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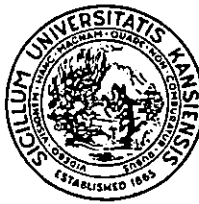
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Executive Registry
76-1460

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Office of the Chancellor
223 Strong Hall, Lawrence, Kansas 66045
(913) 864-3131

March 9, 1976

The Honorable George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Bush:

I was pleased to learn from our mutual friend, Mr. Dolph Simons, that you can come to the University of Kansas this spring to deliver an address in the Vickers Lecture Series. On behalf of the University, I extend our personal invitation to you for a Vickers Lecture relating to the Bicentennial Celebration. Your discussion of current political issues and analysis of problems which now confront our society will be most appropriate for the themes we are emphasizing this year.

The University of Kansas has been designated an official Bicentennial Campus and we are eager to arrange a program that will appeal to the entire University community and our neighboring areas. Your lecture will be a timely one and will elicit an enthusiastic response, I'm sure.

Best day *we* would suggest the following dates -- March 31; April 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 26, 29; May 5, 6 -- and if one of those fits your schedule, just let us know and we'll plan accordingly. Of course, if another date would be better for you, we can schedule to fit your calendar. The customary honorarium for the Vickers Lecture Series is \$2,000, plus expenses. However, we would be pleased to meet your requirements in this area.

We will consider it a distinct privilege to have you visit our campus and deliver a Vickers Lecture. We'll look forward to learning what date you find best fits your schedule.

Sincerely,

Archie R. Dykes
Archie R. Dykes
Chancellor

cc: Mr. Dolph Simons

April 26th

DOLPH C. SIMONS, JR., PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER

DOLPH SIMONS, EDITOR

Executive Registrar

76-14607

THE LAWRENCE DAILY JOURNAL-WORLD

PHONE (913) 843-1000

LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044

March 10, - 1976

Mr. George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

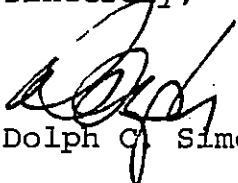
Dear George:

Chancellor Dykes send me a copy of his letter to you, and I want to correct one of his statements. I did not tell him you "can come to the University of Kansas this spring." I told Dykes I had visited with you and that you said it might be possible to work something out if there was sufficient flexibility in dates.

Please understand I did not in any way indicate to Dykes that you had agreed to come to KU and there are no commitments. I said there might be a possibility, that he should write to you outlining the program and to leave the time for any such appearance as open as possible.

As I said in an earlier letter, I hope you will be able to fit this trip into your busy schedule. I am going to be in Washington several days next week, and I may give your office a ring to find out if you have been able to clear a date for a trip West.

Sincerely,


Dolph C. Simons, Jr.



Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

DOLPH C. SIMONS, Jr., PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER

DOLPH SIMONS, EDITOR

THE LAWRENCE DAILY JOURNAL-WORLD

PHONE (913) 843-1000

LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044

March 30, 1976

JF:

1 Give Security

a copy

2. If we have
Domestic

Mr. George Bush
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

JF !!!!

Dear George:

I received a phone call from your office this afternoon and was given the good news that you will be here in Lawrence on Monday, April 26, for the Vickers Lecture.

I am most appreciative of your acceptance of this speaking date, and I am sure you will have an enthusiastic and interested audience. The University of Kansas, Lawrence and the state of Kansas are fortunate to have you here.

I told the lady who phoned that I would be pleased to meet you in Kansas City and drive you over here to Lawrence. On the other hand, if you want to use this time for a business visit with some of your associates, I will look forward to greeting you here in Lawrence. I also would be pleased to drive you back to Kansas City following your appearance at KU.

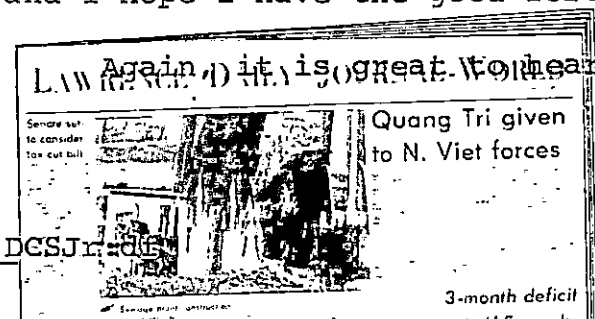
One of the Chancellor's assistants, Rick Von Ende, told me your office had asked for recommendations for overnight accommodations in Kansas. If you want to stay close to the airport, the Marriott, as suggested by the Chancellor's office, is fine; however, if you wish to stay at a nicer, larger hotel, I would suggest either Crown Center or The Alameda Plaza.

