in recent congressional elections, winning back the Senate seat he held before becoming president with a vote more than half again as high as any other candidate in the country.

Branded a Fascist

During the congressional campaign, pro-administration cartoonists often depicted Frei with the initials "ITT" emblazoned across his chest. He is the constant object of attacks by People's Union orators, writers and broadcast commentators who often brand him as a fascist and servant of Yanqui imperialism.

The current issue of a local Marxist magazine carries a cartoon cover of Frei, wearing a U.S. flag as a hat. Inside is an article entitled: "Frei Moves His Pawns: The Autumn Offensive / to Overthrow Allende." (It is now fall in the Southern Hemisphere.)

It's unlikely these attacks will cease on the man who in 1964 became the new world's first Christian Democratic chief of state. Frei is today's odds-in choice to head an opposition slate in

elections scheduled for 1976.

Allende, another man with a large personal following, cannot legally be a candidate to succeed himself, and the People's Union has no one else at this moment who could match Frei's standing with the public.

As part of the internal political debate, Allende's supporters contend that "imperialist plotting" against Chile continues undiminished.

The official newspaper of the Communist Party, one of the administration's two main elements, said, "Although ITT's confessions were clearly and categorically spouted before the U.S. Senate, maneuvers continue, and frankly we don't believe the Senate investigation will have a moderating effect."

A newspaper of the Socialist Party, the People's Union's other key pillar, editorialized that "ITT and similar enterprises have not ended intervention in Chile. In practice it continues vigorously through an economic blockade imposed by Washington against our people."

No Report Made

Both newspapers criticized Chile's opposition-dominated Congress for

not proceeding with its own investigation.

After Anderson's original allegations were made public, this country's Chamber of Deputies formed a special committee assigned to investigate his charges and make a report within 60 days. But the inquiry never really got started and no report was ever made, a result the People's Union blamed on the committee's opposition majority.

Less partisan observers said that Chilean congressional investigations are usually only sterile "show-piece" affairs in any event. Congressional investigating committees here lack many of the attributes of their U.S. counterparts, among them the power of subpoena.

Demands for the formation of a new parliamentary investigating committee came from the government-owned newspaper La Nacion which proclaimed:

"Very soon enough light will have emerged to start public trials in Chile against the handful of traitors who have played with the country's freedom and sovereignty. If Chile's Congress itself does not decide to start an investigation, the Chilean people should erect a public tribunal where proofs can be presented and depositions made."

NEW YORK TIMES
16 April 1973

RIO PUBLISHER HELD FOR DEFYING CENSOR

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 15 (AP)—Brazilian federal police today arrested a publisher who defied censorship orders.

Fernando Gasparian, publisher of the weekly Opinião, was arrested in a raid at the printing plant where the latest issue of his newspaper was coming off the presses. Police men armed with submachine guns also arrested two Opinião editors and confiscated 17,000 copies of the newspaper. "You're trying to make a fool of me," a federal police inspector screamed as he and his men rushed into the building. Mr. Gasparian had re-

ceived orders earlier in the week not to print Opinião without the clearance of special censors assigned by Justice Minister Alfredo Buzaid.

"We had to start the press at 5 A.M. Saturday to get the paper on the newstands throughout the country by Monday morning," said Mr. Gasparian, 43, a businessman and former Oxford University professor.

He explained that censors approved 15 pages by 8:30 o'clock but never returned the last eight pages of the issue.

Mr. Gasparian and the two editors were held for seven hours at the federal police headquarters here, then were released.

THE GUARDIAN MANCHESTER
30 March 1973

Bolivia's wholehearted return to the American fold appears remarkably secure. RICHARD GOTT reports from La Paz

How Banzer keeps the 'haves' happy

When you enter Bolivia two familiar tinted portraits stare down from the wall of the Customs shed — Simon Bolívar and Marshall Sucre, the founders of the country. It is as well they are there to remind you which country you are in, since the man whose photograph hangs between them is rather less familiar. Two years ago he was not there, and it is a fairly safe guess that he will not be there two years hence, either: such is the unstable nature of Bolivian politics.

Colonel Hugo Banzer Suarez, the man in question, is the kind of model American soldier that policy-makers in Washington used to dream about, before their dreams turned to nightmares in Peru in 1968. Trained at the "School of the Americas" in the Panama Canal Zone, and in the United States itself, Colonel Banzer also had a spell as military attaché in the Bolivian Embassy in Washington.

His views are impeccably conservative and anti-Communist, and he has none of those unfortunate prejudices against foreign capital, international financial organisations, and American companies, which do so much to hinder the efforts of the United States to develop Latin America.

Indeed, so delighted were the Americans with their friendly colonel that on the morrow of the unusually bloody coup that brought him to power in August, 1971, they gave him an outright grant of \$2 millions.

President Banzer has done nothing since then to lose the support of the International Monetary Fund, and has skillfully navigated the shoals and shallows occasioned by the fund's demand last year that the Bolivian peso should be substantially devalued.

The United States, of course, has interested itself in the affairs of Bolivia for more than twenty years for the same geographical reason that made Che Guevara set up his continental operations there in 1966. Bordering five countries, Bolivia occupies a crucial position in Latin America. It is so poor, and its politicians and soldiers so corrupt, that a small sum invested can reap a large political dividend for any outside power that wishes to intervene. And in 1971 the United States had several pertinent reasons for renewed intervention.

Since 1968 Peru had been lost to the imperialist cause, and had become an ideological centre of subversion affecting to a greater or lesser extent the armed forces of the entire continent. This major defection was followed in 1970 by that of America's favourite son, Chile,

where millions of dollars had been spent to inoculate the country against communism all to no avail.

The same year a nationalist military Government in Bolivia expropriated the installations of the Gulf Oil Company, and it was succeeded by the overtly left-wing Government of General Juan Jose Torres which allowed free rein to Trotskyists and other assorted revolutionaries in a political process that was completely open-ended.

To the most insensitive observer in the Pentagon or the State Department, there was clearly a grave danger of the whole of Latin America's "southern cone" slipping from the United States' grip. In these circumstances, if Banzer had not existed, plotting away in Buenos Aires, it would have been necessary to invent him.

It would be wrong, however, to believe that President Banzer is simply America's puppet, or even, as some would prefer, the puppet of the sub-imperialism of Brazil. He is in power as a result of a curious correlation of forces, which are by no means all external to the country. Although in the last resort he is propped up by readily available finance from outside, his Government relies principally on the support of two significant political parties

— the MNR, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement led by former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, and the FSB, the Bolivian Socialist Falange. It is the political underpinning from these two wildly disparate parties that has given Banzer's regime its extraordinary air of stability.

Both have their own good reasons for supporting Banzer — chiefly the opportunity it gives them to enjoy the perks of office and to organise politically in the open. They are supposed to operate within the framework that Banzer has imposed upon them of the so-called Frente Popular Nacionalista, but neither party seems to find this a hindrance to their proselytisation campaigns. Banzer has promised elections, at some future undetermined date, but the big parties are united in their agreement that they are neither necessary nor desirable at the moment. For the MNR, which introduced universal suffrage to Bolivia, this is a notable diminution of its programme.

Banzer's political philosophy is contained in his slogan, "To give to those who have not, without taking away from those who have." In a country as poor as Bolivia this can be translated as, "To leave the poor in the state of abject misery to which they have grown accustomed, and to ensure that the rich con-

tinue indefinitely to enjoy the fruits of their ill-gotten gains."

For Bolivia constitutes a classic case of a country where the activity of the State is designed primarily and almost exclusively to satisfy the needs and desires of private enterprise. In Bolivian terms this means that the Government's head and heart is situated in Santa Cruz and not in La Paz. In the geographical balance of the country between the high altiplano in the West and the tropical lowlands of Santa Cruz in the East, it is Santa Cruz that currently dominates.

Santa Cruz is frontier territory, headquarters of the Fascist Falange, and booming with oil, cotton, sugar, and beef at the same rate as neighbouring Brazil. Years ago, in the heyday of the MNR, the development of Santa Cruz was planned as a way of diversifying the country's economy away from its total dependence on the tin mines of the altiplano. Now

BALTIMORE SUN
5 April 1973

OAS displeased over U.S. role

Washington (AP)—The General Assembly of the Organization of American States convened yesterday in a spirit of growing Latin American combativeness over the United States role in the 23-nation body.

The OAS secretary general, Galo Plaza, gave expression to this sentiment when he declared in a welcoming address that "serious and deep concern" pervades the OAS in the area of joint action for development.

Although he did not mention the U.S. by name, Mr. Plaza's remarks were interpreted as a message to the Nixon administration that the hemispheric community is unhappy with its performance in promoting Latin American social and economic development.

WASHINGTON POST
3 April 1973

Brazilian authorities confirmed the arrest on subversion charges of Wlacyra Maria Wagner, the Brazilian wife of a U. S. foreign aid adviser.

Santa Cruz has grown into a monster that overshadows the rest of the country. It develops itself, and virtually none of its wealth percolates through to the poorer, densely populated altiplano.

It is the pressure of Santa Cruz on the Government that has brought Brazil firmly into the Bolivian picture. Banzer's regime believes in following the Brazilian road to development — hellbent on economic growth whatever the social cost. The Brazilians are now well installed in Bolivia, both ideologically and practically. They are helping with roadbuilding — capital intensive, naturally — and are also financing the projected rail link between Santa Cruz and Cochabamba. This railway will join the two halves of Bolivia, but more significantly it will provide Brazil with its first rail link to the Pacific.

The interesting question now is what effect the new revolutionary nationalist Government in Argentina — due to take office on May 25 — will have on the internal politics in Bolivia. Everyone in La Paz agrees that events in Argentina will have some effect, but few are prepared to guess what it will be.

The present alliance supporting Banzer looks remarkably stable, but as always a question mark hangs over the future attitude of the armed forces.

NEW YORK TIMES
8 April 1973

PRESS REVENUE CUT PROTESTED IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 7—A new, economic threat to journalistic independence in Brazil has stirred widespread protest. The Governor of the state of São Paulo, Laudo Natel, cut off state advertising this week from two leading newspapers, O Estado de São Paulo and Jornal da Tarde.

The newspapers recently published articles critical of the São Paulo state administration. The withdrawal of state advertising follows a report that an insurance company, in which one of the Governor's brothers is an official, has been given a monopoly on insurance policies for São Paulo railroad employees. This business had previously been shared by a number of insurance companies.

The president of the Brazilian Press Association has denounced the Governor's action as "an attack on press freedom" and "economic reprisal."

The chairman of the Freedom of the Press Committee of the Inter-American Press Association, now holding a board meeting at Montego Bay, Jamaica, has sent a telegram of protest to the Governor of São Paulo, also denouncing his action as "reprisals."

The two São Paulo newspapers are owned by the prominent Mesquita family, which has taken the lead in resisting official curbs on the press in this country.

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107C-2605

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1 MAY 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Angus MacLean Thuermer
Assistant to the Director

FROM: Theodore G. Shackley
Chief, East Asia Division

VIA: Deputy Director for Operations

SUBJECT: Response to Mr. Julian Goodman, NBC,
Concerning NBC Correspondent Welles
Hangen

REFERENCE: Angus MacLean Thuermer memorandum for
DDO, April 13, 1976, Subject: NBC
Correspondent Welles Hangen

1. The attached draft letter for DCI signature reflects the following: discussion with [redacted]

[redacted] at the time of Mr. Hangen's disappearance; inquiries to State, DIA and NSA; review of retired files concerned with Prisoner of War intelligence; review of earlier DCI correspondence on this subject; and discussion with Office of General Counsel in relation to Privacy Act.

2. We have coordinated with NSA on the possible public use of the attached draft, including reference to NSA information. The mention of NSA, as shown in this draft, is acceptable to NSA.

3. This draft exhausts all the material which is considered pertinent. With several weeks additional time further research on fringe information could be undertaken.

[redacted] the reporting on prison camps and Communist

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CL BY [redacted]~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

order of battle in the Takeo area could be reviewed. None of this information seemed significant to the case in the past; it was not reviewed for this summary because of the time limitation. If further research should be needed,

25X1

25X1

please contact [redacted] on extension

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Theodore G. Shackley

25X1

Attachment
As stated

cc: DDO
OGC

CONCUR:

25X1

[redacted]

Office of General Counsel

25X1

[redacted]

3 May 76
Date

3 MAY 1976
Date

~~SECRET~~



4 May 1976

Mr. Julian Goodman
Chairman of the Board
National Broadcasting Co., Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City, New York 10020

Dear Julian,

When we met in your office on April 13, you gave me a memo dated April 12, 1976, from [redacted] to [redacted] summarizing information gathered by NBC on Mr. Welles Hangen.

At my request thorough checks were made in the files of Department of State, Department of Defense, and National Security Agency, as well as CIA. No significant information was turned up which was not referred to in the NBC summary. No confirmed, definite information was found as to the fate of Mr. Hangen. The same leads and disappointing efforts at follow-up are mentioned in U.S. Government files as in the NBC summary.

30 April 1976

Mr. Julian Goodman
Chairman of the Board
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City, New York 10020

Dear Mr. Goodman,

It was a pleasure meeting you again on the 13th of this month in New York City. You asked me to review intelligence information on Mr. Welles Hangen, the NBC correspondent who was captured by Communist forces near Takeo, Cambodia, on May 31st, 1970. You also gave me a memo dated April 12th, 1976, from [redacted] summarizing information gathered by NBC. At my request thorough checks were made in the files of Department of State, Department of Defense, and National Security Agency, as well as CIA. No significant information was turned up which was not referred to in the NBC summary. No confirmed, definite information was found as to the fate of Mr. Hangen. The same leads and disappointing efforts at follow-up are mentioned in U.S. Government files as in the NBC summary.

One of the senior American officials in Cambodia during 1970 was interviewed in connection with this review of available information. He confirmed from his own memory that no information was found which indicated Mr. Hangen's fate. As your summary states, Welles Hangen was riding in an NBC car driven by a Cambodian named Chay You Leng. Leng was captured with the three NBC newsmen and subsequently escaped. Leng stated that Welles Hangen was captured alive and was last seen alive on Monday, June 1st, the day after capture. No source was able to say positively that Mr. Hangen was seen alive after that date.

On August 24th, 1970, the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Richard Helms, wrote to Mr. Robert E. Kintner, summarizing information available at that time. A copy of that letter is attached for your information. Director Helms noted that the most substantial information came from the NBC driver. His letter also extracted information from a Cambodian army (friendly forces) report, dated June 20th, 1970, of the sighting of American, French, and Japanese journalists captured by the "aggressors a few weeks ago". In that report, "aggressors" implied the Vietnamese Communist forces operating along the eastern border of Cambodia, in the Takeo area. The Cambodian army report

said the captured journalists had been seen near the coast between Kampot and Kep. The location of these towns is indicated on the attached map. This information is no longer sensitive and may be used as you see fit. We have no way to evaluate the information, except that it does accurately reflect the composition of Hangen's group, probably was not produced simply to please an American official, does not contradict the few items of confirmed information concerning the captured journalists, and cannot be ruled out in terms of routes or areas denied to the Vietnamese and Khmer Communist forces at that time.

As your own NBC summary accurately suggests, the only other reliable information which was collected in the lengthy investigation was an interview in 1970 by an NBC interpreter who visited the town where the NBC driver said the journalists were first held. At considerable personal risk, the NBC interpreter, Mr. Chhun Bun San, interviewed the assistant village headman of Tnol Bot, learned that two correspondents had been killed near the village about the time of Mr. Hangen's disappearance, and recovered the two bodies. The remains were analyzed for dental characteristics by experts in Saigon, and it was established that neither set of remains could be those of Mr. Hangen. One of the skeletons was definitely Asian, and the other was probably Asian, possibly of mixed descent. One skeleton reflected a height of 5'6", the other 5'7".

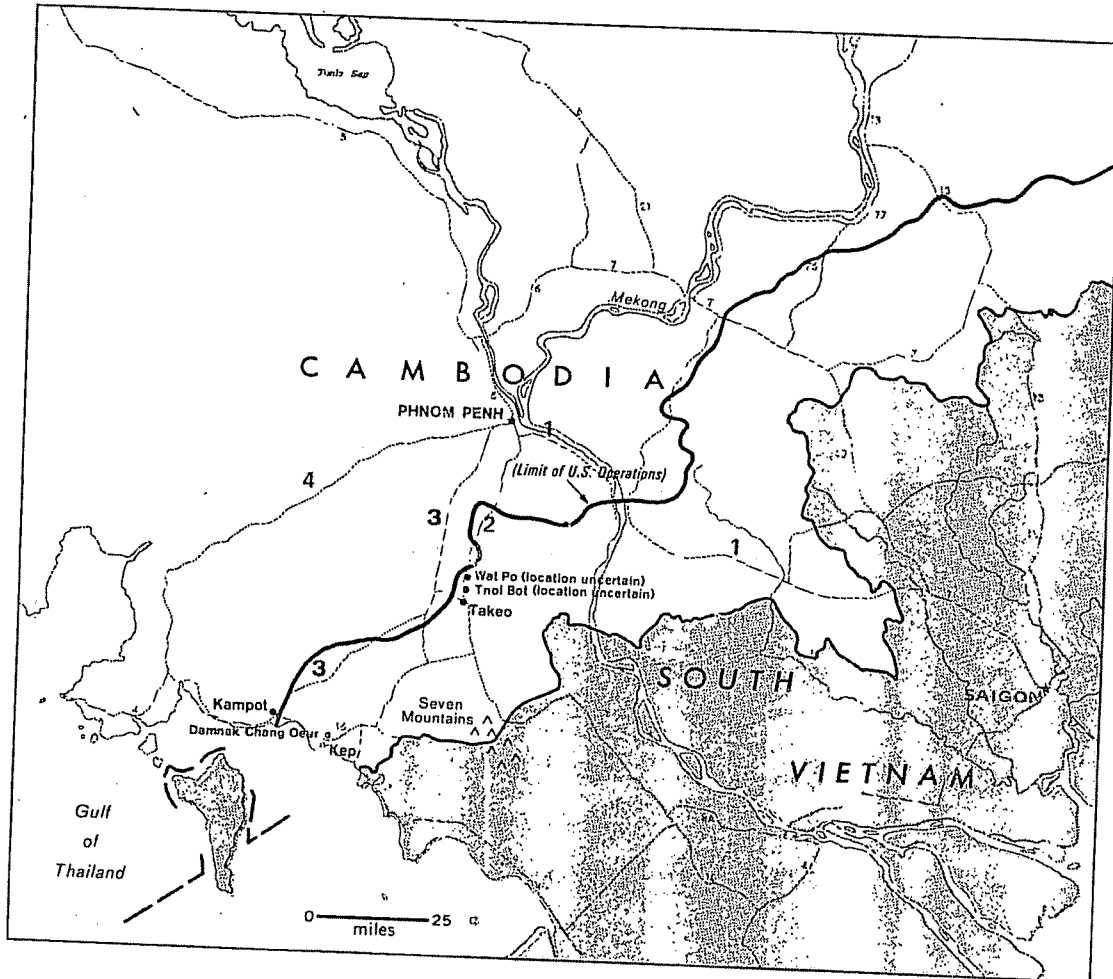
I mention these details because Director Helms considered as a hopeful aspect of the case the fact that Roger Colne was captured with Welles Hangen; Colne had considerable area knowledge and language ability. Our information concerning Roger Colne ends on the same note as the NBC summary - no definite information of survival or death, simply a blank.