I also have visited with KU officials and Bob Vickers of Wichita about dinner plans that evening; I am hopeful of being able to work something out where we can have a fairly small dinner group prior to the lecture and then a larger group would be invited to a reception following your remarks.

I will be in Washington this weekend for the Gridiron Dinner, and I hope I have the good fortune to see you at that time.

you will be back in Lawrence.
Sincerely,

Dolph C. Simons, Jr.



THE VICKERS TRUSTS

1100 VICKERS-KSB&T BLDG.

WICHITA, KANSAS 67202

Telephone 316 267-5275

April 1, 1976

Mr. George Bush
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

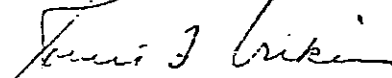
Dear Mr. Bush:

It was with great pleasure that I received the news of your acceptance to speak in the J. A. Vickers, Sr., Memorial Lecture Series at the University of Kansas.

My family initiated this series with the intention of bringing distinguished individuals to campus to afford students and faculty an exposure to the free enterprise system. In our opinion, your appearance will offer them an opportunity which they might not otherwise have. With all the recent adverse publicity, I hope you welcome the chance to correct any misinformation which has been put forth.

Again, let me convey our pleasure that you have accepted our invitation, and I am looking forward to meeting you.

Sincerely yours,



Robert F. Vickers, Trustee

JE put in
Trip file

CIA political influence topic of SUA forum

By JANET SCHMIDT
Staff Writer

Professors and students on college campuses all over the country are among the charms the Central Intelligence Agency carries in its bag of dirty tricks.

Known as clandestine services, the CIA has infiltrated campuses for more than 10 years to recruit students and faculty as undercover agents, John Marks, executive director of the Center for National Security Studies (CNSS), Washington, D.C., said last night in the Kansas Union Ballroom.

Marks spoke for more than two hours to about 130 people on CIA influence in domestic and international politics during a program sponsored by SUA Forums.

The presentation opened with a half-hour segment from "The Rise and Fall of the CIA," a documentary on CIA intervention in Laos during the '60s produced by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

MARKS INTRODUCED the film with a statement made in June 1970 by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on the CIA's secret war in Laos:

"I don't see why we need to stand by idly and watch a country go Communist just because of the irresponsibility of the people."

The notion that other countries are too irresponsible to choose their own form of

government is the justification used by the CIA for its covert operations, Marks said.

"The notion that we know best is the tragic flaw in our national policy toward other countries," he said. "And the CIA is the instrument because it can be used secretly."

RECRUITING college students and professors as secret agents is one of the ways the CIA influenced foreign governments, Marks said.

He said that professors were used to recruit foreign students to work in undercover operations in their native countries. The same tactic is used with American students, he said.

Marks said the CNSS was working with the National Student Association to organize a nationwide campaign to get the CIA off college campuses.

Marks presented a list of CIA operations, including CIA involvement in the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961; assassination plots against Fidel Castro during the '60s; Vietnam; Watergate; Angola and illegal surveillance of American citizens.

"THE CIA IS in effect the political police of the United States around the world," he said.

Marks said that the methods used by the CIA are only symptoms of more serious problems of imperialism and corruption in the government hidden behind a guise of national security. The effect of this is the undermining of the whole democratic system, he said.

Short of changing the entire system, Marks said, he would like governmental policies and intervention into foreign countries to be more open, formulated by Congressional vote or handled through a national organization.

"THERE SHOULD be basic limits below which we will not go as a country," he said. "The dirty tricks of the CIA should be below those limits."

However, Marks said, he didn't agree that the CIA should be abolished as an information-gathering agency.

"There is a basic function inside government to collect intelligence," he said. "It's not a good idea to get completely rid of the CIA."

Marks said intelligence gathering had a positive function in protecting the national security.

"The problems surrounding national

DCI:

This is where
you are to talk
next week!