You may have noted that General Vernon A. Walters, Deputy Director of CIA, testified on March 17th before the House Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia. He testified that the North Vietnamese had maintained a very detailed record of Americans captured, and that these records were believed to be held in the Enemy Proselyting Branch of the Policy Office of the Ministry of National Defense. This information may be pertinent to Mr. Hangen's case, since he was apparently captured by Vietnamese forces and remained alive long enough so that records of some kind may have been produced and forwarded to Hanoi through the Vietnamese military channels.

I hope that this report will be of service to you and to the family of Mr. Hangen. May I extend to them through your courtesy my own profound sympathy and respect for their patient search. I am sorry that it ends on this inconclusive note.

Sincerely,

George Bush
Director



Executive Registry

76-6941/4

6 MAY 1976

Mr. Julian Goodman
Chairman of the Board
National Broadcasting Co., Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City, New York 10020

Dear Julian,

When we met in your office on April 13, you gave me a memo dated April 12, 1976, from [redacted] to [redacted] summarizing information gathered by NBC on Mr. Welles Hangen.

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Executive Registry
Room 7-E-12
Headquarters

[Handwritten signature]

- 2 -

On August 24, 1970, the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Richard Helms, wrote to Mr. Robert E. Kintner, summarizing information available at that time. A copy of that letter is attached for your information. Director Helms noted that the most substantial information came from the NBC driver. His letter also extracted information from a Cambodian army (friendly forces) report, dated June 20, 1970, of the sighting of American, French, and Japanese journalists captured by the "aggressors a few weeks ago". In that report, "aggressors" implied the Vietnamese Communist forces operating along the eastern border of Cambodia, in the Takeo area. The Cambodian army report said the captured journalists had been seen near the coast between Kampot and Kep. The location of these towns is indicated on the attached map. This information is no longer sensitive and may be used as you see fit. We have no way to evaluate the information, except that it does accurately reflect the composition of Hangen's group, probably was not produced simply to please an American official, does not contradict the few items of confirmed information concerning the captured journalists, and cannot be ruled out in terms of routes or areas denied to the Vietnamese and Khmer Communist forces at that time.

As your own NBC summary accurately suggests, the only other reliable information which was collected in the lengthy investigation was an interview in 1970 by an NBC interpreter who visited the town where the NBC driver said the journalists were first held. At considerable personal risk, the NBC interpreter, Mr. Chhun Bun San, interviewed the assistant village headman of Tnol Bot, learned that two correspondents had been killed near the village about the time of Mr. Hangen's disappearance, and recovered the two bodies. The remains were analyzed for dental characteristics by experts in Saigon, and it was established that neither set of remains could be those of Mr. Hangen. One of the skeletons was definitely Asian, and the other was probably Asian, possibly of mixed descent. One skeleton reflected a height of 5'6", the other 5'7".

I mention these details because Director Helms considered as a hopeful aspect of the case the fact that Roger Colne was captured with Welles Hangen; Colne had considerable area knowledge and language ability. Our information concerning Roger Colne ends on the same note as the NBC summary -- no definite information of survival or death, simply a blank.

- 3 -

You may have noted that General Vernon A. Walters, Deputy Director of CIA, testified on March 17 before the House Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia. He testified that the North Vietnamese had maintained a very detailed record of Americans captured, and that these records were believed to be held in the Enemy Proselyting Branch of the Policy Office of the Ministry of National Defense. This information may be pertinent to Mr. Hangen's case, since he was apparently captured by Vietnamese forces and remained alive long enough so that records of some kind may have been produced and forwarded to Hanoi through the Vietnamese military channels.

I hope that this report will be of service to you and to the family of Mr. Hangen. May I extend to them through your courtesy my own profound sympathy and respect for their patient search. I am sorry that it ends on this inconclusive note.

Sincerely,

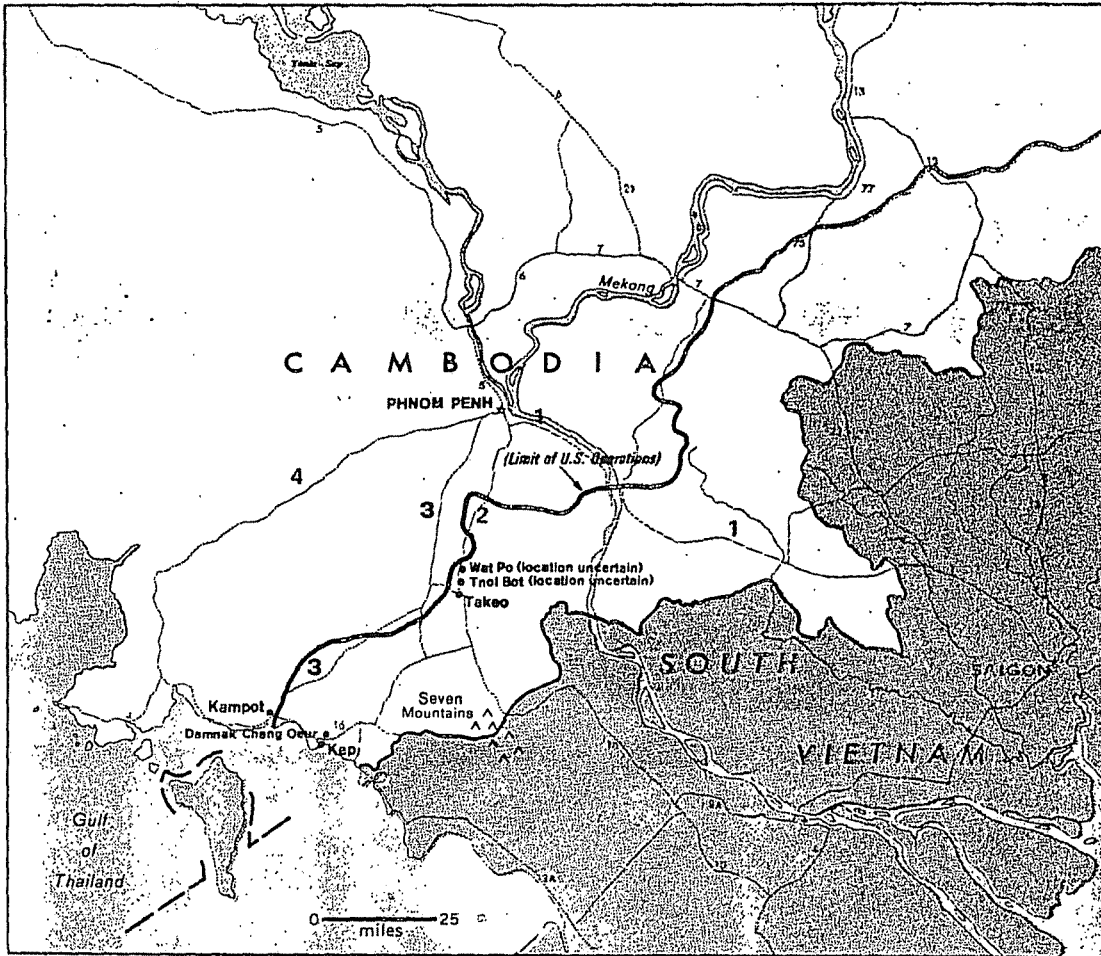
/s/ George Bush

George Bush
Director

Encs.

A/DCI:mb (5 May 1976)

STATINTL 1-DCI []
1-ER
1-A/DCI
1-DDO/EA



24 August 1970

Mr. Robert E. Kintner
2727 Q Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20007

Dear Bob:

I am writing in response to your note of 12 August 1970.

We have searched our records here for all information available on Welles Hagen and have also consulted with our colleagues in Saigon and Phnom Penh. I am afraid the ground is pretty thin with respect to solid information and most of what is known to us is probably also already known to you. To recap, however, this is what our inquiries have turned up.

Welles Hagen was one of a multi-national party of eight newsmen and cameramen that disappeared on 31 May about thirty miles south of Phnom Penh. Apparently, the group was travelling along Route 3 on a journey from Phnom Penh to Takeo. The party was in two vehicles, one a jeep, the other an Opel sedan. With the jeep leading, the two-vehicle convoy ran into trouble along Route 3 about thirty miles outside of Phnom Penh. The jeep was apparently ambushed and all of its passengers were killed, including CBS correspondent George Sylvester, whose body was found and recovered near the Route 3 ambush site a few days later.

Several days after the incident the Cambodian driver of the Opel, in which Hagen was riding, reappeared in Phnom Penh. He claimed to have escaped from the group's Communist captors and said that whereas all persons in the jeep were killed, the group in the Opel (including Hagen) had been captured and taken away. He further claimed that at the time of his escape they were all alive.

Nothing really positive has turned up since then.

25X1

STATI

- 2 -

25X1

[redacted] While this imprecise and undetailed report does accurately reflect the composition of Hangen's group, it does not reflect what we would regard as a probable movement direction for a group of foreign prisoners captured where Hangen was ambushed. Although we are perhaps blinded by our own preconceptions, we would have expected the Communists to move the group in a northeasterly direction toward northeastern Cambodia or Laos, rather than southwestward toward Kampot. (I am appending a map to make these locations and directions a little clearer.)

25X1

[redacted] all of our sources come up blank. We have tapped contacts in both Cambodia and Vietnam, including indigenous assets involved in screening the flow of refugees out of Cambodia. So far, we have been unable to pick up even any new rumors. We understand that various approaches have been made by private individuals, including persons affiliated with NBC, to the Poles, to other Communist sources and even to Sihanouk -- to no avail.

The only solid lead so far would appear to be the Cambodian driver who, if properly interrogated, might be able to shed a little further light on the identity of Hangen's captors and the direction in which the group was headed at the time of the driver's alleged escape. NBC's own people in Phnom Penh who have already talked to the driver and have direct access to him are in a much better position to do this discreetly than we are.

I realize that the above sheds little new light and provides no comfort. Our best guess -- and remember, this is only a guess -- is that if Hangen survived the first half hour or so after his immediate capture, he is probably still a prisoner and, in that sense, probably all right. As you well know, the Communists did take reasonably good care of and eventually released the separately captured trio of Richard Dugman, Elizabeth Pond, and Michael Morrow.

Let me end this letter on one very mildly upbeat note. At the time of his capture, Hangen appears to have been accompanied by a French national and long-time resident of Cambodia named Roger Colne who was serving as Hangen's cameraman. Colne has considerable linguistic ability in Cambodian and Vietnamese and a very detailed

PERSONAL

- 3 -

knowledge of the whole area. His presence could be a strong plus factor in Hangen's chances for survival.

If anything useful comes to our attention, I will let you know immediately.

Always cordially,

(Signed) Richard Helms

Richard Helms

Enclosure - 1 map

PERSONAL

UNCLASSIFIED

INTERNAL USE ONLY

ROUTING AND RECORD

PRIORITY

SUBJECT: (Optional)
Response to Mr. Julian Goodman, NBC, C
Welles Hangen

FROM: Theodore G. Shackley
CEA

EXTENSION

1 MAY 1976

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE RECEIVED FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1 DDO 7E26

3 MAY 1976

Executive Registry
576-1941/3

2

3 Angus MacLean Thuermer
Assistant to the Director

4 DCI

5 May

5

good

6 RE NBC correspondence

7 Welles HANGEN - DRAFT FOR YOUR APPROVAL.

8

9 to C/EA

10

11

12

13

14

EXECUTIVE REGISTRY

4 MAY 1976

15

This is in response to Julian Goodman's query. Draft text for your letter is as prepared by staff which did research except for 1st page where I did it to make it bit shorter and to read "Dear Julian" instead of "Dear Mr Goodman".

AI

25X1

24 August 1970

Mr. Robert E. Kintner
2727 Q Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20007

Dear Bob:

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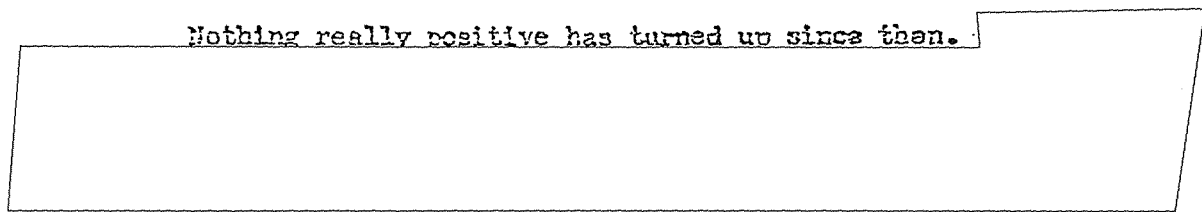
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25X1

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PERSONAL

- 3 -

knowledge of the whole area. His presence could be a strong plus factor in Hangen's chances for survival.

If anything useful comes to our attention, I will let you know immediately.

Always cordially,

(Signed) Richard Helms

Richard Helms

Enclosure - 1 map

PERSONAL

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM
UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	DCI		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY
APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
COMMENT	FILE	RETURN
CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE

Remarks:

[Empty space for handwritten remarks]

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO. DATE
ADCY

UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

25X1

25X1



Executive Registry
76-~~6441/2~~

76-6441/2

Before DCI
Sees Goodman & Co
East Asia Division of
DDO might be asked
What latest -- very
old, I'd expect --
news is on WBE man
Hals Hanger. This
re Goodman letter.

AT
19 Feb. 1976

Pub Affs

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	Angus Thuermer		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECT REPLY	<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> DISPATCH	<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FILE	<input type="checkbox"/> RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/> CONCURRENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE

Remarks:

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

NAME AND PHONE NO.	DATE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNCLASSIFIED	<input type="checkbox"/> CONFIDENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> SECRET

FORM NO. 237 Use previous editions * GPO : 1974 O - 535-857 (40)

Paul Alfrey

[Redacted]

STATINTL

Executive Registry
76-6941/1

February 18th

Angus:

Mr. Bush talked with Julian Goodman today about the possibility of getting together on Monday, February 23rd. Mr. Goodman will be out of the country on Monday but will contact me upon his return re. setting up a meeting.

Will keep you informed.

STATINTL

[Redacted]

Executive Registry

76-6941

NBC

National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

Thirty Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10020 212-247-8300Julian Goodman
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

February 9, 1976

The Honorable George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear George:

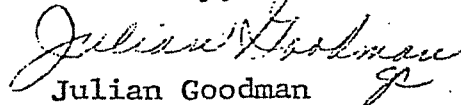
Again, our congratulations now that you have been formally sworn in. You are probably immersed by now in paper, so you don't have to reply to this, but I do hope you will give us a call when you are next in New York and sit down and talk with a few of us -- Herbert S. Schlosser, President of NBC; Richard C. Wald, President of NBC News -- about some of our common concerns.

We are naturally distressed by the degree to which the use of reporters by the CIA reflects upon and endangers our reporters all over the world. I mentioned to you Welles Hagen, missing seven years next May in the fighting in Cambodia. During our early and still unavailing efforts to find out anything about him, we were advised to make the strongest representations on his credibility as nothing more than a working newsman and not an agent of a government. We would like to discuss anything that is on your mind, but this is certainly one of the things on our minds.

We enjoyed being with you at the Washington Press Club dinner January 28, and my wife asked me to convey her apologies for her early departure, but (no reflection on women's lib) cigar was beginning to get to her.

Best regards, and best wishes.

Sincerely,


Julian Goodman

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	Mr. Thuermer		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

<input type="checkbox"/>	ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	DIRECT REPLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	PREPARE REPLY
<input type="checkbox"/>	APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISPATCH	<input type="checkbox"/>	RECOMMENDATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	FILE	<input type="checkbox"/>	RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONCURRENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE

Remarks:

Could you respond to this, advising that Mr. Colby is no longer Director and suggesting that, if they wish to invite him to speak as a private citizen, they contact him at [redacted]

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM	NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
D/ES	[redacted]	25 May 76

UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET (40)

FORM NO. 1-67 237 Use previous editions

(EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE *Paul G. Hoffman*)

THE COMSTOCK CLUB INC.

2206 K STREET • SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95816 • PHONE 442-4608

"SEARCHING FOR FACTS"

Executive Registry

76-9270

XR 45-6000-118
Pub Affairs

May 5, 1976

Mr. William Colby
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Colby:

The Comstock Club is still very much interested in having you address our membership. Therefore, I am again renewing our invitation.

At the time of our previous correspondence, you were unable to fit a visit into your schedule since you had no immediate plans to be in California.

The Comstock Club, through its open forum, has become a vital force in northern California because it brings to its membership and the citizenry at large, a deeper insight into the basic issues facing our democratic society.

We heartily look forward to the day when you can be with us, Mr. Colby, for we value your responsible ideas based upon valid experiences and informed speculation.

Perhaps later this year you can include an appearance before the Comstock Club during one of your trips to the West Coast.

[Redacted Signature]

Judge Thomas J. MacBride
President

TJM:jj

Executive Registry
76-9207/A

May 4, 1976

Dear Mr. Lininger,

Thank you for your thoughtful invitation inviting me to speak to the Tucson Rotary Club. I'm going to keep this in mind. Perhaps you and I can discuss it at the Grove this summer. I will be there the second weekend staying at my camp - Hillbillies. I'd like to come back to Tucson, if for no other reason than to check up on my great friend John Haugh.

Warm regards,

Sincerely,

/s/ George Bush

George Bush

Mr. Schuyler Lininger
Patron Grande
The Lodge on the Desert
306 North Alvernon Way
Post Office Box 6669
Tucson, Arizona 85733

DCI/GB/dlg
Orig - Adse
1 - DCI (w/basic)
1 - ER
1 - A/DCI (W/basic)

Paul [unclear]

Executive Registry

710-9207

the lodge on the desert

306 north alvernon way

tucson, arizona 85733

post office box 6669

(602) 325-3366

April 27, 1976

Mr. George Bush
5161 Pallisade Lane, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20016

Dear Mr. Bush:

Our mutual friend, John Haugh, suggested that I drop you a brief note. As a fellow Bohemian, I have received the announcement that you are going to be speaking in San Francisco today.

I thought how nice it would be if you could try to tie that in with a talk to our Tucson Rotary Club, which has about 250 members. I happen to be President of the club this year and of course Doc is one of our members.

I would appreciate it very much if you would consider coming to visit us and I am sorry that you are unable to do it at this time. Doc thought a gentle reminder might induce you to keep us in mind for a Wednesday some time in the future.

Incidentally, if you are at The Grove this summer, I am a member of Faraway which, as you know, is at the end of River Road.

Thank you again, and with best wishes, I remain,

Cordially,

SCHUYLER W. LININGER
Patron Grande

SWL/ad

Tucson's distinctive club resort
schuyler w. lininger, patron grande

~~SECRET~~AMERICAN AIR CREWS MISSINGAir America

1963 - Air Freight Specialist Debruin C-46 flight was
shot down and Debruin was captured.

Bird & Son's

21 May 1965 - Mr. Ernest Brace captured by enemy forces
in Northwestern Laos when he landed at airfield
which had been captured during the night by
enemy forces. Mr. Brace is believed to be a POW
in Hanoi area. ~~No other fatalities this
accident.~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- (1) The attached list covers air contractor personnel killed and missing. Many of the fatalities in the South could be classified operating against the Ho Chi Minh Trail; however, it is not possible to pinpoint the exact ones.
- (2) Continental and Air America deaths are announced by the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane. The normal cover under which the air contracts operate is used to explain the death;



- (3) The same information as in the public announcement.
- (4) This question should be answered by adding the figures in item one onto the military loss figures.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CONTINENTAL AIR SERVICES AMERICAN FATALITIES

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>REASON</u>

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

AIR AMERICA, INC. AMERICAN FATALITIES

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>REASON</u>
-------------	-------------	-----------------	------------------	---------------

5 Sept 1963	Joseph Cheney	Moung Phine	C-46	Battle Damage
5 Sept 1963	Charles Herrick	Moung Phine	C-46	Battle Damage

SECRET

SECRET

AIR AMERICA, INC. AMERICAN FATALITIES

DATE

NAME

LOCATION

EQUIPMENT

REASON

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>REASON</u>
3 Aug 1967	Lowell Z. Pirkle	TH 3368	H-34	Battle Damage

3 Aug 1967

Lowell Z. Pirkle

TH 3368

H-34

Battle Damage

--	--	--	--	--

SECRET

SECRET

DATE

NAME

LOCATION

EQUIPMENT

REASON

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>REASON</u>

SECRET

DATE	NAME	LOCATION	EQUIPMENT	REASON
12/7/69	Trapper, EARL A. G.	South Vietnam		

--	--	--	--	--

C05274770

	NAME	LOCATION	Equipment	Reason
6/2/71	Chart, Herbert W	LAOS		
	By: 			

MASB
AIR AMERICA
 INC.

Vientiane, Laos

Report for [unclear] (b)(6)
 VP-L
 VP-A
 OCT 4 1972
 copied to [unclear] (b)(6)

26 September 1972

Radio of Free Asia
 General Headquarters
 1028 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
 Washington, D. C. 20036

Missing Employee file

Attn: Mr. Arthur Ulin, Counselor, Broadcast Operations

Dear Mr. Ulin;

Captain James Rhyne, Chief Pilot for Air America, Inc., has brought to my attention literature describing Radio of Free Asia's broadcasts of information concerning persons Missing In Action in Southeast Asia. This is a wonderful service to those people missing and a definite morale assist to their families at home.

Air America has an aircraft crew in the category of Missing In Action in Laos. This crew disappeared aboard a C-123K "Provider" aircraft on 27 December 1971, in Northwestern Laos near the town of Hong Sa.

Our Company would appreciate your consideration to broadcast information on these missing persons on your Laos network.

The description of the crewmembers of the missing aircraft #293 follows:

GEORGE L. RITTER, American

Age: 49

Weight: 81 Kilo's - - Medium build

Complexion: Fair

Hair: Lt Brown, - - receding hairline

Eyes: Blue

Marks of Identification: A 1 1/2 inch scar on right knee and a 1 inch scar above left ankle.

Captain Ritter was the Pilot of the missing aircraft.

ROY F. TOWNLEY, American

Age: 52

Height: 168 Centimeters

Weight: 75 Kilo's - - Medium build

Complexion: Fair to Medium

Hair: Brown - - receding hairline

Eyes: Brown

First Officer Townley was the Co-Pilot of the missing aircraft.

RECEIVED

2 OCT 1972

PERSONNEL DIVISION
 TAIPEI

EDWARD J. WEISSENBACK, American "Ed"

Age: 30

Height: 175 Centimeters

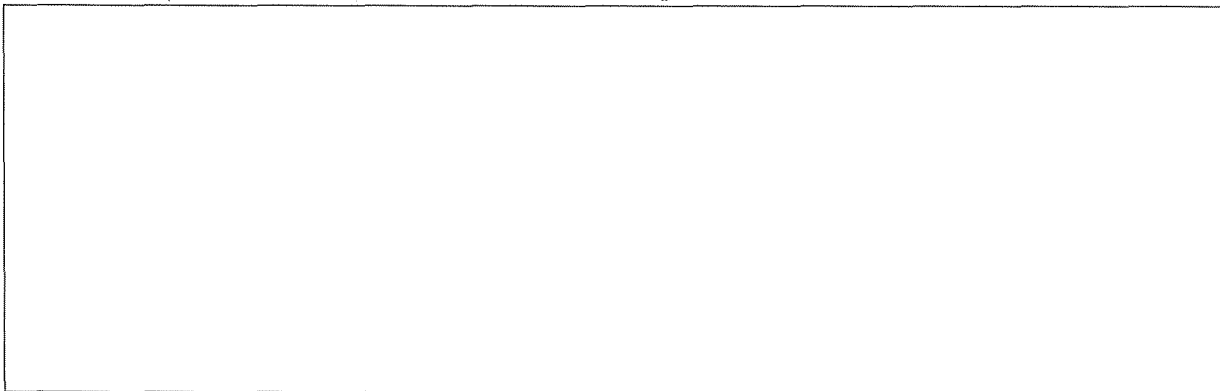
Weight: 86 Kilo's - - Large build

Complexion: Medium

Hair: Dark Brown

Eyes: Brown

AFS Weissenback was the Airborne Freight handler on the missing aircraft.



We have been informed by Mrs Roy Towley that you have copies of the Flyers and leaflets Air America has used to try and gain information about the missing crewmembers. We are enclosing a copy of the advertisement published in the local Lao newspaper during the month of July. The same advertisement was used over Lao radio.

We appreciate your efforts and interest in trying to assist in locating these men. If at all possible could this office be kept advised of the broadcasts and response.

Very truly yours,

Original Signed By
James A. Cunningham, Jr.
VP, Laos
James A. Cunningham, Jr
Vice President, Laos
Air America, Inc.

cc:

Mrs Ritter
Mrs Towley
Mrs Weissenback

AIR AMERICA, INC.
 INVESTIGATION OF MISSING AIRCRAFT
 C-123K, 55-4524 NEAR BAN HONG SA (LS-62) LAOS
 7 MARCH 1973

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4. Company Messages	
5. Statement	
6. XOXO	

This document contains MIA information
 that is NOT cleared for public release
 under Public Law 102-190 (15 DEC 91).
 Release must be coordinated through
 Safe Paper.

AIR AMERICA, INC.
INVESTIGATION OF MISSING AIRCRAFT
C-123K, 55-4524 NEAR BAN HONG SA (LS-62) LAOS
7 MARCH 1973

A. SYNOPSIS

On 7 March 1973, Air America, Inc. operated Fairchild Hiller C-123K, 55-4524, crewed by Pilot in Command (PIC) [REDACTED] First Officer (F/O) Clarence N. Driver and Air Freight Dispatchers (AFDs) [REDACTED] disappeared while on a cargo flight from Luang Prabang (L-54), Laos to Ban Houei Sai (L-25), Laos. No reliable information has been received since concerning either aircrew or aircraft and it must be presumed both are lost.

B. INVESTIGATION

1.1 History of Flight:

On 7 March 1973 C-123K, 55-4524 and flight crew, Captain [REDACTED] F/O Driver, and AFDs [REDACTED] landed at 1448¹ at Luang Prabang (L-54), Laos after a flight from Ban Houei Sai (L-25), Laos with a rice cargo. The aircraft was unloaded in front of the customer operations building at the north end of the runway at L-54. Following the unloading, fifteen empty pallets, 4' x 8', and twenty-five empty cargo pallets, 4' x 4', were loaded into the aircraft for a return trip to L-25. During the loading and unloading operations the Company Security Inspection Service (SIS) personnel at L-54 observed the complete operation and later reported that no personnel other than the normal cargo handling crew were around the aircraft.

1/ All times herein, unless otherwise noted, will be local times.

The aircraft was observed by the Company Senior Radio Operator (SRO) to depart L-54 to the south at 1508. At 1511, the aircrew of 55-4524 gave their departure radio report to the Company radio station on frequency 119.1 MHZ. It consisted of: Departed L-54, Estimate L-25 at 0905Z (1605L). No further radio transmissions were heard at the Company's radio facilities.

An Arizona Helicopter, Inc. Bell 206B, piloted by [REDACTED] (a former Company employee), was flying in the Phou Khon (LS-42), Laos area at 4,000 feet, when, by his estimate, between 1500 and 1530 he heard Captain [REDACTED] voice on frequency 119.1 say: " I can't get out". The strength of the transmission was such that it blocked out all other transmissions. Both [REDACTED] and his passenger heard the transmission. Additionally, an H-34 near Ban Kiang Lom (LS-69), Laos heard the identical transmission, but weaker in strength.

[REDACTED] flying a Company PC-6C at 8,500 feet, about half way to Lampang (T-03) from LS-69, heard only the last two words "Get out". All were unable to pinpoint the time closer than between 1515 and 1530 but all agree it was Captain [REDACTED] voice.

One other radio transmission was made by the crew of 524 during this period. An unidentified aircraft requested the weather at L-54 from the crew of 524. The weather was relayed to this unknown aircraft and the weather description ended with a "No Sweat". This conversation was also monitored and reported by [REDACTED]. However, he is unable to remember if it was before or after the take-off time of C-123K, 55-4524. Normal company procedures would have the aircrew of 524 making a position report or status report at 1541, thirty minutes after their departure message was received. This position

report was not received by the Company radio stations and it is presumed that it was not made. No further voice transmissions from aircraft 524 have been reported.

At 1614 L-25 advised the Vientiane Operations Manager that 524 was overdue. A communications search was initiated, followed by checks of most of the possible landing sites in and about the area. Several aircraft searched the L-54 area until about 1800 on this date.

The following day a full Search and Rescue (SAR) effort began. This effort was unsuccessful.

1.2 On the Scene:

Not applicable. C-123K, 55-4524 has not been positively located.

1.3 Damage to Aircraft:

Undetermined. C-123K, 55-4524 has not yet been located but is presumed to be destroyed.

1.4 Airfield Information:

To date, it appears no airfield is a factor in this mishap. However the navigation facilities at several of the airfields merit discussion. Ban Kiang Lom (LS-69) is the site of a non-directional Radio Beacon (NDB). This NDB in the past has been reported weak. At times a false beacon has been reported in the area. On the day following the first reports of the missing C-123K, this false beacon was reported by several of the SAR aircraft to be in operation.

A beacon flight check was conducted by SCM/L, (Supervisor Communications Maintenance) in the afternoon of 12 March 1973 (See attached Report).

[] reported that the bogus beacon could produce an error of 60° to 90° in an ADF receiver if it had not been tuned exactly to the frequency of the Xiang Lom NDB transmitter.

1.5 Search and Rescue:

The Search and Rescue (SAR) effort was conducted out of the Vientiane station and consisted largely of Air America, Inc. aircraft controlled by ACP/L. A detailed log is available at AAM, Inc. VTE if required. For various reasons, the USAF was unable to participate. Several of Continental Air Services, Inc. (CASI) aircraft were utilized late in the search effort.

The SAR effort on the first day was limited in scope due to the lateness of the hour and the limited visibility from the approaching weather front. On the second day, the SAR was discontinued at midday due to poor weather conditions. On the third day, with clearing weather, the SAR made its maximum effort.

Due to the extreme hostility of the area, several AAM, Inc. aircraft received battle damage while on the SAR. In view of the proximity of Route 46, the SAR was also rather constricted in nature. This SAR however was as thorough as the terrain and the hostile elements would permit.

During this period, the weather cleared completely and, on 11 March 1973, a reconnaissance aircraft was able to take some photographs of the general area but turned up nothing of value. The search, utilizing 6 - 8 Company and CASI aircraft, continued through the 13 March 1973.

Since the crew did have one survival kit which did include an emergency transmitter/receiver, an electronic search was

conducted in the early phases of the SAR but to no avail. All aircraft continued to monitor Guard but no transmissions were received.

Many slash burns were located in the search area and, as each had to be checked out, the visual search was slowed. The jungle canopy in this area is very deep. In several areas the depth of the jungle canopy exceeds 100 feet, which would make it possible to "lose" an aircraft in a valley or gully. The decision to call off a full scale search was made late on 13 March 1973. Only a PC-6C and H-500 were assigned to search on the following day.

During this period of time, word was received of a possible wreckage sighting at a position near Pak Beng. Pak Beng is the present southern end of Route 46 and the site of many large caliber hostile weapons. Some of these weapons have been reported to be radar controlled. Both aircraft on the morning of the 14th proceeded to this area and were able to locate possible aircraft wreckage at a position of QB251978. The PIC of the Porter, when debriefed on tape later, was unable to identify the aircraft by type or by number and reported he was flying at approximately 8,000' MSL (6,000' AGL). The wreckage appeared to him to be new and in a small clearing. It appeared to have arrived in the clearing (see photograph) after the clearing had been made. The pilots of the H-500, when debriefed on tape, had flown lower over the scene but were unable to identify any component of the aircraft as being C-123 origin. However, they did identify one piece of wreckage as a possible vertical stabilizer with a definite numeral four painted on it and believed they saw traces of what could have been the numbers five and two. (524 is the number painted on the

tail of this missing aircraft) Both crews reported the wreckage appeared to have burned and that there were no slide marks into the clearing.

After confirming that wreckage did exist in this area, the SAR was called off. To date, a close investigation of this site has not been made.

1.6 Intelligence:

On C16 (16 March 1973), Flight Information Center (FIC) Udorn put in their nightly recap the following message:

CUSTOMER HERE REQUEST THAT YOU PASS THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE
TO ALL CONCERNED PERSONNEL AT VTE:

"PHOTO INTERPRETERS HAVE IDENTIFIED PROBABLE AIRCRAFT WRECKAGE AT 47QQB 2510 9780 ON 11 MARCH. PROB. WRECKAGE IS APPROX. 200M NE OF REF COORDS., AND 3100M SSE OF PAK BENG, AND IS LOCATED IN A SLASH AND BURN CLEARING. POSITIVE ID OF ACFT. TYPE IS IMPOSSIBLE DUE TO THE EXTENT OF DESTRUCTION."

COPIES OF THE PHOTOS SHOULD ARRIVE HERE IN ABOUT SIX DAYS.

1.7 Aircraft Information:

a) General:

C-123K, 55-4524, operated by Air America, Inc. had a total airframe time of 13,666 + 04 as of 2 March 1973. The flying time accrued by aircraft 524 from 3 - 7 March 1973 is unknown. (See SAFE 4 for detailed time/parts breakdowns. A phase I inspection was completed on 25 February 1973).

b) Records Review:

A review of available maintenance records was conducted and

nothing of value was found.

1.8 Meteorological Information:

The weather during the probable time of the mishap along the standard flight path from L-54 to L-25 was listed by VTE WX as: Visibility 4 miles with ground fog and haze, winds calm at L-54. In the L-25 area there was visibility of 2 - 3 miles, clouds broken from 2,000 - 3,000 feet and overcast skies at 6,000 feet with thundershowers in the vicinity. Winds were from the west at approximately 6 to 8 KTS.

There appeared to be enough thunderstorm activity moving east from LS-69 towards L-23 that 524 may well have changed its normal flight path to skirt the storm front. This, of course, is pure speculation.

1.9 Navigational Aids:

Two (2) navigational aids should have been available for use by C-123K aircraft going toward LS-69 on 7 March 1973. The first is a non-directional radio beacon (NDB) at L-23 (Sayaboury), Laos. The other NDB is at site LS-69 and is normally available on pilot's call only. This beacon will give an erroneous indication if not tuned exactly to 195 MHZ. (See attached memo from SCM/L)

1.10 Weight and Balance Information (Estimated):

Exact Weight and Balance information is not available for aircraft 524 on the date of its disappearance. This information is normally carried aboard the aircraft.

It is known that no fuel was taken on board after the flight

from L-25 to L-54. The cargo (bagged rice) was off-loaded and the empty pallets were placed back on board the aircraft.

Pallet weight was:

25 ea. 4' x 4' @ 27.5 lbs. = 687.5 lbs.

15 ea. 4' x 8' @ 55.0 lbs. = 825.0 lbs.

Total: 1,512.5 lbs.

It is reported that the only cargo aboard aircraft 524 at the time of its departure was the empty pallets. Aircraft weight would not have been a factor in this mishap. The Center of Gravity (CG) also was probably not a factor assuming the cargo was tied down with the cabin.

1.11 Crew History

a) Pilot in Command:

Captain [] first joined Air America on 3 September 1964 and, at the time of joining, had accumulated a total of 5,700 flight hours as a pilot during twenty-one years of military service. The majority of that time was in multi-engine propeller aircraft.

Since joining Air America, Inc. Captain [] has participated in the C-47, C-46, C-123K, Beech Ten-Two, Piper Apache, Dornier and Volpar-Beech programs. Since 9 March 1969 he has been a PIC in the C-123K Program at Vientiane.

Captain [] holds a U.S. FAA ATR No. 99493-41, dated 25 October 1967 with type ratings SEL, MEL, in the DC-3 and Convair 240,340, 440. He also holds a CCAA License

No. 20279, Senior Commerical for the C-47. Captain []

last proficiency and line checks were given on 11 and 25 February 1973 respectively.

b) First Officer:

First Officer Clarence Nesbit Driver was first employed by Air America, Inc. on 15 May 1966 and, at the time of his hire, had accumulated approximately 6,000 flight hours during 23 years of flying. Much of his experience was in multi-engine propeller aircraft.

Since joining Air America, Inc. First Officer Driver has participated in the DC-3, C-123B, Porter PC-6 and Volpar-Beech programs in the Saigon, Udorn, and Vientiane facilities. Since 1969 First Officer Driver has been in the C-123K program at Vientiane.

First Officer Driver holds a U.S. FAA ATR No. 477924, dated 27 July 1965 with type ratings SEL, MEL in the Martin 404/202.

C. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS:

2.1 Analysis

On 7 March 1973, Air America, Inc. operated C-123K, 55-4524 disappeared while on a routine flight from Luang Prabang (L-54), Laos to Ban Houei Sai (L-25), Laos. Although several tentative conclusions concerning the fate of the four aircrewmembers and aircraft have been made, no positive proof of the aircraft's present whereabouts exists. In view of time elapsed since 7 March 1973 and the fact that no word from any source has been heard regarding the aircrew, the aircraft must now be presumed lost and the aircrew's fate remains unknown.

In view of the weather in the general area at the time, clouds, thunderstorms and reported unusual winds, the aircraft may well have strayed or deliberately diverted off course to avoid unusually severe turbulence. While diverting from the normal flight path, the aircraft may either have encountered previously unreported hostile ground fire or descended into a cloud covered mountain. The only clear fact is that the PIC, Captain an unusually precise pilot, failed to make his 30 minute situation radio report after his L-54 departure. Certain semi-confirmed reports were received of a garbled radio transmission, possibly from an aircraft going down, occurring some 10 - 20 minutes prior to the scheduled time for the PIC's status report.

The SAR, while extensive, only turned up a possible new wreckage sitting on 14 March 1973 at coordinates QB251978 (See picture). A closer, positive identification was not possible due to the hostility of the area.

An aircraft malfunction was not felt likely. Had something of a mechanical nature occurred, the aircrew logically would have made a "Mayday" type of radio report. An immediate bailout is possible but unlikely. Again, survival radios were available, and some request for help should have been received. In short, a malfunction is always possible but is not likely in this case. The mechanical "explosion in flight" type of malfunction, while remotely possible, is too rare an occurrence to warrant further consideration. If indeed an explosion occurred, it is far more likely to have resulted from heavy caliber gunfire.

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(6)

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM: Lee S. Strickland
Chief, OIS/IPD
1105 Ames

EXTENSION

NO.

DIS 383 JB

DATE

11 August 1986

2083

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

1.

D/OIS

11 Aug 86



2.

1205 Ames

3.

4.

ADDA

(Info Copy)

A

5.

7D/24 HDQS.

112 AUG 1986

6.

7.

DDA Reg.

8.