DS

security center on protecting the country when it really needs protecting and not cutting off individual liberties," he said. "I would draw a distinction between what is needed to protect the nation during wartime and peacetime."

MARKS TRAVELS around the country, speaking to groups for the CNSS, a public interest group comprised of eight people and funded by private foundations. According to Marks, his speaking engagements are part of a public education campaign.

He and Victor Marchetti, a former CIA agent, wrote "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," the first book to be censored by the government before publication, Marks said.

More than five per cent of the book was censored by the CIA, he said, for a total of 169 deletions.

Both Marks and Marchetti are still under injunction by Federal District Court Judge Albert B. Bryan in Virginia. They made two appeals to the Supreme Court and both were denied.



Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Late night discussion

After speaking to a Union Ballroom audience for more than two hours, John Marks, executive director of the Center for National

Security Studies in Washington, D.C., answered students' questions in the Union Lobby. Marks, a former CIA employee, is co-author of the book "CIA and the Cult of Intelligence."

Staff Photo by JAY KOELZER

Executive Registry

76-9209

KANSAS-CAL.
Trip

May 4, 1976

Dear Mr. Krueger,

I just can't tell you how much I appreciate that warm and thoughtful letter you sent me on April 27th.

I worried about that campus appearance, but in spite of some tough questions, I was not too dissatisfied. Your letter made me feel much better about the whole thing. How thoughtful of you.

Sincerely,

/s/ George Bush

George Bush

Mr. Nelson Krueger
Administrative Assistant for the
Kansas Offices of Senator Bob Dole
701 Quincy Street
Topeka, Kansas 66603

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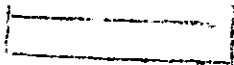
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NELSON KRUEGER
KANSAS ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

SENATOR BOB DOLE
UNITED STATES SENATE

701 QUINCY STREET
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66603
(913) 234-9946

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 27, 1976

Mr. George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Bush:

If you get off of your travel schedule long enough to read thank you notes, here's one.

Thoroughly enjoyed your remarks at the Vickers Lecture Series held on the Kansas University campus in Lawrence, Kansas this past Monday evening, April 26, 1976. Deeply appreciated your ability to provide sincere and thorough response to the variety of questions.

We newcomers in government need experienced hands to look up to. You are one of them.

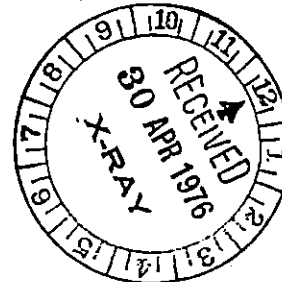
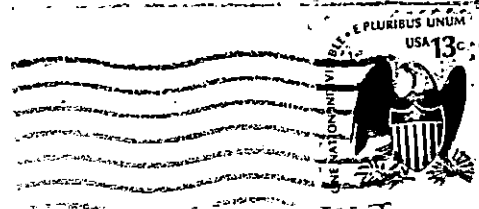
Respectfully,

NELSON KRUEGER
Administrative Assistant
for the Kansas Offices of
Senator Bob Dole

NK/ch

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510



Mr. George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

(THE *Morning* KANSAS CITY STAR)

The Kansas City Times

VOL. 108, NO. 200

STATE EDITION

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KANSAS CITY, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1976 — 44 PAGES

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CIA Report Cites Waste, Harm to U.S.

By David C. Martin
Associated Press Writer

Washington (AP)—The United States spends billions of dollars on espionage operations that have misled the American public and threatened the independence of churches, universities and the press, the Senate Intelligence Committee said yesterday in its report on the CIA.

The committee backed off from revealing the exact amount of intelligence spending after hearing a last-minute appeal from CIA Director George Bush, who said disclosure of the figure would damage national security. By a 6-to-5 vote the committee decided to let the full Senate decide whether to disclose the figure.

In a 651-page report on its 15-month investigation the committee said it found "duplication, waste, inertia and ineffectiveness in the intelligence

community," but also "found much that was good and proper."

The report contained 86 recommendations to increase the efficiency and accountability of U.S. intelligence activities. Some of the recommendations, such as creation of new executive-branch committees to oversee intelligence operations, already have been implemented as part of the Ford Administration's own plan to reorganize the CIA.

The committee also recommended passing laws barring CIA use of American journalists and clergymen and urged that no scholars be used for intelligence purposes without the knowledge of senior university officials.

The committee stopped short of recommending a ban on all covert operations. The United States needs to maintain that capability in the event of a

grave threat to national security, it said.

Ninety-seven more recommendations will be issued when the committee releases a separate report on domestic intelligence operations later this week.

Bush told reporters there were "things in this report with which we don't agree" but declined to comment specifically.

Two Republicans, Sen. John Tower of Texas, vice-chairman of the committee, and Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona refused to sign the report. Tower said that many of the recommendations, "if enacted into law, could endanger America's security." Goldwater said the report would cause "severe embarrassment, if not grave harm, to the nation's foreign policy."

Although the report did not reveal the spy budget, it strongly indicated

that spending for fiscal year 1976 was about \$4.2 billion a year for the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and various reconnaissance programs.

Other findings contained in the report, entitled "Foreign and Military Intelligence":

- "On some subjects, such as the current capability of the strategic and conventional forces of potential adversaries, U.S. intelligence is considered excellent." In other areas, such as the failure to predict the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus and the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, U.S. intelligence "is viewed by policymakers as far from satisfactory."

- The Defense department's satellite reconnaissance program and the National Security Agency's electronic eavesdropping operations "are man-

Continued on Page 8A

★ Senate Reports Waste, Deceit by CIA

Continued from Page 1A

aged efficiently and are generally responsive to the needs of the military services as well as to the policy makers on the national level."

• Congress has failed to monitor CIA covert operations and presidents have failed to control intelligence activities.

• Hundreds of Soviet spies are at work in this country gathering information and attempting to recruit "not only executive branch personnel, but also congressional staff members."

The committee said that some of its findings and recommendations would be kept secret to protect sensitive intelligence data. Other information the panel believed should have been made public remains classified at the request of the Ford Administration, the committee said.

For instance a 15-page chapter on counterintelligence dealt only in general terms with the techniques used by the CIA and FBI in what the report called "nothing less than a secret war against antagonistic intelligence services." In one of the few specific examples of the way that war is waged, the report disclosed that "at the recent funeral of CIA agent Richard Welch, two Eastern European diplomats were discovered among the press corps snapping photographs of CIA intelligence officers attending the burial ceremony."

Among the various intelligence activities examined in the report:

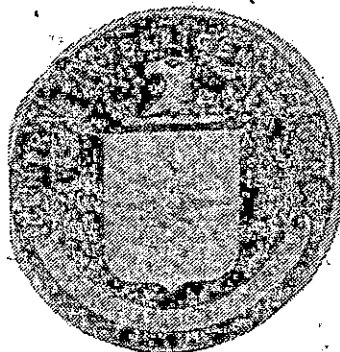
COVERT ACTION

"Reliance on covert action has been excessive because it offers a secret shortcut around the democratic process." Thousands of covert actions have been undertaken by the CIA since its beginning in 1947. First used in a limited way to counter the Soviet threat in Europe, "covert action soon became a routine program of influencing governments and covertly exercising power."

By the early 1950s the CIA was spending nearly \$200 million a year on "a worldwide effort to anticipate and meet Communist aggression, often with techniques equal to those of the Soviet clandestine services," the report said. Covert action reached its peak in the mid-1960s and has "decreased considerably" since then, according to the report.

The committee said that "the most costly and controversial" types of covert action are paramilitary operations designed to either prop up or subvert a foreign government.

The largest of the CIA's paramilitary operations began in 1962 when the agency took over the training of the Meo tribesmen in Laos. The report quoted Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as saying, "I do not believe in retrospect that it was good national policy to have the CIA conduct the war in Laos."



The committee studied covert military operations in five countries, including Laos, Vietnam and Angola and found that "only one appears to have achieved its objectives." The operation that did succeed has never been fully revealed, the report said.

Regarding covert operations in general, the committee said that in some cases "covert support to foreign political leaders, parties, labor unions or the media has made them vulnerable to repudiation in their own society when their covert ties became exposed." In other cases, covert support "has encouraged a debilitating dependence on the United States," the committee said. The report quoted a former intelligence official as saying that in one Western country "any aspiring politician almost automatically would come to the CIA to see if we could help him get elected."