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11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

DDA REGISTRY
FILE: 70-3

70-3

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date

4 AUGUST 1986

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
Deputy DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION SERVICES	[Signature]	5 AUG 1986
2. D/OIS		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

REMARKS

#1 - ACTION

THIS IS A WHITE HOUSE REFERRAL OF A CONGRESSIONAL REQUEST. PLEASE REPLY DIRECT WITH INFO COPY TO ODDA, EXECUTIVE REGISTRY AND D/OCA.

NOTE: PLEASE RETURN ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE AND WORKSHEET ALONG WITH THE RESPONSE.

SUSPENSE: 12 AUGUST 1986

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post) HENRY P. MAHONEY ADDA	Room No. - Bldg. [Redacted]
---	---------------------------------------

STAT

5041-102

US GPO 1983 0-381-529 (316)

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

5 AUG 1986

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP

TO:		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI				
2	DDCI				
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI				
6	DDA	X			
7	DDO				
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/OLL				
14	D/PAO				
15	D/PERS				
16	VC/NIC				
17	C/IPD		X		
18	D/OCA		X		
19	C/EA		X		
20					
21					
22					
		SUSPENSE	<u>12 August 1986</u>		
			<small>Date</small>		

Remarks To 6: This is a WH referral of a Congressional request. Please reply direct with info copy to ER and D/OCA.

[Redacted Signature Box]

STAT

Executive Secretary

30 July 1986

Date

3637 (10-81)

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

11 AUG 1986

Mr. Joseph J. Takacs
Trumbull County Vietnam Veterans Association
Post Office Box 1266
Warren, Ohio 44482

Dear Mr. Takacs:

This is in response to the inquiry made on your behalf by Representative Traficant to the President of the United States. Specifically, this Agency has been asked as to whether any additional information is available that might be of interest to you and your organization.

As your records will indicate, your first Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, F85-0924, for two specific documents and a "grid map" was completed by our final response dated 3 December 1985 which provided redacted copies of the two documents and which advised that no such map had been recovered. As our correspondence further advised, the two requested documents had been the subject of a prior request and that this Agency, on its own volition, had requested a re-review by the concerned Agency component in order to make certain that all possible information would be released to you and your organization.

Your second FOIA request, F85-1297, for other specific documents -- "CS-311 reports dating from 1970 to the present regarding prisoners of war in Laos" -- is currently in processing. All responsive documents have been identified and are now undergoing review by the concerned Agency component. While we cannot give you a reliable estimate of the time needed to complete your request, you can be assured that every effort will be made to provide you with any releasable information as soon as possible.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if there should be any questions in this matter. Our telephone number is (703) 351-2083.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lee S. Strickland", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Lee S. Strickland
Information and Privacy Coordinator

SUBJECT: OIS Response--re Encloses Correspondence Regarding the
Location of Live Americans in Southeast Asia
from the Trumbull County Veterans Association

DA:C/IPD/LSS (11 August 1986)

Distribution: (w/copy of referral package)

Original - Addressee

2 - D/OCA (1 f/transmittal to Congress)

√ 2 - C/ExSec (w/Original of referral for return to White House)

1 - DDA

1 - D/OIS

1 - LA/OIS

6 - IPD

Library: Freedom

ID#: 10341

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI				
2	DDCI				
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI				
6	DDA	X			
7	DDO				
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/OLL				
14	D/PAO				
15	D/PERS				
16	VC/NIC				
17	C/IPD		X		
18	D/OCA		X		
19	C/EA		X		
20					
21					
22					

SUSPENSE 12 August 1986
Date

Remarks To 6: This is a WH referral of a Congressional request. Please reply direct with info copy to ER and D/OCA.

[Redacted Signature Box]

Executive Secretary

30 July 1986
Date

3637 (10-81)

STAT

Executive Registry
86- 3326X

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

JULY 30, 1986

TO: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

ACTION REQUESTED:
APPROPRIATE ACTION

JUL 31 1 47 PM '86

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 408525

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JUNE 26, 1986

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE J. A. TRAFICANT JR.
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON DC 20515

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE
LOCATION OF LIVE AMERICANS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
FROM THE TRUMBULL COUNTY VIETNAM VETERANS
ASSOCIATION

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486. //

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

STAT

[Redacted Signature Box]

DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

ND 007-01

DATE RECEIVED: JUNE 30, 1986

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE J. A. TRAFICANT JR.

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE
LOCATION OF LIVE AMERICANS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
FROM THE TRUMBULL COUNTY VIETNAM VETERANS
ASSOCIATION

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
WILLIAM BALL	ORG	86/06/30	WB	880728
SP Stev	A	86/07/29		/ /
V99 CIA	A	86/07/30		/ /
		/ /		/ /
		/ /		/ /
		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1230

MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION	*OUTGOING	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	* OF SIGNER	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	* CODE = A	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *		* OUTGOING	*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY			*

PEFFR QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

July 21, 1986

Dear Mr. Traficant:

This is to acknowledge your recent letter on behalf of Mr. Joseph J. Takacs, who has been in touch with the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of Defense in an attempt to obtain information regarding Americans still missing in Southeast Asia.

Your interest on behalf of Mr. Takacs and the Trumbull County Vietnam Veterans Association is appreciated. I will be pleased to contact those agencies in an effort to determine whether any additional information is available that might be of interest to your constituent.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

William L. Ball, III
Assistant to the President

The Honorable J. A. Traficant, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

WLB:KRJ:hlb

cc: w/copy of inc to Joni Stevens - for appropriate action

cc: w/copy of inc to CIA - for appropriate action

JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.
17TH DISTRICT, OHIO

COMMITTEES:

PUBLIC WORKS AND
TRANSPORTATION
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

128 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-5261

11 OVERHILL ROAD
YOUNGSTOWN, OH 44512
(216) 788-2414

21 WEST BOARDMAN STREET
YOUNGSTOWN, OH 44503
(216) 743-2053

43 WEST PARK AVENUE
NILES, OH 44446
(216) 852-0524

391 MAHONING AVENUE
WARREN, OH 44481
(216) 399-3513

June 26, 1986

Honorable Ronald Reagan
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Recently, I had the privilege of speaking to the Trumbull County Vietnam Veterans Association.

The President of the organization, Mr. Joseph J. Takacs has requested that I provide the enclosed information for your consideration. It appears that the Trumbull County Vietnam Veterans have requested under the Freedom of Information Act for the purpose of compiling an accurate and complete dossier on the location of live Americans in Southeast Asia.

Per their request to me, I would appreciate the appropriate person or persons reviewing these materials and responding to Mr. Takacs. Thank you for your assistance.

Respectfully,

J.A. Traficant, Jr.
Member of Congress

JAT/A
Enclosures

Washington, D.C. 20505

21 AUG 1985

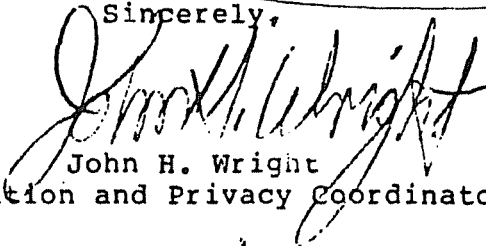
Joseph J. Takacs
Trumbull County Vietnam Veterans Association
P.O. Box 1266
Warren, OH 44482

Dear Mr. Takacs:

Your undated letter postmarked 9 August 1985 requesting documents under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act has been received in the office of the Information and Privacy Coordinator. Our analysts will review your request, and we will be in touch with you and advise of any problems we have encountered, or whether we can search for documents without any additional information.

Your request has been assigned Reference No. F85-0924 for identification purposes.

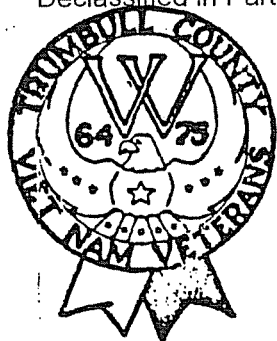
Sincerely,



John H. Wright
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Trumbull County**Vietnam Veterans Association**P.O. Box 1266
Warren, Ohio 44482661 Mahoning Ave.
24 Hour Phone (216) 392-2551

10/25/85



Dear Mr. Wright,

We, the members of Trumbull Co. Vietnam Veterans Assoc., received your letter dated 30 August, 85. In your response to our Freedom of Information Act request, Reference No. F85-0924, we fully understand, and comply, with the need to protect this nations intelligence gathering methods and sources. However, we have received no further response regarding the grid maps and grid coordinates of "alleged" live sighting reports by refugees!

The period of time for the in-depth review of the documents is understandable. Again, however, the request for the above stated grid maps, etc., would seem to deal less with national security. Also we would appreciate the consideration of the waiver of fees as is mentioned in the Freedom of Information Act.

We are looking forward to hearing from you on this matter and fully appreciate your considerations!

Sincerely,

Joseph J. Takacs
Recording Sec.
T.C.V.V.A.



Washington, D. C. 20505

12 NOV 1985

Joseph J. Takacs
Trumbull County Vietnam Veterans Association
P.O. Box 1266
Warren, OH 44482

Dear Mr. Takacs:

This is in response to your letter of 25 October 1985 concerning the status of your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request.

Unfortunately, we are unable to give you a precise completion date for this request. This agency has a sizable backlog, which is now approximately 1900 Privacy Act and FOIA requests. It is our policy to handle all requests on a first-in, first-out basis. We have found this to be the most equitable policy if we are to be fair to all requesters.

Regarding your request for a waiver of fees, I have considered the subject of your request against the guidelines provided in our regulations governing fees [CFR Title 32, Chapter XIX, Section 1900.25(a), enclosed] and guidance issued by the Department of Justice. Both emphasize that fees should be waived if the records requested would primarily benefit the general public. The public benefit to be derived from the records you have requested is not apparent to me. Would you, therefore, explain specifically how the general public would benefit by this information so that I can make a more informed decision. It would also be helpful to know how you plan to use the information, what recognition you have received in the field, and what you have published on the subject.

We will be in touch with you as soon as the two documents you sent us have been re-reviewed and the searchability of the other items in your request has been determined and fees estimated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John H. Wright".

John H. Wright
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosure



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-1400

12 NOV 1985

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Ref: 85-FOI-1713

Mr. Joseph J. Takacs
Recording Secretary
Trumbull County Vietnam Veterans Association
P.O. Box 1266
Warren, OH 44482

Dear Mr. Takacs:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information Act request of October 10, 1985, for maps of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, 1968-1969, and alleged refugee live sightings, 1973 to the present.

Due to the complexity and size of the Department of Defense (DoD), there is no central repository for all DoD records. This office is responsible for responding to requests for records in Components of the Office of the Secretary of Defense/Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (OSD/OJCS). The several Components of the DoD, including the Military Departments and Defense Agencies, operate their own Freedom of Information offices to respond to requests for records for which they are responsible.

The Defense Mapping Agency, which has responsibility for information concerning maps, has advised this office that they have received a similar request from you to which they are now responding. Therefore, we are not referring your request to them. You may also wish to contact the Library of Congress, which maintains a set of maps, DMA Series L7014, scale 1:50,000, on Vietnam. Their address is Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, DC 20540.

With regard to alleged refugee live sightings, we are referring your letter to the Defense Intelligence Agency for direct response to you. For your information, their address is Defense Intelligence Agency, ATTN: RTS-1 (FOIA), Washington, DC 20301-6111.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. M. McDonald".

(Director, Freedom of Information
and Security Review



DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-6111

U-3,132/RTS-1

14 NOV 1985

Mr. Joseph J. Takacs
Recording Secretary
Trumbull County Vietnam
Veterans Association
P.O. Box 1266
Warren, Ohio 44482

Dear Mr. Takacs:

This responds to your request under the Freedom of Information Act dated 8 October 1985. Therein you requested information on grid coordinates and grid maps of alleged live sighting reports of unaccounted for Americans in Southeast Asia.

Upon review, it has been determined that the documents responsive to the subject of your request are properly classified in their entirety and are not releasable. There are no reasonably segregable portions of this exempt material. The documents withheld are exempt from release pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(1), Freedom of Information Act. Subsection (b)(1) applies to information properly classified under the criteria provided by Executive Order 12356.

You are advised that a requester may appeal, within 45 days, an initial decision to withhold a record or part thereof. Should you wish to exercise this right, you may do so by referring to case #FOI-891-85 and addressing your appeal to:

Director
Defense Intelligence Agency
ATTN: RTS-1 (FOIA)
Washington, D.C. 20301-6111

Sincerely,

Signed
PAUL LA BAR
Executive Director

GC's COPY
DIRECTOR'S COPY

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D. C. 20505

25 NOV 1985

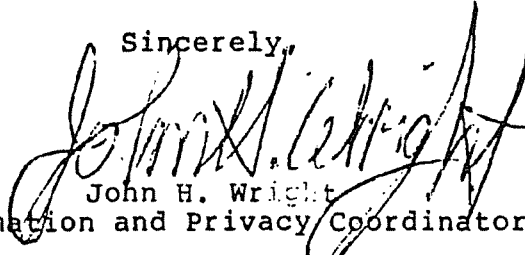
Joseph J. Takacs
Recording Sec.
T.C.V.V.A.
P.O. Box 1266
Warren, OH 44482

Dear Mr. Takacs:

Your letter of 16 November 1985 requesting documents under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act has been received in the office of the Information and Privacy Coordinator. Our analysts will review your request, and we will be in touch with you and advise of any problems we have encountered, or whether we can search for documents without any additional information.

Your request has been assigned Reference No. F85-1297 for identification purposes.

Sincerely,


John H. Wright
Information and Privacy Coordinator



Washington, D.C. 20505

20 AUG 1985

Joseph J. Takacs
Trumbull County Vietnam Veterans Association
P.O. Box 1266
Warren, OH 44482

STAT

Dear Mr. Takacs:

This is a follow-up to our letter of 21 August 1985 concerning your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for copies of the full text versions of "CS-311/01685-69" and "CS-311/10502-68" and "...grid coordinates, and grid map, of refugee live sightings of American P.O.W's throughout South East Asia."

The two documents which you included in your request have already been reviewed under the provisions of the FOIA. At that time it was determined that certain portions must be withheld in order to protect intelligence sources and methods. Although it is unlikely that any of the withheld portions can now be released, we have, in order to be as forthcoming with your organization as possible, requested our Directorate of Operations to perform an additional review concerning the possibility of releasing more portions of the documents.

In regard to the second part of your request for the grid coordinates and grid map, we have requested our Directorate of Operations to determine if such a request is searchable under the provisions of the FOIA and, if so, the estimated search fees.

We will be in touch with you concerning the above determinations as soon as the processing has been completed.

Sincerely,

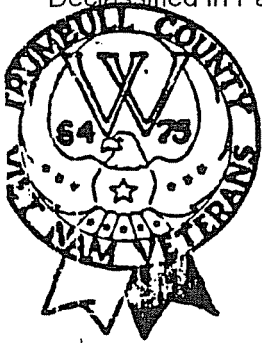
John H. Wright
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Trumbull County**Vietnam Veterans Association**

P.O. Box 1266
Warren, Ohio 44482

661 Mahoning Ave.
24 Hour Phone (216) 392-2551

11/27/85



John H. Wright
Information and Privacy Coordinator
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Wright,

This letter is in compliance with your agencies need for further information regarding Trumbull County Vietnam Veterans Freedom of Information Act, Reference No. F85-0924.

This request was made for the purpose of compiling an accurate and complete dossier pinpointing the location of those "live" Americans listed as "Unaccounted For" in South-east Asia! At that point we will release all information to the public with the intent to obtain their immediate release.

Copies of all publications, to date, from members of our organization are being enclosed. Since the end of the war no administration or agency has given credence to the validity of any refugee "live sightings". If this is true, then there is no reason not to release the requested documents. We are willing to have representatives, from our organization, meet with you, in person, at your convenience, in order to answer any further questions you may have.

We thank you for your consideration of this matter and await your reply.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

Joseph J. Takacs
Recording Secretary
Trum. Co. Vietnam
Veterans Assoc.
P.O. Box 1266
Warren, Ohio 44482



Washington, D.C. 20505

08 DEC 1985

Joseph J. Takacs
Trumbull County Vietnam Veterans Association
P.O. Box 1266
Warren, OH 44482

Dear Mr. Takacs:

This is a final reply to your 9 August 1985 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for copies of the full text versions of "CS-311/01685-69" and "CS-311/10502-68" and "...grid coordinates, and grid map, of refugee live sightings of American P.O.W's throughout South East Asia."

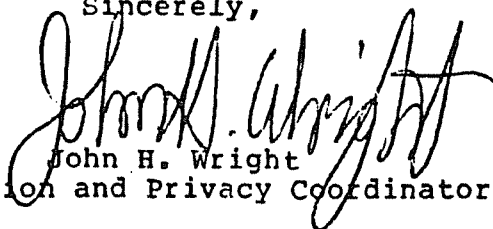
In regard to the re-review of the two specified documents, we obtained copies of these documents from our files and conducted the re-review based on current review rules which now allow the release of the acquired line (ACQ) in certain intelligence disseminations, including these two. Certain file numbers were removed from our file copies of these two documents (above the acquired line). Enclosed are copies of these re-reviewed documents. Deletions were made under FOIA exemptions (b)(1) and (b)(3). An explanation of FOIA exemptions is also enclosed. The CIA official responsible for these determinations is Louis J. Dube, the Information Review Officer for the Directorate of Operations.

You have the right to appeal the above decisions by addressing your appeal to the CIA Information Review Committee, in my care. Should you decide to do this, please explain the basis of your appeal.

In regard to that part of your request pertaining to "...grid coordinates, and grid map, of refugee live sightings of American P.O.W's throughout South East Asia," your request was processed in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and the CIA Information Act, 50 U.S.C. 431. Our processing included a search for records in existence as of and through the date of our acceptance letter dated 30 August 1985. No records responsive to this part of your request were located. If not already done, you may wish to submit a request for this information to the Department of Defense which has primary responsibility for matters pertaining to the POW/MIA issue.

We apologize for the length of time it has taken us to complete the processing of your request, but we have been inundated by a large number of requests over the past several years. Under the circumstances, we have done our best to be fair to all of our requesters. Thus, we established some years ago the policy of first-received, first-answered. Thank you for your patience and consideration while we were processing your request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John H. Wright". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

John H. Wright
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosures

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

05 DEC 1985

Joseph J. Takacs
Trumbull County Vietnam Veterans Association
P.O. Box 1266
Warren, OH 44482

Dear Mr. Takacs:

This is in response to your letter of 27 November 1985 concerning your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, Reference No. F85-0924.

Prior to resolving the fee issue, we inadvertently completed the processing of your request and sent you a final response dated 3 December 1985. Since we failed to wait for your fee commitment, no fees will be charged for this particular request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John H. Wright".

John H. Wright
Information and Privacy Coordinator



Washington, D.C. 20505

05 DEC 1985

Joseph J. Takacs
Recording Sec.
T.C.V.V.A.
P.O. Box 1266
Warren, OH 44482

Dear Mr. Takacs:

This is a follow-up to our letter of 25 November 1985 concerning your 16 November 1985 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request pertaining to the POW/MIA issue.

Although we are not sure we understand exactly what records you want, we assume you want CS reports from 1970 to present on the subject of "Estimated Enemy Prison Facilities in Laos." Please verify that our assumption is correct or provide a better description of the records you seek.

The FOIA authorizes federal agencies to collect fees for records services. We are enclosing, therefore, a fee schedule for your guidance. You will note that we charge search fees, including computer time where indices are computerized, and copying costs for releasable documents.

In accordance with section (e) of the schedule, search fees are assessable even if no records are found or, if found, we determine that they are not releasable. This means you will be charged even if our search results are negative or if it is determined that no information is releasable under the FOIA.