ACADEMIC, PHILANTHROPIC MISUSE

The CIA has used philanthropic foundations to pass funds to "a seemingly limitless range of covert-action programs affecting youth groups, labor unions, universities, publishing houses and other private institutions in the United States and abroad." Of 700 grants of more than \$10,000 given by 164 foundations between 1963 and 1966, more than 100 were at least partly funded by the CIA, according to the report.

In 1967 covert funding of American organizations was banned after Ramparts magazine disclosed CIA funding of the National Student Association. New guidelines forced the CIA to withdraw its support from a large number of domestically based organizations, including Radio Liberty and Radio Europe, but not before the agency advanced them money that enabled them to continue their operations for up to two years, the committee said.

The report also noted that, although the new guidelines forced the CIA to sever many of its connections with domestic institutions, they placed no restrictions on passing funds to individuals associated with those same institutions." As a result, the CIA is now in contact with "many thousands of Uni-

ted States academics at hundreds of U.S. academic institutions."

According to the committee, most of those contacts are "purely for the purpose of asking an academic about his travels abroad or open, informal consulting on subjects of the academic's expertise" and pose no danger "to the integrity of American private institutions." Nevertheless, the report said, the committee was disturbed by those contacts.

"Well over a thousand books" have been produced or subsidized by the CIA, according to the committee. Although the books were intended as propaganda a 1967 CIA document said that "fallout in the United States from a foreign publication which we support is inevitable and consequently permissible."

CIA records showed that agency-sponsored books about China were circulated in the United States before being distributed abroad.

"At least once the book review for the agency book which appeared in the New York Times was written by a CIA writer," the report said. In another instance, a CIA book received unwitting praise from CBS commentator Eric Sevareid.

News stories planted by the CIA in foreign publications for propaganda sometimes turn up in U.S. newspapers and magazines, according to the committee. One former CIA official told the committee that "if you plant an article in Sunday's paper overseas... there is no way of guaranteeing that it is not going to be picked up and

published by the Associated Press in this country."

Articles planted by the CIA in Chilean newspapers in 1970 were unwittingly carried by the New York Times and the Washington Post, the report said. In another case two news services secretly run by the CIA in Europe were subscribed to by more than 30 U.S. newspapers.

As recently as February about 50 journalists and other persons working for American news organizations maintained a secret relationship with the CIA, the report said.

Although the CIA has issued new guidelines to halt secret relationships with journalists accredited to U.S. news organizations, the committee said, the prohibition does not cover "unaccredited" Americans working for U.S. news organizations.

"The CIA has informed the commit-

Continued on Following Page

Tuesday, April 27, 1976 THE KANSAS CITY TIMES 9A

☆ \$4.2-Billion Espionage Budget Hinted

Continued from Preceding Page

tee that of the approximately 50 CIA relationships with U.S. journalists or employees of U.S. media organizations, fewer than one-half will be terminated under the new guidelines," the report said.

USE OF THE CHURCH

"The number of American clergy or missionaries used by CIA has been small," according to the report. "The CIA has informed the committee of a total of 14 covert arrangements which involved direct operational use of 21 individuals." In February the agency issued new guidelines to halt the CIA's use of churchmen, the committee said.

The committee said that the

agency's use of American religious groups "both violates their nature and undermines their bonds with kindred groups around the world." The most damaging case cited by the committee involved "a U.S. priest serving the CIA as an informant on student and religious dissidence."

PROPRIETARIES

The CIA operates businesses to cover and support some of its covert operations. Since 1947 the 16 largest of those "proprietary" firms have earned \$50 million in profits.

Air America, the agency's largest proprietary, provided aircraft for CIA operations in Southeast Asia and at its peak had total assets of \$50 million and

employed more than 8,000 people. According to the report Air America is being liquidated because it is no longer required.

Another agency "proprietary" is a complex of insurance companies with combined total assets of more than \$30 million that provide death and disability benefits to secret agents. The CIA also owns a number of nonoperating "proprietary" that only appear to do business, the report said.

The committee did not reveal how many CIA "proprietary" firms existed but said the number had been reduced by half since its peak in the 1960s. The committee concluded, "In general, these mechanisms have operated with

a proper concern for legality, propriety and ethical standards."