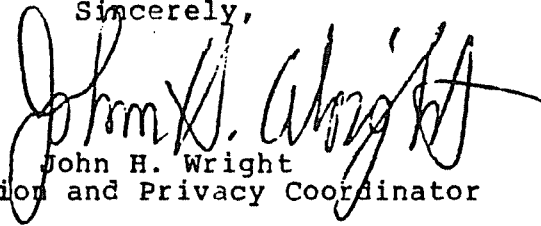
Before we can begin any processing of your request, we must receive your commitment to pay all fees incurred and under the conditions stated above. The search fees for each item in a request are usually about \$100; more precise fee estimate for your particular request can be obtained if you wish.

Regarding your request for a waiver of fees, I have considered the subject of your request against the guidelines provided in our regulations governing fees [CFR Title 32, Chapter XIX, Section 1900.25(a), enclosed] and guidance issued by the Department of Justice. Both emphasize that fees should be waived if the records requested would primarily benefit the general public. The public benefit to be derived from the records you have requested is not apparent to me. Would you, therefore, explain specifically how the

general public would benefit by this information so that I can make a more informed decision. It would also be helpful to know what recognition you have received in the field, what you have published on the subject, and what mechanism is available to you to allow dissemination to the general public.

We are holding your request in abeyance pending your reply.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John H. Wright". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J".

John H. Wright
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosure

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

06 MAY 1986

Joseph J. Takacs
Recording Secretary
T.C.V.V.A.
P.O. Box 1266
Warren, OH 44482

Dear Mr. Takacs:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your money order numbered
444810 dated 15 April 1986 for the total amount of \$42.00.
Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,
Lee S. Strickland
Information and Privacy Coordinator

PS Form 3811, July 1981 447-845

SENDER: Complete items 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Put your address in the "RETURN TO" space on the reverse side. Failure to do this will prevent this card from being returned to you. The return receipt fee will provide you the name of the person delivered to and the date of delivery. For additional fees the following services are available. Consult postmaster for fees and check boxes for service(s) requested.

1. Show to whom, date and address of delivery.
2. Restricted Delivery.

3. Article Addressed to
Mr. Lee S. Strickland
Information and Privacy Coordinator
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington D.C. 20505

4. Type of Service: Article Number
 Registered Insured
 Certified COD 163 446 124
 Express Mail

Always obtain signature of addressee or agent and
DATE DELIVERED.

5. Signature - Addressee *mc*
X

6. Signature - Agent *4/21/86*
X

7. Date of Delivery

8. Addressee's Address (ONLY if requested and fee paid)

DATE RECEIVED RETURN RECEIPT



DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-6111

5 DEC 1985

U-3,285/RTS-1

Mr. Joseph J. Takacs
Recording Secretary
Trumbull County Vietnam
Veterans Association
P.O. Box 1266
Warren, Ohio 44482

Dear Mr. Takacs:

This is to inform you that we are in receipt of your Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act appeal dated 27 November 1985.

As a result of the large number of FOIA/PA requests received by the Defense Intelligence Agency some delay may be encountered in processing your appeal. We solicit your patience and understanding and assure you that your appeal will be processed as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robert C. Hardzog".

ROBERT C. HARDZOG
Freedom of Information Act
Officer

Vietnam Veterans Association

P.O. Box 1266
Warren, Ohio 44482

661 Mahoning Ave.
24 Hour Phone (216) 392-2551

1/2/86



John H. Wright
Information and Privacy Coordinator
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

This letter is in response to your need for further clarification of our FOIA request, Reference No. F85-1297. We are requesting the CS-311 reports dating from 1970 to the present regarding prisoners of war in Laos.

Concerning the waiver of fees. Since 1968, or even before, our government and/or its agencies have known the whereabouts of American prisoners of war in Southeast Asia. The public was informed in 1973, with the arrival of the "Freedom Bird" from Vietnam, that there are no more American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia. This, in fact, was an outright fabrication! In truth, our government knew then, as it does now, where these missing Americans are, even by name, as recently stated by the head of the Defense Intelligence Agency on 60 Minutes.

We are certain that once the public is made aware of these facts through the media, which we will immediately contact, there will be a demand upon our legislators and representatives for an immediate solution to this travesty. The public should be made aware of the fact that it was lied to. Our Constitution guarantees equality and justice. This is what makes our government the best there is. If, in so doing, the waiver of fees is totally justified.

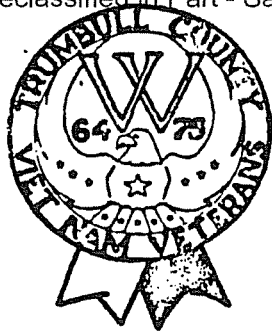
However, if your Agency sees fit not to do so, then we are requiring a formal breakdown for the cost of the records we seek under the FOIA.

Sincerely,

[Redacted signature box]

Joseph J. Takacs
Recording Sec.
T.C.V.V.A.

STAT



Trumbull County

Vietnam Veterans Association

P.O. Box 1266
Warren, Ohio 44482

661 Mahoning Ave.
24 Hour Phone (216) 392-2551

1/17/86

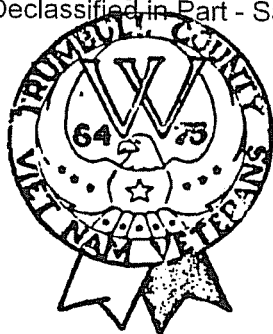
Dear Senator Murkowski,

This letter is to further clarify the possibilities and assurances that live Americans are still being held against their will in Southeast Asia. The enclosed documents from the Central Intelligence Agency, although outdated, verify the fact that the exact location of American servicemen were known at that point in time. Before or since the cessation of hostilities in Southeast Asia no live American prisoners have ever been returned from either Laos or Cambodia!

Under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act our organization has been attempting to obtain the yearly updates of these records. Also, under the FOIA, we have been seeking the grid coordinates of the refugee live sighting reports from the Defense Intelligence Agency. The reason for these requests is that were the grids to correlate from the refugees to those on the CS reports from the C.I.A. it would be verified that Americans are still in the vicinity of those locales. However, to date, our efforts have been futile except that those records do exist.

It is also our contention that the intelligence agencies of our nation have withheld this information from its original reporting to the present day with no intent of obtaining these prisoners release! The term prisoners no longer applies to these individuals, instead Hostages is appropriate, since hostilities have ceased in 1973. The Secretary of State just recently stated that any action necessary to obtain the safe and timely release of Hostages, in any situation, is of paramount priority to this nation! Many resolutions have been passed to bring them home yet no actions have ever been instituted.

Also included in this packet is an interview conducted by CBS News Nightwatch. When our organization requested a transcript of this interview we were told it was not available. Only through Congressman Trafficants office were we



Trumbull County

Vietnam Veterans Association

P.O. Box 1266
Warren, Ohio 44482

661 Mahoning Ave.
24 Hour Phone (216) 392-2551

able to obtain a copy. Additionally we have a grid map in our possession which corresponds to the C.I.A. documents. As of today we have been unable to obtain the second half presenting the remaining grid coordinates. We have also ascertained that a railway system is present from the location of Private Garwood's release point, in 1979, into Laos. We also have a partial video tape of a 60 Minutes segment whereby the head of the Defense Intelligence Agency could give the names of Americans being held, alive, in Southeast Asia and their locations.

In conclusion, this letter is in response to an article dated 1/14/86 stipulating a hearing on 1/28/86 regarding the Hostage issue, whereby all persons having information regarding this issue would be welcome to testify. Understandably time is a key issue in testimony. However, if you were to find our information of value I would be more than willing to further elaborate on this as well as additional information our organization has in its possession, before your hearing. We sincerely pray that this hearing will bring about a just solution for the return of the "Live" Hostages from all of Southeast Asia as well as the return of the remains of those who gave the ultimate sacrifice for their country!

Sincerely,

Joseph J. Takacs
Recording Sec.
T.C.V.V.A.



Washington, D.C. 20505

30 JAN 1986

Joseph J. Takacs
Recording Sec.
T.C.V.V.A.
P.O. Box 1266
Warren, OH 44482

Dear Mr. Takacs:

This is in response to your letter of 2 January 1986 concerning your 16 November 1985 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request pertaining to the POW/MIA issue.

As you state in the first paragraph of your 2 January 1986 letter, your request is for "...CS-311 reports dating from 1970 to the present regarding prisoners of war in Laos." In our processing of your request we are assuming that you want information on "American" prisoners.

For your information we have processed a large number of FOIA requests concerning the MIA/POW issue in Southeast Asia over the last several years. As a result of these requests, hundreds of pages of documents have been released to requesters. As part of this processing, we routinely enter these released documents into a system of previously released material which is made available to subsequent requesters. In processing your request, we conducted a search of our holdings of previously released documents through the use of our computer retrieval system. No responsive documents were located. For this reason we believe a new search of the records of our components will prove fruitless and that it is inappropriate for U.S. taxpayers to pay the cost of this service to you. Accordingly, in this instance, your fee waiver is denied. As you requested we will obtain an estimate of the fees involved and advise you.

Sincerely,

Lee S. Strickland
Information and Privacy Coordinator



Washington, D.C. 20505

25 MAR 1986

Joseph J. Takacs
Recording Secretary
T.C.V.V.A.
P.O. Box 1266
Warren, OH 44482

Dear Mr. Takacs:

Further to our letter of 30 January 1986, we have obtained a fee estimate for a new search for "...CS-311 reports dating from 1970 to the present regarding prisoners of war in Laos." In our processing of your request we are assuming that you want information on "American" prisoners.

The estimated search fees are as follows:

2 on-line computer searches @\$11 each	\$22
1 hour of professional search time @\$14 per hour	14
1 hour of clerical search time @\$6 per hour	6
Total	\$42

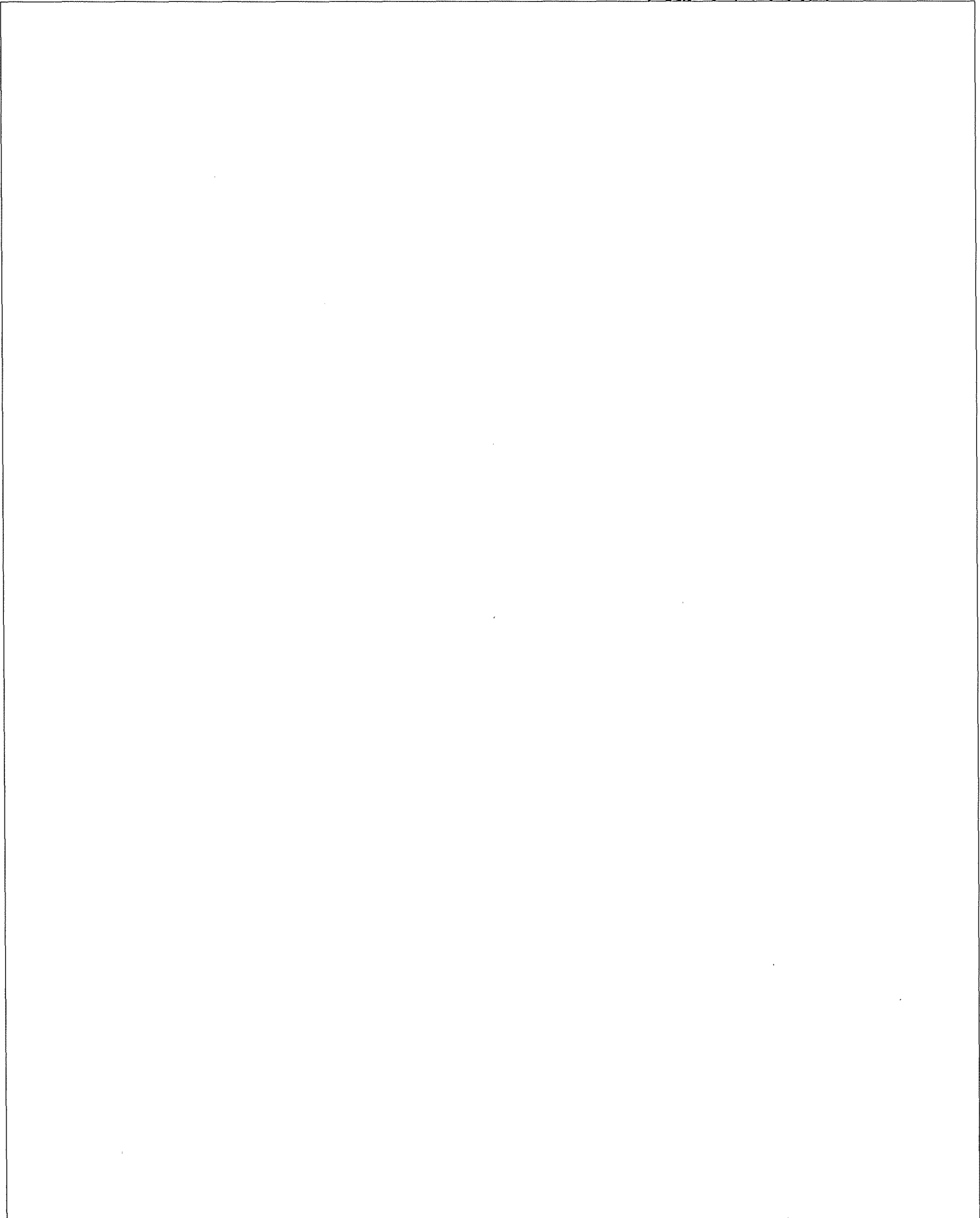
Although we believe that a new search for such documents will prove fruitless, as we advised you in our 30 January 86 letter, we stand ready to initiate such a search once we receive your commitment to pay the appropriate fees as estimated above.

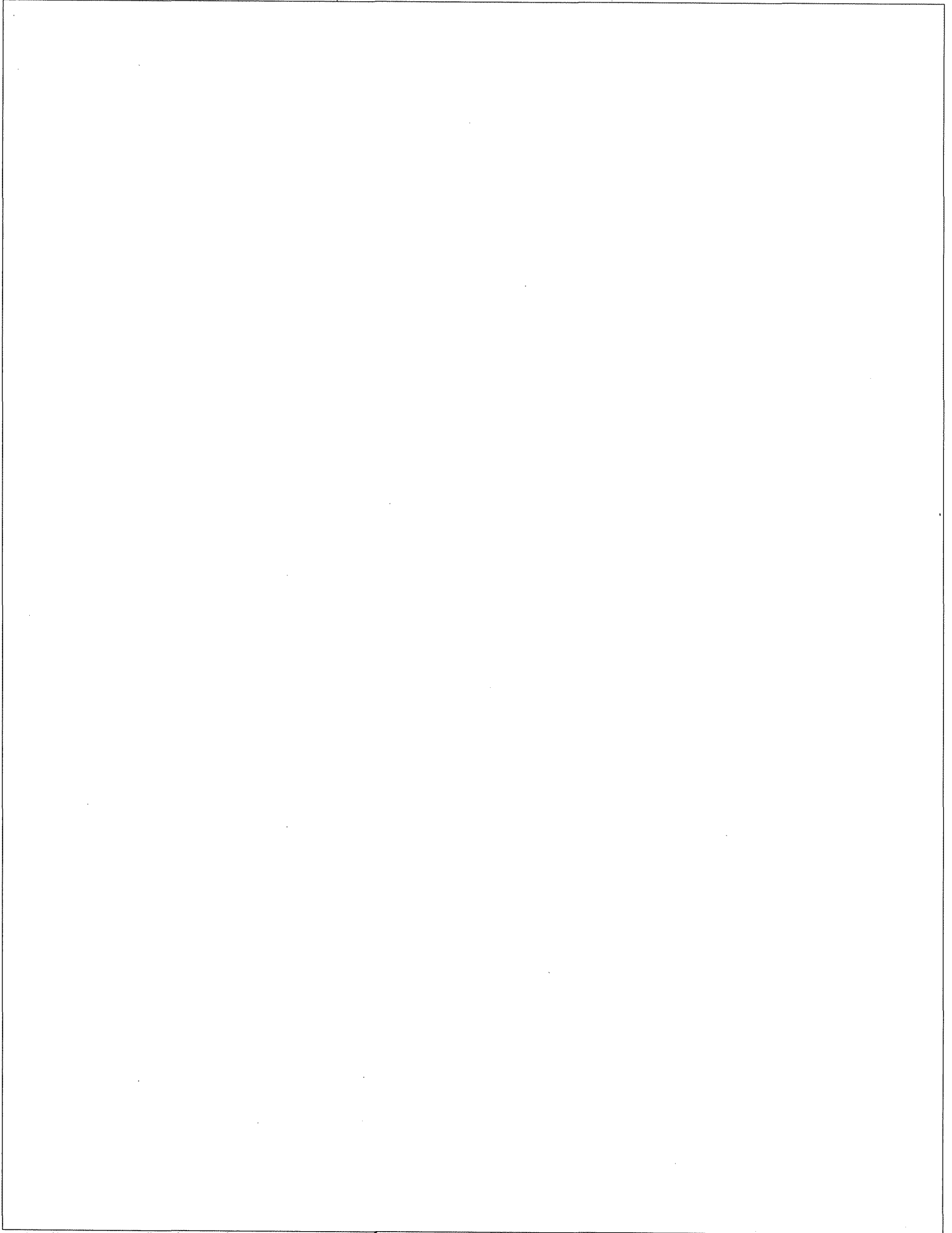
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lee S. Strickland", written over a horizontal line.

Lee S. Strickland
Information and Privacy Coordinator

75-14 1984





74920 Federal Register / Vol. 45, No. 221 / Thursday, November 13, 1980 / Rules and Regulations

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**32 CFR Part 1900****Public Access to Documents and Records and Declassification Requests****AGENCY:** Central Intelligence Agency.**ACTION:** Final rule.**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 13, 1980.**§ 1900.25 Fees for records services.**

(a) Search and duplication fees shall be charged according to the schedule set forth in paragraph (c) of this section for services rendered in responding to requests for Agency records under this part. Records shall be furnished without charge or at a reduced rate whenever the Coordinator determines that a waiver or reduction of the charge is in the public interest because furnishing the information can be considered as primarily benefiting the general public. Thus, the Coordinator shall determine the existence and extent of any identifiable benefit which would result from furnishing the requested information and he shall consider the following factors in making this determination:

- (1) The public or private character of the information sought;
- (2) The private interest of the requester;
- (3) The numbers of the public to be benefited;
- (4) The significance of the benefit to the public;
- (5) The usefulness of the information to the public; and
- (6) The quantity of similar or duplicative information already in the public domain. In no case will the assessment of fees be utilized as an obstacle to the disclosure of the requested information. The Coordinator may also waive or reduce the charge whenever he determines that the interest of the government would be served thereby. Fees shall not be charged where they would amount, in the aggregate, for a request, or a series of related requests, to less than \$6. Denials of requests for fee waivers may be appealed by writing to the Executive Secretary of the Information Review Committee, via the Coordinator.

(b) In order to protect the requester and the Agency from large, unexpected fees, when it is anticipated that the charges will amount to more than \$25, the processing of the request shall be suspended until the requester indicates his willingness to pay. The requester shall be notified and asked for his commitment to pay all reasonable search and duplication fees. At his option, the requester may indicate in advance a dollar limitation to the fees. In such an event, the Coordinator shall initiate a search of the system or systems of records deemed most likely to produce relevant records, instructing the system managers to discontinue the search as soon as the stipulated amount has been expended. Where an advance limit has not been stipulated, the Coordinator may, at his discretion or at the behest of the requester, compile an estimate of the search fees likely to be incurred in processing a request, or of such portion thereof as can readily be estimated. The requester shall be promptly notified of the amount and be asked to approve its expenditure. In those cases where the Coordinator estimates that the fees will be substantial, an advance deposit of 50 percent of the estimated fees will be required; in those cases where there is reasonable evidence that the requester may possibly fail to pay the fees which would be accrued by processing his request, an advance deposit of 100 percent of the estimated fees will be required. The notice or request for an advance deposit shall extend an offer to the requester whereby he is afforded an opportunity to revise the request in a manner calculated to reduce the fees. Dispatch of such a notice or request shall suspend the running of the period for response by the Agency until a reply is received from the requester.

(c) The schedule of fees for services performed in responding to requests for Agency records is established as follows:

- (1) For each one quarter hour, or fraction thereof, spent by clerical personnel in searching for a record, \$1.50;
- (2) For each one quarter hour, or fraction thereof, spent by professional personnel in searching for a record, \$3.50;

(3) For each on-line computer search, \$11.00;

(4) For each off-line (batch) computer search of Central Reference files, \$27.00;

(5) For all other off-line computer searches of Agency files, \$8.00 per minute of Central Processing Unit (CPU) time;

(6) For copies of paper documents in sizes not larger than 8½ X 14 inches, \$0.10 per copy of each page;

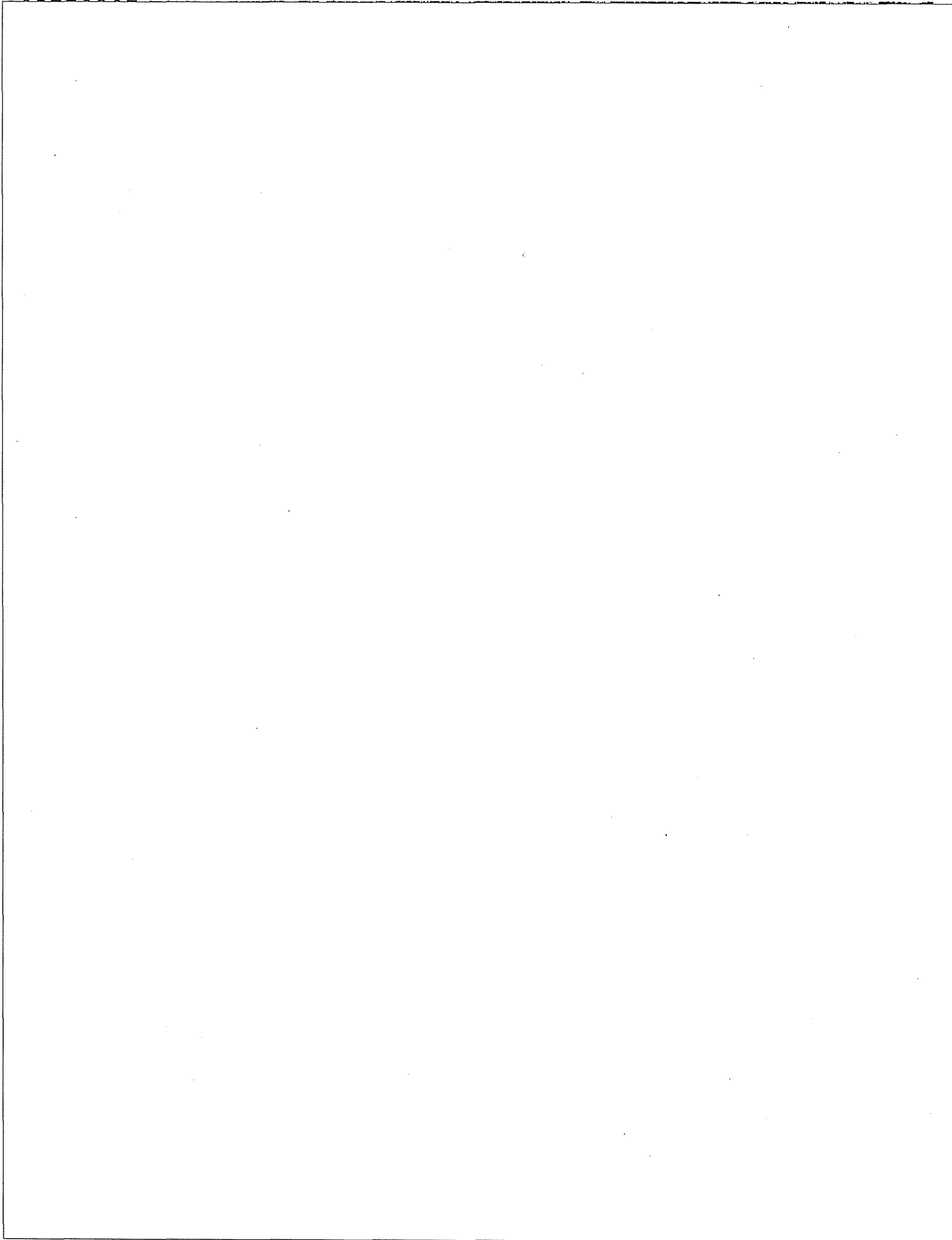
(7) For duplication of non-paper media (film, magnetic tape, etc.) or any document that cannot be reproduced on a standard office copier, actual direct cost; and

(8) For extra copies of reports, maps, reference aids, and other Agency publications, actual cost.

(d) Inasmuch as the Agency's systems of records are highly decentralized, several computer searches may be required to process a request, depending upon its scope. The computer search costs given in paragraph (c), of this section, do not include whatever professional/clerical search time is needed to determine whether the records located are in fact responsive to the request.

(e) Search fees are assessable even when no records pertinent to the requests, or no releasable records are found, provided the requester has been advised of this fact and he has, that notwithstanding agreed to incur the costs of search.

(f) For requests which have accrued substantial search and duplication fees, or for requests for records which have been previously released, or where there is reasonable evidence that the requester may possibly fail to pay the accrued fees, then, at the discretion of the Coordinator, the requester may be required to pay the accrued search and duplication fees prior to the actual delivery of the requested records; otherwise, the requester shall be billed for such fees at the time that the records are provided. Payment shall be remitted by check or money order, made payable to the Treasurer of the United States, and shall be sent to the Coordinator. No appeals or additional requests shall be accepted for processing until the requester has paid all outstanding charges for services rendered under this part.









DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

19 MAY 1982

U-1,412/RTS-1B

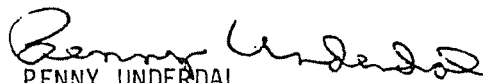
Mr. John J. Connell
2727 Brier Street, S.E.
Warren, OH 44484

Dear Mr. Connell:

In response to your Freedom of Information Act request, we are providing, as enclosure 1, a list of Americans who are presently unaccounted for in Southeast Asia. Enclosure 2 is a list of the country abbreviations used in enclosure 1.

Sincerely,

2 Enclosures a/s


PENNY UNDERDAL
Freedom of Information Act
Officer

NAME	RANK	SERVICE	I/DATE	COUNTRY
DUDASH, JOHN F	04	USAF	670426	VN
DUDLEY, CHARLES GLENDON	03	USAF	660628	LA
DUENSING, JAMES ALLYN	03	USN	730130	VN/OW
DUFFY, CHARLES J	--	CIV	610113	LA
DUFFY, JOHN E	02	USAF	700404	VS
DUGAN, JOHN FRANCIS	03	USA	710320	LA
DUGAN, THOMAS W	04	USAF	681213	LA
DUGGAN, WILLIAM Y	04	USAF	711231	LA
DUKE, CHARLES R	--	CIV	700530	VS
DUNCAN, JAMES EDWARD	E7	USA	710303	VS
DUNCAN, ROBERT R	02	USN	680829	VN
DUNLAP, WILLIAM C	W2	USA	691202	VS
DUNLOP, THOMAS EARL	05	USN	720406	VN
DUNN, JOSEPH PATRICK	02	USN	680214	CH/OW ✓
DUNN, MICHAEL E	03	USN	680126	VN
DUNN, RICHARD EDWARD	E6	USAF	720426	VS
DUSING, CHARLES GALE	E5	USAF	651031	VS
DUVALL, DEAN ARNOLD	E4	USAF	660313	VS
DYCKOWSKI, ROBERT R	03	USAF	660423	VN
DYE, MELVIN C	E3	USA	680219	LA
DYER, BLENN COLBY	E3	USMC	670427	VS/OW
DYER, IRBY III (NMN)	E5	USA	661202	LA
EADS, DENNIS K	W1	USA	700423	VS
EARLE, JOHN STILES	03	USN	700622	VS/OW
EARLL, DAVID JOHN	03	USAF	661021	VN
EARNEST, CHARLES M	03	USN	721128	VN/OW
EAST, JAMES BOYD JR	04	USAF	690426	LA
EATON, CURTIS ABBOT	04	USAF	660814	VN
EATON, NORMAN D	05	USAF	690113	LA
EBY, ROBERT GIND	--	CIV	670821	VS/OW
ECHANIS, JOSEPH Y	03	USAF	691105	LA
EACHEVARRIA, RAYMOND L	E8	USA	661003	LA
ECKLEY, WAYNE ALVIN	E5	USAF	671229	VN
ECKLUND, ARTHUR G	02	USA	690403	VS
EDGAR, ROBERT J	02	USAF	680205	LA
EDMONDSON, WILLIAM R	02	USAF	660531	VN
EDMONDS, ROBERT C	02	USAF	681027	VN
EDWARDS, HARRY JEROME	E4	USA	720120	VS
EDWARDS, HARRY S JR	02	USN	661020	VN
EGAN, JAMES THOMAS JR.	02	USMC	660121	VS
EGAN, WILLIAM PATRICK	04	USN	660429	LA
EGGER, JOHN CULBERTSON JR	04	USAF	671103	VN/OW
EHRlich, DENNIS MICHAEL	02	USN	670119	VS/OW
EIDSMOE, NORMAN E	04	USN	680126	VN
EILERS, DENNIS L	03	USAF	651224	LA
EISENBERGER, GEORGE JOE BU	E5	USA	631203	VS
EISENBRAUN, WILLIAM F	03	USA	650705	VS
ELKINS, FRANK C	03	USN	661012	VN
ELLEN, WADE LYNN	W1	USA	720424	VS

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NAME	RANK	SERVICE	I/DATE	COUNTRY
ELLERD, CARL J	E5	USN	691002	VN/DW
ELLIOT, ROBERT M	O3	USAF	680214	VN
ELLIOTT, ANDREW JOHN	W2	USA	700609	VS
ELLIOTT, JERRY W	E2	USA	680121	VS
ELLIOTT, ROBERT THOMAS	E6	USAF	721221	LA
ELLIS, BILLY J	E4	USA	680103	VS
ELLIS, RANDALL S	E4	USA	690418	VS
ELLIS, WILLIAM	E3	USA	660624	VS
ELLISON, JOHN C	O4	USN	670324	VN
ELZINGA, RICHARD G	O3	USAF	700326	LA
EMRICH, ROGER G	O3	USN	671117	VN
ENGEN, ROBERT JOSEPH	E4	USA	710218	LA
ENGLANDER, LAWRENCE J	E5	USA	680502	VS
ENTRICAN, DANNY D	O2	USA	710518	VS
ERICKSON, DAVID W	E2	USMC	680316	VS
ERSKINE, JACK D	--	CIV	681113	VS
ERWIN, DONALD EDWARD	O5	USN	681002	VN/DW
ESCOBEDO, JULIAN JR	E3	USMC	690901	VS
ESPENSHIELD, JOHN L	O4	USAF	691021	VS
ESTOCIN, MICHAEL JOHN	O4	USN	670426	VN
EVANCHO, RICHARD	E3	USMC	680326	VS/DW
EVANS, BILLY KENNEDY JR	E5	USA	681205	VS
EVANS, CLEVELAND	E5	USMC	680313	VS
EVANS, WILLIAM ANTHONY	E5	USA	690302	CB
EVELAND, MICKEY EUGENE	E4	USA	711026	VS/DW
EVERT, LAWRENCE G	O3	USAF	671108	VN
FALLON, PATRICK M	O6	USAF	690704	LA
FANNING, HUGH M	O3	USMC	671031	VN
FANNING, JOSEPH PETER	O2	USAF	681213	LA
FARLOW, CRAIG L	W1	USA	710516	VS
FARRIS, WILLIAM F	E4	USN	680206	VS/DW
FEATHERSTON, FIELDING W	O3	USAF	691230	LA
FEGAN, RONALD JAMES	O1	USN	650409	CH
FELDMAN, JOHN ANTHONY	O3	USN	661008	VN
FELLENZ, CHARLES R	E5	USAF	691124	LA
FELLOWS, ALLEN E	O4	USAF	680320	LA
FENELEY, FRANCIS JAMES	O3	USAF	660511	VN
FENTER, CHARLES FREDERICK	E3	USAF	721221	LA
FERGUSON, DOUGLAS D	O2	USAF	691230	LA
FERGUSON, WALTER JR	E6	USA	680823	VS/CB
FICKLER, EDWARD J	O3	USMC	690117	VS
FIESZEL, CLIFFORD W	O3	USAF	680930	VN
FINCH, MELVIN W	O3	USA	720330	VS/VN
FINGER, SANFORD IRA	E6	USA	711026	VS/DW
FINLEY, DICKIE W	E3	USA	681021	VS
FINN, WILLIAM R	O2	USAF	711224	LA
FINNEY, ARTHUR THOMAS	O5	USAF	660801	VN
FINNEY, CHARLES E	O3	USMC	690317	LA
FISCHER, JOHN RICHARD	O3	USMC	660909	VS

C27015

NAME	RANK	SERVICE	I/DATE	COUNTRY
FULLER, WILLIAM O	O3	USAF	670826	VN
FULLERTON, FRANK E	O4	USN	680727	VN
GAGE, ROBERT H	E4	USMC	660703	VS
GALBRAITH, RUSSELL D	O3	USAF	681211	LA
GALLAGHER, DONALD L	E7	USN	680206	VS/OW
GALLAGHER, JOHN THEODORE	E6	USA	680105	LA
GALLANT, HENRY JOSEPH	E8	USA	650713	VS
GALVIN, RONALD E	E2	USN	670308	VN/OW
GAN, LEONARDO M	E7	USN	691002	VN/OW
GANLEY, RICHARD O	O3	USAF	691124	LA
GANDOE, BERMAN	E4	USA	700324	CB
GARBETT, JIMMY RAY	E4	USA	691009	VS
GARCIA, ANDRES	E3	USMC	750515	CB
GARCIA, RICARDO MARTINEZ	E5	USA	710319	LA
GARDNER, GLENN VIRGIL	E2	USA	661125	VS/OW
GARDNER, JOHN G	O3	USMC	670603	LA
GARNER, JOHN HENRY	E4	USN	670529	VS
GARRETT, MAURICE EDWIN JR	O3	USA	711022	VS
GARSDIE, FREDERICK THOMAS	E5	USAF	610323	LA
GASSMAN, FRED ALLEN	E5	USA	701003	LA
GATES, ALBERT HENRY JR	O3	USMC	700307	VS/OW
GATES, JAMES W	O3	USA	660406	LA
GATEWOOD, CHARLES H	E3	USMC	680531	VS
GATWOOD, ROBIN F JR	O2	USAF	720402	VS
GAUGHAN, ROGER CONRAD	E4	USMC	670501	VS/OW
GAULEY, JAMES PAUL	O3	USAF	670110	LA
GAUSE, BERNARD JR	E5	USN	750515	CB
GAUTHIER, DENNIS L	E3	USA	691031	VS
GEE, PAUL S	O2	USMC	680116	VS
GEHRIG, JAMES M JR	O4	USAF	650618	VS/OW
GEIST, STEPHEN J	E4	USA	670926	VS
GEORGE, JAMES E	E4	USA	680208	VS
GERBER, DANIEL A	--	CIV	620530	VS
GERSTEL, DONALD ARTHUR	O4	USN	720908	VN
GERVAIS, DONALD PETER	E5	USA	680501	VS
GETCHELL, PAUL E	O3	USAF	690113	LA
GIAMMERINO, VINCENT F	E3	USA	680627	VS
GIANNANGELI, ANTHONY R	O5	USAF	720402	VS
GIERAK, GEORGE GREGORY JR	O2	USN	660613	VN
GILBERT, PAUL F	O2	USAF	720618	VS
GILCHRIST, ROBERT M	O2	USAF	661007	VN
GILLEN, THOMAS E	O4	USAF	700218	LA
GINN, DAVID LANDRELL	E3	USA	701103	VS
GIST, TOMMY E	O3	USAF	680513	VN
GLANDON, GARY ALVEN	O2	USAF	660526	VS
GLANVILLE, JOHN TURNER JR	O4	USN	660613	VN
GLASSON, WILLIAM ALBERT JR	O4	USN	660412	CH/OW ✓
GLOVER, CALVIN C	E5	USAF	680322	LA
GLOVER, DOUGLAS J	E6	USA	680219	LA

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NAME	RANK	SERVICE	I/DATE	COUNTRY
HAMILTON, DENNIS C	W1	USA	680105	LA
HAMILTON, EUGENE D	O3	USAF	660131	VN
HAMILTON, JOHN S	O4	USAF	670419	VN
HAMILTON, ROGER D	E3	USMC	670421	VS
HAMM, JAMES E	O2	USAF	680314	VS
HAMMOND, DENNIS WAYNE	E4	USMC	680208	VS
HANDRAHAN, EUGENE ALLEN	E4	USA	681010	VS
HANGEN, WELLES	--	CIV	700531	CB
HANLEY, LARRY JAMES	O3	USAF	691104	LA
HANLEY, TERENCE H	O2	USN	680101	VN/UW
HANNA, KENNETH	E7	USA	680207	VS
HANRATTY, THOMAS MICHAEL	E2	USMC	670611	VS
HANSEN, LESTER ALAN	W2	USA	690813	VS
HANSON, ROBERT TAFT	O2	USN	660203	VN/UW
HANSON, STEPHEN PAUL	O3	USMC	670603	LA
HANSON, THOMAS PATTERSON	O2	USAF	670903	VN
HARBER, STEPHEN J	E4	USA	700702	VS
HARDIE, CHARLES DAVID	E5	USN	670727	VN/UW
HARDY, ARTHUR H	O2	USAF	720314	LA
HARDY, JOHN K	O2	USAF	671012	VN
HARGROVE, JOSEPH N	E3	USMC	750515	CB
HARGROVE, OLIN	E3	USA	671017	VS
HARLEY, LEE D	O3	USAF	660518	LA
HARNED, GARY ALAN	E5	USA	700324	CB
HARPER, RALPH LEWIS	E3	USMC	680606	VS
HARPER, RICHARD K	W3	USA	650519	VS
HARRIS, BOBBY GLENN	E4	USA	710317	CB
HARRIS, CLEVELAND SCOTT	O3	USAF	680229	VN
HARRIS, GREGORY J	E4	USMC	660612	VS
HARRIS, HAROLD LEE	E3	USA	661022	VS
HARRIS, JEFFREY L	O3	USAF	720510	VN
HARRIS, PAUL WINIFORD	E2	USMC	670313	VS
HARRIS, REUBEN B	E2	USN	660412	CH/UW
HARRIS, STEPHEN W	E5	USAF	700422	LA
HARRISON, DONALD L	O3	USA	681029	VN
HARRISON, LARRY GENE	E6	USA	710226	CB
HARRISON, ROBERT H	O4	USAF	720618	VS
HARROLD, PATRICK K	O2	USAF	691203	LA
HART, JOSEPH LESLIE	O5	USAF	670225	LA
HART, THOMAS TRAMMELL III	O3	USAF	721221	LA
HARTNESS, GREGG	O3	USAF	681126	LA
HARTNEY, JAMES C	O4	USAF	680103	VN
HARTZHEIM, JOHN FRANCIS	E5	USN	680227	LA
HARVEY, JACK ROCKWOOD	O2	USAF	721128	VS
HARWOOD, JAMES ARTHUR	E5	USA	710115	VS
HARWORTH, ELROY E	E3	USAF	660531	VN
HASENBACH, PAUL ALFRED	E3	USA	670421	VS
HASSENGER, ARDEN K	E5	USAF	651224	LA
HASTINGS, STEVEN M	E5	USA	680801	VS