Although the report did not reveal the exact size of the intelligence budget, it said that 1976 spending for CIA, DIA, NSA and various reconnaissance programs represented about four per cent of total controllable federal spending.

Government figures put controllable federal spending at \$105.2 billion. Four per cent of that figure equals \$4.2 billion.

Asked whether the report would include material he felt should remain secret, CIA Director Bush said, "There are things we will not be happy with."

Director Bush Accents the Positive

By Mike Fisher
K.U. Correspondent

Lawrence—Despite placard-waving pickets George Bush, CIA director, told a largely sympathetic audience last night at the University of Kansas here that although the agency has been guilty of excesses its positive assets far outweigh its negative effects.

A group of about 30 Iranian students at K.U. picketed the hall where Bush appeared, protesting CIA foreign involvement under Richard Helms, former agency director who is currently ambassador to Iran.

Bush spoke at Murphy Hall in this year's annual Vickers lecture to a crowd of about 1,100. In his speech Bush didn't comment on the release of the Senate Intelligence Committee's report on the CIA.

"We have no choice but to counter the capability of our adversaries," Bush told the audience in defining the role of the CIA.

"I don't want to dwell on the abuses of the past, we must look ahead," Bush said.

Continued on Page 2A

★ Bush Accents Positive

Continued from Page 1A

Bush said there have been several incidents in the past involving the CIA that he termed "flat wrong." He emphasized that administrative action within the agency coupled with congressional exposure has corrected those defects.

Bush left Washington yesterday afternoon and flew to Topeka in a government jet. Earlier he had appeared before a Senate committee that voted 6 to 5 to let the whole Senate determine whether to release publicly the overall budget for U.S. intelligence agencies.

Bush strongly opposed the committee action and urged that the CIA figures be kept secret.

Last night Bush emphasized that under the 1947 act that established the CIA it is illegal for him to release those figures.

"I don't believe giving those figures to Congress is incompatible with withholding the information from the public," Bush said.

The CIA director emphasized that this year he has presented four separate detailed budget reports to Congress.

"We cannot conduct intelligence activities in the open," Bush said, pointing out that Sen. Frank Church, head of the Senate Intelligence Committee, believed the United States should maintain a covert capability.

"I would not rule out all further covert activities by the CIA," Bush said. "We need a covert capability with full authorization from the Congress when implemented."

"We are living in a very tough world," Bush told the loudly applauding crowd.

Bush emphasized that the CIA is not gathering any information inside the United States now, and said that domestic activities by the agency in the past had been wrong.

Bush said the CIA's job was to professionally analyze information gathered through covert spying, overt reporting, and technological means. He emphasized the CIA was responsible for:

- guarding the nation against nuclear proliferation.
- monitoring political changes in foreign government.
- guarding against international terrorism.
- preventing the international flow of drugs.
- providing an early warning system in case of war.
- mapping foreign countries.
- providing data on economic boycotts.

• monitoring the SALT agreements

In quick order Bush listed the trouble spots the agency is currently monitoring: China, Africa, Egypt, Lebanon and the Soviet Union.

Bush said that when he took office 2 ½ months ago he didn't know what to expect. But he has become tremendously impressed with what he termed "the fantastic asset for the nation which the CIA provides for the collection and analysis of intelligence."

During that period Bush has been involved in 17 hearings before congressional subcommittees as the Congress has sought to redefine the agency's role.

Bush said the recent resignation of Richard Walters, long-time deputy director of the CIA, was the result of protocol and involved no controversy.

"Walters resigned just like a good military officer that he has been so that I might select my own staff," Bush said.

"I think the press has given him a bum rap," he added.

"My goal is to see that the CIA is second to none and that the nation is well served by the agency," Bush concluded before leaving Topeka for a flight to San Francisco.

LAWRENCE

Vol. 118, No. 101



DAILY JOURNAL-WORLD

Lawrence, Kansas, Tuesday, April 27, 1976

Fifteen cents

Twenty pages

Bush focuses on new goals in CIA effort

By ALLEN TORREY
J-W Staff Writer

Generally declining to discuss "the abuses of the past," George Bush, CIA director, focused in Monday night's Vickers Lecture at Kansas University on what he called "the real mission of the CIA" — intelligence gathering.

"We must have an agency second to none when it comes to the collection and analysis of intelligence," Bush told an audience of about 1,000 in University Theatre, Murphy Hall.