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NAME	RANK	SERVICE	I/DATE	COUNTRY
JAMES, SAMUEL L	03	USAF	730418	CB
JANOUSEK, RONALD JAMES	02	USMC	690809	VS
JARVIS, JEREMY M	02	USAF	670725	VN
JEFFERSON, JAMES MILTON	02	USAF	670512	VN
JEFFERSON, PERRY H	03	USAF	690403	VS
JEFFORDS, DERRELL B	05	USAF	651224	LA
JEFFS, CLIVE G	02	USAF	710312	VS
JENKINS, PAUL LAVERNE	E7	USAF	700630	LA
JENNE, ROBERT EARL	E4	USA	680508	VS
JENSEN, GEORGE W	04	USAF	660515	LA
JEROME, STANLEY MILTON	E6	USN	690218	VN/OW
JEWELL, EUGENE M	02	USAF	650904	VN
JIMENEZ, JUAN MACIAS	E4	USA	680511	VS
JOHNS, PAUL F	04	USAF	680628	LA
JOHNS, VERNON Z	E3	USA	680203	VS
JOHNSON, ALLEN L	04	USAF	721228	VN
JOHNSON, AUGUST DAVID	E3	USN	670203	VS
JOHNSON, BRUCE G	03	USA	650610	VS
JOHNSON, DALE ALONZO	04	USAF	661027	VN
JOHNSON, EDWARD HARVEY	04	USAF	721221	VN
JOHNSON, FRANKIE B	E5	USA	680421	VS
JOHNSON, GARY LEE	E4	USA	710218	LA
JOHNSON, JAMES REED	E3	USA	660821	VS
JOHNSON, RANDOLPH L	E5	USA	710220	LA
JOHNSON, RICHARD HERMAN	E3	USMC	670729	VS
JOHNSON, ROBERT DENNISON	04	USN	670901	VS
JOHNSON, STANLEY GARWOOD	02	USMC	651203	VS
JOHNSON, WILLIAM D	E3	USA	680119	VS
JOHNSTON, STEVEN BRYCE	03	USAF	730104	LA
JOHNSTONE, JAMES MONTGOMER	03	USA	661119	VS
JONES, BOBBY M	03	USAF	721128	VS
JONES, GEORGE EMERSON	02	USAF	670707	VS/OW
JONES, GRAYLAND (NMN)	E3	USA	691123	VS
JONES, JAMES E	E7	USA	661003	LA
JONES, JAMES GRADEY	02	USN	661112	VS/OW
JONES, JOHN R	E5	USA	710605	VS
JONES, JOHNNY MACK	02	USA	720424	VS
JONES, LOUIS F	04	USAF	671129	LA
JONES, ORVIN C JR	03	USAF	720416	VN
JONES, THOMAS PAUL	03	USN	680206	VS/OW
JONES, WILLIAM E	03	USAF	680105	VN
JORDAN, LARRY M	02	USN	660412	CH/OW
JOURDENAIS, GEORGE H	03	USAF	670401	VS
JUDD, MICHAEL BARRY	E4	USN	670630	VS
JURECKO, DANIEL EDWARD	E4	USA	680508	VS
KAHLER, HAROLD	04	USAF	690614	LA
KALIL, TANOS E	--	CIV	690208	VS
KANE, BRUCE EDWARD	E4	USMC	690809	VS
KANE, RICHARD R	03	USMC	670912	VS

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NAME	RANK	SERVICE	I/DATE	COUNTRY
WILKINS, GEORGE H	04	USN	660711	VN
WILKINSON, CLYDE DAVID	03	USA	710212	VS
WILLETT, ROBERT V	02	USAF	690417	LA
WILLIAMS, BILLIE J	04	USAF	721209	VN
WILLIAMS, DAVID B	03	USMC	720503	VN
WILLIAMS, DAVID R	04	USAF	670401	LA
WILLIAMS, EDDIE L	E7	USA	661003	LA
WILLIAMS, EDWARD W	W1	USA	720403	VS
WILLIAMS, HOWARD K	03	USAF	680318	VN
WILLIAMS, JAMES E	E4	USAF	660513	LA
WILLIAMS, JAMES R	E4	USAF	671229	VN
WILLIAMS, LEROY CHRISTOPHE	E2	USMC	690523	VS
WILLIAMS, RICHARD F	E8	USA	680108	VS
WILLIAMS, ROBERT CYRIL	04	USAF	660701	VN
WILLIAMS, ROBERT J	03	USA	720511	VS
WILLIAMS, ROY C	E3	USA	680512	VS
WILLIAMS, THADDEUS EDWARD	02	USA	660109	VS
WILLIAMSON, DON IRA	03	USAF	650707	VN
WILLIAMSON, JAMES D	E4	USA	680105	LA
WILLING, EDWARD ARLO	E3	USMC	680721	VS
WILLS, FRANCIS DESALES	E3	USA	660226	VS
WILSON, CLAUDE DAVID JR	03	USN	661214	VN
WILSON, GORDON S	02	USAF	661122	VN
WILSON, HARRY TRUMAN	E5	USMC	700604	LA
WILSON, MARION EARL	E3	USA	680203	VS
WILSON, MICKEY ALLEN	W1	USA	730108	VS
WILSON, PETER JOE	E6	USA	701019	LA
WILSON, RICHARD JR (NMN)	E3	USA	710614	VS
WILSON, ROBERT ALLEN	03	USAF	720618	VS
WILSON, ROGER E	03	USMC	720611	VN
WILSON, WAYNE V	E5	USMC	670702	VS
WINDELER, CHARLES CARL JR	W2	USA	720403	VS
WINKLER, JOHN ANTHONY	02	USN	651122	CH/OW
WINNINGHAM, JOHN Q	E6	USAF	721221	LA
WINTERS, DARRYL GORDON	E3	USAF	660719	VS
WINTERS, DAVID M	E3	USA	670421	VS
WISEMAN, BAIN WENDELL JR	W1	USA	701223	VS/OW
WISTRAND, ROBERT C	03	USAF	650309	LA
WOGAN, WILLIAM M	E4	USA	690216	VS
WOLFE, DONALD FINDLING	02	USN	671008	VS
WOLFE, THOMAS HUBERT	03	USAF	660628	LA
WOLFKEIL, WAYNE B	04	USAF	680807	LA
WOLDSZYK, DONALD J	02	USN	660301	VN
WOLPE, JACK	E4	USMC	670803	VS
WONG, EDWARD PUCK KOW JR	E4	USA	720327	VS
WONN, JAMES CHARLES	01	USN	680217	LA
WOOD, DON C	03	USAF	660116	LA
WOOD, PATRICK H	04	USAF	670206	VN
WOOD, REX STEWART	04	USN	670602	VN/OW

C27015

08/21/81

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP

(b)(6)

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI				
2	DDCI				
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI				
6	DDA				
7	DDO				
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/OCA		X		
14	D/PAO	X			
15	D/PERS				
16	D/Ex Staff				
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22	DR				
	SUSPENSE				
				Date	

Remarks

[Signature]
Executive Secretary
30 March 1988
Date

□

Patricia Rowley Edwards



March 22, 1988

William H. Webster
Director of Central Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Webster,

It was April 22, 1970, at Wilde Lake Middle School in Columbia, Maryland. A thirteen-year-old girl labored over a papier mache class project with her best friend in their seventh-grade studies class. She looked up to see her minister come through the door. Before he said her name, she knew he came for her, and that her life was changed forever.

And it was. The girl was me. The minister came to tell me my father, Lt. Col. Charles Stoddard Rowley, a navigator on a U. S. Air Force AC-130, had been shot down in Southeast Asia. My mother, my two brothers and I were told a search was under way. Every hour we hoped to know more. but for close to eighteen years, we learned little else.

Then a few months ago, on a chilly November evening, I came home from my job working with mentally handicapped adults. A friend handed me the newest LIFE magazine. On page 119, I found an article titled "looking for the Mysterious 'Mr. Roly,'" and underneath the headline was a black and white photo of a middle-aged Caucasian standing in what appeared to be a clearing in a Southeast Asian jungle. The story detailed how this picture of a man who went by "Roly" had been smuggled out of Laos, and how it allegedly depicts an American held their in a secret prison camp. The resemblance to my father, in name and physical features, while inconclusive, is stunning.

I was stunned, alright. I was also angry, so much so that my first reaction was to hurl the magazine across the room. You see, this was not only the first time I had seen the picture; this was the first time I knew that it even existed. This, despite claims by DIA officials reported in the magazine story that they consulted family members who had seen the picture and supposedly determined it could not be my father.

I enclose the article for your consideration. But this was not the first possible sighting of my father. On June 13, 1978, my brother Charles and I attended a government "status review hearing" on my father's case. The day before, we were presented with a stack of declassified documents--hardly, I might add, in sufficient time for us to adequately review them before the



P-311-IR

hearing. We learned of a reported sighting of my Dad in a propaganda film that was shown at the Hanoi Hilton prison camp.

I don't believe we would have ever learned of that had my brother not pushed for the declassification of other material after we were given our first batch of papers just before the hearing. We were also led to believe still more papers existed relating to my father's case that continued to be classified as secret. I think you can understand how we would like to decide for ourselves what is relevant and what is not, and how we find it difficult to believe that releasing any and all documents pertaining to my father could jeopardize national security eighteen years after he was shot down!

And let me make it clear: I am a star-spangled, red-white-and-blue patriot who believes very much in this country. That should not be surprising, considering what my father has sacrificed for it. I just want to exercise my rights as a citizen to see that the rights of my father and those like him are protected, and to see the rights of those they left behind are too.

With the passage of time we should get more answers about what happened to that gunship that crash-landed in a jungle out of sight from any American troops. Instead, new questions surface, questions about the propaganda film, questions about the picture of "Mr. Roly".

Please help us find an avenue to those answers. I don't think it is a matter of our government having the answers and refusing to give them to us, but I think that together, we might find a way. I await your reply. Please remember how long we have been waiting.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

Patricia Rowley Edwards

As official representative of the following organizations:

AMVETS POST #42 & AUXILIARY	Shelby, North Carolina
DAV CHAPTER #18 & AUXILIARY	Shelby, North Carolina
AMER. LEGION POST #82 & AUX.	Shelby, North Carolina
VFW POST # 8066 & AUXILIARY	Shelby, North Carolina
SHELBY DET. MARINE CORP LEAGUE	Shelby, North Carolina

We would like to make note, that we support the above letter 100%. We believe as veterans that it is time to clear up any doubts or questions concerning American MIA'S.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

President
Cleveland County

ROBERT C. SMITH
1ST DISTRICT, NEW HAMPSHIRE

COMMITTEES:
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515

March 17, 1988

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
115 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-5456

DISTRICT OFFICES:
340 COMMERCIAL STREET
MANCHESTER, NH 03101
(603) 644-3367

90 WASHINGTON STREET
DOVER, NH 03820
(603) 742-0404

P.O. BOX 737
WOLFEBORO, NH 03894
(603) 569-4993

NEW HAMPSHIRE TOLL FREE NUMBER
1-800-626-2690

Ms. Patty Edwards



Dear Patty:

Knowing of your involvement in the POW-MIA issue, I am sure you are familiar with legislation I have introduced to declassify livesighting information of Americans being held in Southeast Asia. The bill (H.R. 2260) would mandate that all livesighting information (with the exception of sources and methods of intelligence collection) be made accessible to the families and the American people.

Stephen J. Solarz, Chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee (House Foreign Affairs Committee), has agreed to hold an open hearing on this legislation Tuesday, March 29, 1988 at 2:00 P.M. The hearing will take place here on Capitol Hill in a committee room. The Subcommittee is in the process of obtaining a location. I suggest that you contact either Mary Boyle at the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee (Tel: 202-226-7801) or Barbara Noel in my office (202-225-5456) prior to the hearing date to obtain the room location. It is my understanding that representatives from the Defense Department, the State Department, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and the National League of Families will appear in opposition to the bill.

In addition to my supportive testimony, Chairman Solarz is permitting the participation of only one supporting family member. Retired Army Colonel, Earl Hopper of Glendale, Arizona (father of unreturned POW -- LTC Earl P. Hopper, Jr., and a founding member of the National League of POW/MIA Families) has been selected to speak on behalf of the families who support H.R. 2260.

If you are a POW/MIA family member and believe that livesighting information on your loved one has been denied to you or withheld by any agency of the U.S. Government, please write your personal statement describing the circumstances. If you are not a family member and wish to write a statement in support of H.R. 2260, I would be pleased to receive your comments.

Ms. Patty Edwards
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March 17, 1988

It was my hope that any interested parties wishing to testify would be granted the opportunity. Because this is not possible, it is my intention to ask for unanimous consent that these written statements be included in the hearing record. TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE. I ask that you submit these statements to me (Congressman Robert C. Smith, 115 Cannon H.O.B., Washington, D. C. 20515, ATTN: Barbara Noel) no later than Friday, March 25.

Remember, this is an open hearing and I hope you will be able to attend.

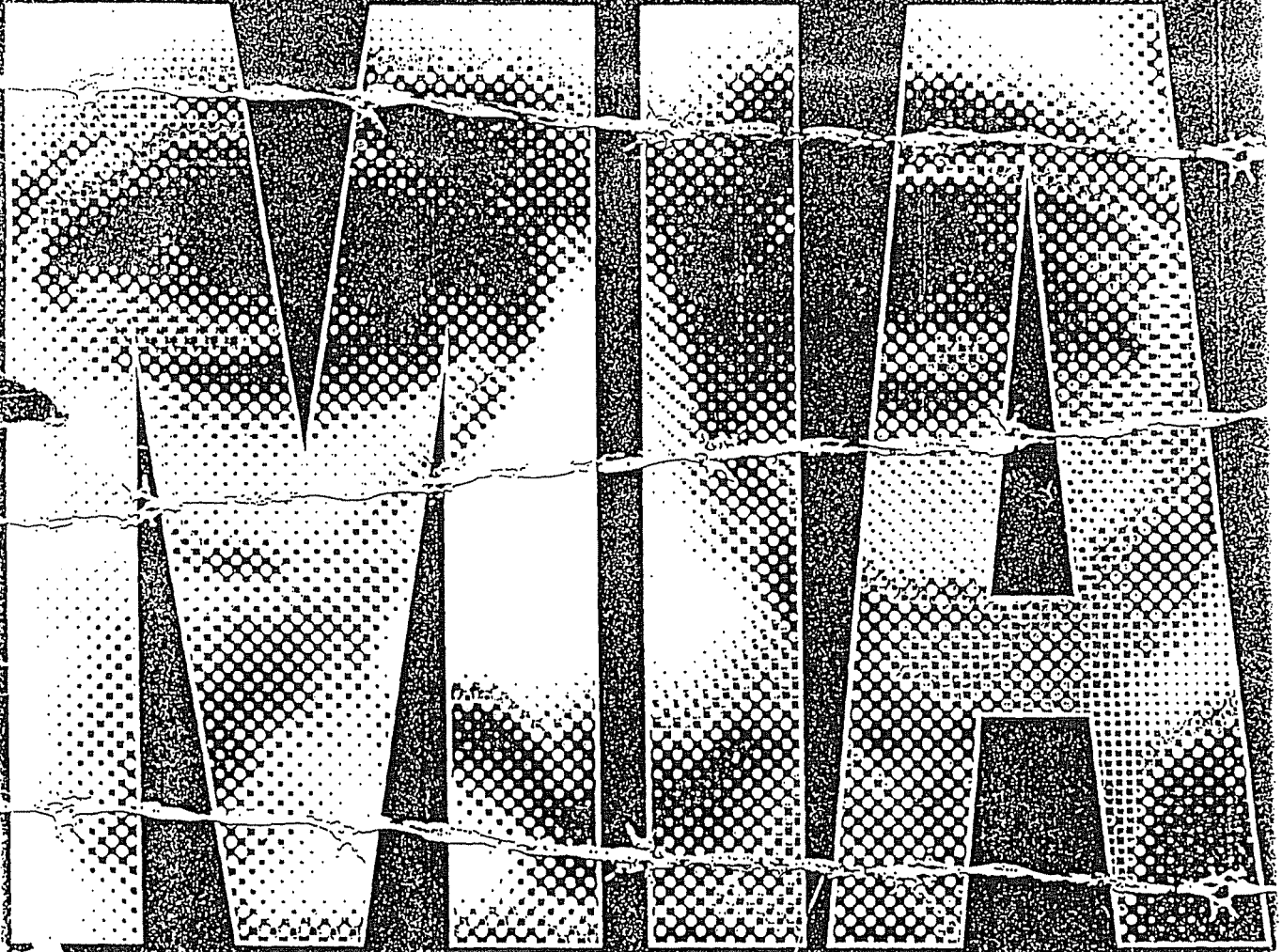
With warm regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bob".

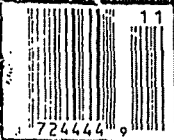
Robert C. Smith

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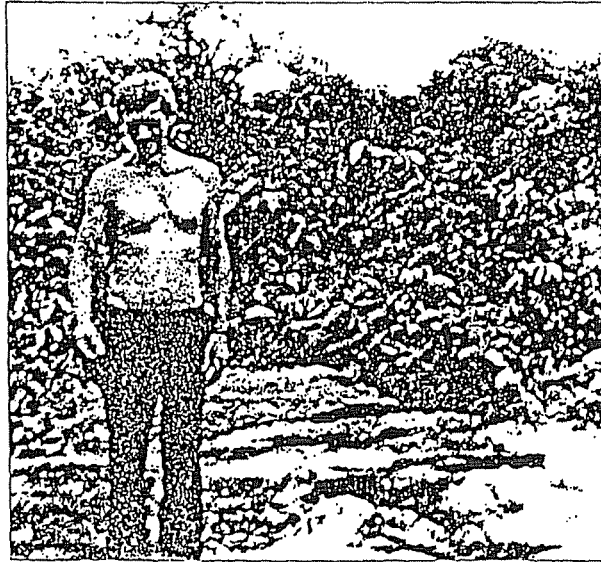
**ARE ANY STILL
ALIVE?**



25 COMPELLING CASES FROM VIETNAM



LOOKING FOR THE MYSTERIOUS 'MR. ROLY'



Roly and Rowley: Some people believe the picture of "Mr. Roly" at top, smuggled out of Laos last summer, is Lt. Col. Charles Rowley, above at 23 with wife Virginia. The airman, if alive today, would be 56.

Pieces of an MIA puzzle: A picture, a name and a cast of strange bedfellows

framed condolence letter from Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter hangs on the wall. "I have that up more as a joke," he says. He attributes his cynicism to years in which, contrary to the Defense Intelligence Agency's stated procedures, he says crucial information on his father's case was kept from him.

Long ago Chuck Rowley came to terms with the ambiguities surrounding his father's fate. He has reached the conclusion that if he wasn't killed in the plane crash, he was probably killed in captivity. "At least that's what I have to believe to sleep at night," he says. But then along comes this picture. It shows a haggard man, bare-chested, walking through a field toward the camera. A note that arrives with it says the picture is of a Mr. Roly. Could Roly be Chuck Rowley's father? Or is it, like so much MIA "evidence," another signpost on a road that leads nowhere?

These questions may never be answered. Yet the story of the Mr. Roly picture is an example of the maddening pursuit of information about an MIA. It is, as well, a tale of a Laotian refugee eager to see democracy brought to his homeland and of a Nashville electronics salesman who wants to help him; of two men, claiming to be former U.S. soldiers, plotting an audacious rescue mission and of a mysterious source of money that will finance the project.

The saga begins in Nashville with the friendship of refugee Kham-bang Sibounheuang, 42, and salesman Frank Lockhart, 35. Kham-bang, who once served in the Royal Laotian Army, has lived in the U.S. since 1975. He proudly displays a photograph of himself with former Tennessee Governor Lamar Alexander taken at a 1985 gathering honoring the state's refugees. For two years he has worked as a security guard in the Nashville neighborhood of Bellevue.

Kham-bang became a U.S. citizen in 1984, but his heart remains in Southeast Asia. Like other Laotian exiles, he dreams of returning to the country of his birth after the overthrow of the Hanoi-supported com-

Chuck Rowley, a 33-year-old Margate, Fla., policeman, looked carefully at the muddy black-and-white print in front of him, took another look and then, bringing it within a few inches of his eyes, looked once again. "I don't know," he said of the picture recently smuggled out of Laos. "It's hard to imagine what my father would look like if he had been held captive all these years."

On April 22, 1970, Lt. Col. Charles Stoddard Rowley Sr. was navigating an armed reconnaissance mission over Laos when enemy fire struck the rear of his aircraft. The plane crashed 90 seconds later, time enough for the 11-man crew to bail out. In fact, one man aboard that flight, Sgt. Eugene L. Fields, did parachute to safety. The rest have never been found.

Chuck Rowley was 15 at the time his father was lost. Today a corner of his bedroom stands as a bittersweet shrine. On his dresser top is a blue cap with the emblem, "AC-130 Spectre Gunship," his father's plane. A

around Pathet Lao. He told Lockhart not long after they met last year through Lockhart's job at the Circuit City electronics store in Nashville, "Before Laos can be free, the Western world must learn our story."

To help Khamtang convey the essential message, Lockhart decided to collaborate with the Laotian on a book. As a Ph.D. in psychology, Lockhart had shown a flare for writing; now, he thought he might have a fascinating subject to write about. Before long, however, Lockhart learned something that made Khamtang's account even more interesting. Through friends in Thailand, Khamtang had been receiving information from the Kaboukankh Kou-sat, a little-known Laotian resistance group, about American prisoners of war being held in his homeland. He would then pass on certain reports by phone to two Americans, Lance Trimmer and Gordon Wilson, whom he had met through his work as president of a Laotian-American group.

The information, while sketchy, was certainly tantalizing. Khamtang showed Lockhart letters in which the names of several supposed MIAs were listed: "Mr. Morgan," "Lector Fry" and "Billy Benjamin"—names that corresponded roughly to names of men listed as MIA. But there was more: Khamtang's contacts claimed to know that these men, plus three others for whom they did not have names, were being held in a mountain cave about 15 miles from the Vietnam border in the district of Sepona, near the village of Ban Boualapha. In one letter the contacts announced that Mr. Morgan had been moved to Hanoi, leaving five men in the cave. In another they spoke of 25 other American POWs spread out around the same area in small camps. In a third letter the resistance forces wrote that every two weeks helicopters would airlift food and medical supplies to the cave, where the writer maintained, Americans were being forced to repair equipment left by U.S. forces after the war.

The letters had maps showing the location of the cave, but Wilson and Trimmer wanted more concrete evidence, and they requested that Khamtang introduce them to his uncle and mentor, Gen. Kong Le. Kong, a paratrooper who led a coup d'état in Laos in 1960, was a key military commander; until he was forced into exile in 1975. He now lives in Paris and remains a spiritual leader of the Kaboukankh Kou-sat. Trimmer and Wilson explained to Khamtang that they hoped to mount a rescue mission in Laos. If Kong Le were to ask his followers to gather irrefutable POW documentation—photos, signatures—they, Trimmer and Wil-



The refugee and the salesman: Laotian-American Khamtang Sibounheuang (on his beat as a Nashville security guard) confided information on American POWs in Laos to Frank Lockhart, a part-time electronics equipment salesman.

son, would be able to proceed with complete confidence. In March they sent Khamtang a round-trip ticket to Paris. At Khamtang's urging, Lockhart decided to join his friend.

At the time, Khamtang knew little about his two American colleagues, Trimmer and Wilson. Wilson had identified himself as a former Army paratrooper and Trimmer as a retired Green Beret, but Khamtang had all along assumed that they worked for a government agency, most likely the CIA. Khamtang figured that if he helped them, they would eventually assist him and his uncle in the fight to bring democracy to Laos. Today, Wilson and Trimmer claim they never told Khamtang that they worked for the

government or the CIA, but the pair appeared to be content to let Khamtang and Kong Le assume that they were acting in an official capacity.

But something about the American operatives had begun to concern Khamtang. For instance, he had no permanent address or phone number for either of them. Seemingly always on the move, Trimmer called him from places like Oklahoma, Montana, California. And there were times when he called Khamtang just minutes after Khamtang had spoken to Kong Le or to an official at the DIA. Trimmer questioned him on matters that seemed to come right out of those conversations.

When they all assembled in Paris, Wilson and Trimmer made it clear they wanted no one to know of their activities. They immediately ditched Lockhart, whom they were surprised Khamtang had brought

along. Wilson and Trimmer did two things out of character with their desire for secrecy. Wilson left his briefcase in the hotel with Lockhart, and after 10 minutes of protest, Wilson and Trimmer reluctantly allowed the meeting with Kong Le to be videotaped with a machine Khamtang had brought from Nashville. Kong Le insisted that he would be able to get more support from his top generals if he had a visual record of his conference with the two Americans.

Meanwhile, in his Paris room, Lockhart stared at Wilson's briefcase, wondering what secrets were inside. Despite a powerful curiosity, Lockhart refrained from opening the case, fearful that it might have been booby-trapped and triggered to eliminate him now that he knew about the clandestine meeting. Lockhart jumped when the phone rang. It turned out to be his wife calling from Nashville.

The following evening Lockhart watched the video. On the tape, the four men were seated around a table. "Mr. Trimmer and I both are interested in helping the Free Lao movement," Wilson began. "But one of our problems is that we get reports of live Americans in Laos, and when the reports are checked out, we find the information is old or false." Kong Le nodded in agreement. "It is —"

very important that we get true information," added Trimmer, "signatures, biographies. Then there's many things we'll be able to do." Trimmer told Kong Le of reports that China had received several hundred American POWs from North Vietnam about a year ago. Could his forces find out if those reports were true? Kong Le acknowledged that they could. Then Wilson announced, "We're going to make a concerted effort beginning today to help the Free Lao movement much more than we have in the past. I can get clothing, and I can get medicine. That's no problem. Money is a little more difficult because everybody in the United States now is thinking about the contras... The one thing that will cause you to receive a lot of money is if we get one American back from Laos. If we get just one American out of there, there'll be unlimited money for you." Said Trimmer: "All the support in the world."

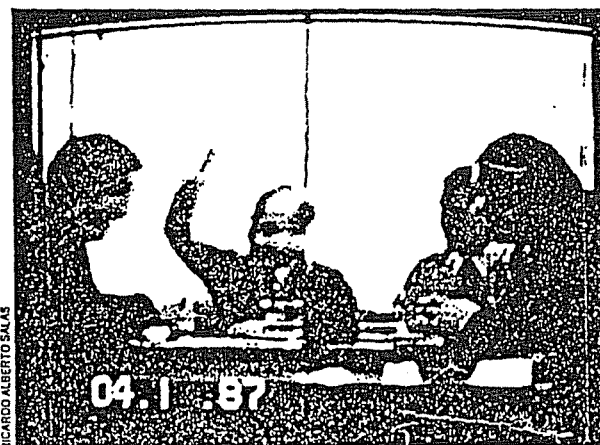
The meeting ended with an agreement that Khambang would soon rendezvous with Trimmer and Wilson in Birmingham, Ala., to iron out details on the transfer of clothing and medical supplies to the Kabounkanh Kousat. Meanwhile, Kong Le would make an urgent request that his followers gather proof of the existence of American POWs. When they were satisfied with the evidence, Trimmer, Wilson and Khambang would go to Thailand to orchestrate the rescue mission. There was talk of the involvement of a specially trained group of Americans for the mission itself. But the actual planning was left to be worked out later.

Despite lingering doubts about Trimmer and Wilson, Lockhart and the two Laotians were excited by the agreement as they celebrated over dinner at Kong Le's Paris home. If American POWs emerged with the help of the resistance fighters, they decided, the U.S. would be forever indebted to them, and the Kabounkanh Kousat would then be able to count on America's help in returning Kong Le to a position of leadership in his native country.

When the time came for Khambang's Birmingham meeting, neither Trimmer nor Wilson showed up. Khambang and Lockhart were nettled by the sudden disappearance of the two shadowy figures. Eighteen days later, Wilson called Khambang and explained his absence by saying, "Have you been watching TV lately?" Khambang and Lockhart regarded this as a reference to the Iran-contra hearings, then in their fourth week. Lockhart speculated that Trimmer and Wilson were on a quasi-official covert mission that had to



JULIO DOMINGOS/SYGMA



RICARDO ALBERTO SALAS

be called off because, like the Iran-contra affair, it involved secret activities on the part of the U.S. government. Speculation aside, it now appeared that the deal so carefully worked out in Paris had fallen through. The press delivered the next update: On August 13, Lance Trimmer, identified as a former Green Beret, was arrested at the Canadian border as a material witness

in a federal investigation of illegal explosives trafficking.

The Laotians, however, had already begun to meet their part of the bargain. Kong Le's request to the resistance troops was fulfilled. Unaware that the agreement had fallen through, his men, so they claimed, had bribed a Pathet Lao prison guard and delivered a photograph to Khambang. "The enclosed photo-

The general and the middlemen: Former Laotian leader Gen. Kong Le (leaning against tree with his bodyguard) was offered "unlimited money" for his assistance in a POW rescue mission. In a videotape of a planning session Kong Le gestures to Gordon Wilson (left) and Lance Trimmer (right), who ask him to provide proof of MIAs held captive in Vietnam.

graph is of a Mr. Roly," said an accompanying letter. "I think that is his name. That is what they call him in the POW camp. It may be a nickname. They gave me this photograph to prove their integrity. I collected 2,000 baht (\$80) to pay them for this picture because I have examined it and I am positive that the picture is authentic."

Lockhart and Khambang looked at the picture of Mr. Roly and tried to decide what to do next. The significance of the discovery was beginning to dawn on both men. If Roly were alive and they could locate him, it would be a singular breakthrough in the MIA problem. Despite his fears that the mounting time away from work was jeopardizing his job, Lockhart flew to Washington, D.C., to show the photographs to Eugene "Red" McDaniel, friend of billionaire MIA activist Ross Perot and director of the American Defense Foundation, a pro-military lobby. McDaniel was intrigued. Looking through a list of MIAs, Lockhart decided that the picture, if legitimate, could only be that of Lt. Col. Charles S. Rowley. McDaniel offered to get verification from the Defense Intelligence Agency. When there was no progress for several weeks, Lockhart became impatient and decided to track down the Rowley family himself.

Lockhart learned that Rowley had grown up in Riverton, Conn. Eventually, through contacts, Lockhart received high school pictures of Rowley from his aunt. One of them showed him as senior class president. Lockhart compared photographs and began to see resemblances between the boy as he was at 17 and the man. Encouraged, Lockhart expanded his search.

Most of the Rowley family, as it turned out, had left Connecticut for Florida. Lockhart decided to start with Charles Rowley's brother, Walter, now living in Cocoa, Fla.

Walter Rowley stared at the picture and immediately discounted it. "If he were taken prisoner," he protested, "he wouldn't be the kind of person to sit calmly by. He would try to get away. I don't know. The build looks different. The nose looks different. No. No. By no stretch of the imagination could it be him. He would never have grown his hair like that. Eyes? It's hard to tell. He's looking down in the picture. Mouth? That's not an expression of his. →



The survivor and the brother. Sgt. Eugene Fields (top), the only man known to have lived through the crash of the armed cargo plane on which Rowley was a crewman, says the picture might be of Rowley. Walter Rowley is doubtful. He says his brother was a good military man who would "square his shoulders for a photograph."

And the shoulders? Well, remember, Charles was a military man. He would have had enough pride to at least square his shoulders for a photograph. No, this looks like all those Holocaust pictures you see." Walter Rowley seemed intent on preserving his brother's reputation, even at the expense of a hope that he could be alive. Then another thought hit him. "I guess that when you come down to it I look at this man and think he's been through so much that I keep hoping it's not Charles."

Still, reasons to treat the picture seriously kept mounting. Rowley's ex-wife, Virginia (they divorced before he left for Vietnam), noted that Charles would have been a good catch for the enemy. "He was a Mercury space program expert," she said from her mental health clinic office in Ft. Pierce, Fla. "And he had devel-

oped the idea of putting electronic equipment on planes to track manned satellites."

Lockhart then heard that one of Rowley's crew members, Donald Lint, might have survived the crash. Donald Lint Sr., a Des Moines, Iowa, businessman, claims that a picture of his son in a POW uniform was published in a Laotian newspaper two weeks after the plane was shot down. The sister of another missing crewman claims that the sole known survivor of the crash, Eugene Fields, once reported that shortly before he bailed out he ran to the cockpit and noticed the seats were empty. This suggests that the rest of the crew could have jumped ahead of Fields.

Finally, Charles Rowley was supposedly seen in a propaganda film shown to prisoners held at the Hoa Lo (Hanoi Hilton) prison in 1973. Disturbingly, although the sighting was reported that year—by returning POW Larry Stark—it wasn't until 1978 that a Rowley family member learned about it and then only because Chuck Rowley found the reference tucked in an Air Force file on his father.

Contacted recently, Stark said he

wasn't so sure that his identification was correct. He was bothered, however, that the DIA never followed up. The DIA did finally respond to the Mr. Roly picture. The agency told Red McDaniel that it had probably been taken from a propaganda film. That wouldn't help prove that Rowley was alive today, but it could be evidence that he had survived the crash.

The DIA's official response was less informative. It said only that the Mr. Roly picture would be "erroneously identified as Charles S. Rowley." The agency gave two reasons for its conclusion: First, photo analysts at the FBI, CIA and DIA compared the photo with a confirmed picture of Charles Rowley and decided it did not represent the same person. Second, the agency claimed to have consulted family members who had seen the picture and also found it did not represent Rowley. In fact, the DIA, through the Air Force, contacted only one relative, Rosabelle Rowley, Charles Rowley's mother.

Today, Gen. Kong Le is a disappointed man. His hopes for a rescue of American POWs leading to U.S. support for his cause have been dashed. He is convinced that Trimmer and Wilson were working for the U.S. government, despite their later denials. "Maybe it's a shrewd maneuver," he says. "Maybe the government does in secret what a government cannot do openly." At least he would like to think that. He continues to view Trimmer and Wilson as "good men," patriots who love their country.

Meanwhile, Kong Le's resistance forces continue to provide sketchy information to Khambang based on POW rumors they pick up on their forays across the Mekong River. They say that they are ready and eager to provide further documentation of the POWs, but they need money to do so. They write wanting to know what happened to the picture they provided of Mr. Roly and when the rescue mission will be mounted. When they read these letters, Lockhart and Khambang feel nothing but frustration. The Kaboukanh Kousat has had a dubious reputation in Bangkok as the purveyor of counterfeit MIA dog tags and remains. Yet Khambang and Lockhart believe the men who contacted them from Thailand are telling the truth.

Despite its doubts, the Rowley family continues to believe that the picture is probably not Charles. "I don't think it is my father," says Chuck, "but I'm glad somebody else does." Yet the question persists: Could Charles Rowley be alive? Eugene L. Fields, the sole survivor of

the AC-130 crash, retired from the Air Force in 1980. Today he lives near Lake Tahoe, Calif., where he confesses to feeling more than a little awkward about being the only one on that flight to return. "There was just one accident," he said recently, "but forty or fifty lives were changed, and I don't like being the fat, dumb and happy one who survived to talk about it."

Fields recalled that after the aircraft was hit, a fire broke out near the rear exit. He and another crew member attempted to extinguish the fire in midair. Dense smoke forced them to retreat. Fields said he felt his way to the right scanner window. He "crawled up to the window and fell out," passing within inches of a propeller. He didn't think anyone got out before him. (He denied reporting that he had checked the cockpit before leaving the plane.) He said that anyone who left after him would have to have chosen an equally unorthodox exit, since the other forward ones were blocked.

As he descended, Fields watched the plane crash. On the ground, he was unable to establish radio contact with any other crew member. The area was thought to be dense with enemy troops. When a search and recovery team responded to his call, Fields radioed the direction from which he heard suspicious sounds, and the rescue aircraft fired into the area. "They had to be real good or they would have gotten me," he said. "Some of the strikes were real close." Thirteen hours after Fields was recovered, a search for other survivors was called off.

Fields said that he has spent "several thousand hours" going over those facts. "God knows," he said, "that I hope every single one of them is alive today, but I don't think any of them is."

That was where the matter rested until Fields saw the Mr. Roly photograph. "The picture," he said, his voice tense, "it could be Rowley. His hair was never that long, but it could have grown. It could be him, but I'm not sure."

Then he made an offer that seemed to open up the Rowley case yet again. "Dozens of times over the years, I've satisfied my mind about the crash," he said, "and then something else pops up—like this picture I'd like to get all the families together, sit them down and tell them everything I know, in confidence. It may take eight, ten hours, but I'm ready to do it." Does Eugene Fields have something to add to what he's said officially over the years? "Maybe." Will it counter what the Air Force has already said? "The Air Force hasn't said everything." Might it make one believe that this picture is the real thing? "No comment," answered Eugene Fields. □



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

William M. Baker
Director, Public Affairs
(703) 482-7676

2 May 1998

Mrs. Patricia Rowley Edwards

Dear Mrs. Edwards:

I am responding to your letter of 22 March to Judge William H. Webster, who asked me to find out what I could about your father's disappearance. I can well understand your anguish and frustration--the fate of our missing colleagues, friends and relatives is one that has been a focus of intelligence activity ever since the late 1960s. We have been diligent in following leads from refugees, alleged POW sightings and other such information, but the results have not been encouraging. Nevertheless, I want to assure you that we are not going to cease our efforts while there is the possibility that even one American can be found.

Specifically, in regard to your father's case, I'm afraid that expert analysts were unable to confirm that the photographs you mention were really of your father. I know that must be hard to accept, but I wouldn't want to give you false hope. This only means that we continue to pursue the possibility that your father and other MIA's might be alive, until such time as we can develop information that might clarify the situation.

We appreciate the support that you have been given by the veterans organizations in your area. Be assured that we want to resolve this issue as much as other Americans. We will continue to explore every avenue, follow up every lead, question every source, and do all we can to find our missing men. Neither we nor the American people will accept any less.

Sincerely,

A rectangular box used to redact the signature of William M. Baker.

William M. Baker

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