Outside, nearly 50 protesters — many of them Iranian students at KU and other universities — picketed the CIA director's speech. The protest remained peaceful throughout the evening, and the demonstrators did not attempt to enter the hall.

IN HIS TALK Bush stressed the agency's intelligence-gathering role, not its often-criticized covert actions. While he did not rule out further covert activities — "We're not living in too lovely a world" — he said he would willingly comply with a U.S. Senate committee's recommendation that the secret actions be approved in advance by an oversight group.

(The committee, headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, made its report earlier in the day. The church hearings, Bush said, "ended on a rather constructive note.")

"No matter how divergent our opinions, I think we can agree that certain intelligence is essential," Bush said. He focused in particular on information about "international terrorism," a phenomenon he predicted is likely to be "the most urgent and least tractable threat" to governments such as the United States in the near future.

"At some point in the next decade the problem probably will take a quantum jump in severity," Bush warned. Terrorists through theft or diversion, may well acquire materials for a nuclear bomb, he said.

"A major part of our targeting has got to be against the international terrorist," the director said.

BUSH SAID information about terrorism is only one of several legitimate intelligence-gathering activities. He also mentioned keeping track of nuclear proliferation, the international flow of drugs, possible economic boycotts and monitoring arms-limitation agreements.

Concerning "problem areas" around the world, Bush said the CIA closely follows developments in China, the U.S.S.R., Lebanon, Egypt (and its declining relations with the



(Staff photos by Paul Dagys)

George Bush, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, told a Kansas University audience Monday that some of the things the CIA did in the past were "flat wrong" but admonished the crowd to look to the future, not the past.

Bush focuses on future of CIA

Continued from page 1

Soviets) and in Africa (with special emphasis on areas of Cuban involvement).

The Cubans, he said, regard their recent role in Angola as a "signal success," and may well remain in the region for some time to come. Even though many African countries now disapprove of the outside presence, Bush said the Cuban contingent eventually may fight in Rhodesia and Namibia (formerly South-West Africa).

In gathering and presenting intelligence, Bush said, the CIA "should have no political bias whatsoever." In response to a question, he defended his own background as a politician (he has been a congressman and chairman of the Republican National Committee) as an aid to closer presidential control of the agency.

WHAT IS required is some insight into the intent of policymakers in other countries," Bush concluded. In that "mission," the CIA often has been successful, even though

"you read about the intelligence failures; you don't read about the successes."

As for the demonstrators, they carried placards urging the CIA to get "out" of Iran, the Middle East and Latin America.

Led by a yell-leader who read his slogans off a prompter card, the demonstrators shouted "Kick the CIA off campus," "Vietnam to Persian Gulf — One struggle, many fronts" and "Shah is a CIA puppet, down with the Shah" — the last a reference to Iran.

"I couldn't help but notice my reception committee outside," Bush said of the group. "I thought, 'Isn't it nice to be back from China where that sort of thing isn't possible?'"

CIA chief defends budget secrecy

By MARSHALL FINE
J-W Staff Writer

It will become difficult to adequately protect the United States' methods of collecting intelligence if the U.S. Senate votes to make public the budget of the Central Intelligence Agency, George Bush, CIA director, said Monday night.

In an interview with the *Journal-World*, Bush said, "Some things must remain secret and the CIA budget figures come under that heading. The House and the Senate have both had recorded votes on the topic and both overwhelmingly turned it down. I hope they do the same thing this time."

BUSH TESTIFIED Monday morning before the Senate Intelligence Committee in opposition to releasing the CIA's budget to the public. The committee,

however, voted 6-5 to let the full Senate determine whether to make the budget public.

"The CIA reports its budget in great detail to the appropriate committees in Congress," he pointed out. "So does the entire intelligence community. This gives Congress proper oversight. Hopefully the Senate will vote not to release a budget figure, or any budget figure for that matter."

To release the budget would be to jeopardize U.S. intelligence operations by revealing too much about them to hostile countries, Bush said.

"Disclosure would lead to people who do not have our best interest at heart knowing too much about how we run things," Bush maintained. "We don't need to weaken our capabilities by having our adversaries know exactly what our capabilities are."

IN A QUESTION-and-answer session following his Vickers Lecture at Kansas University, Bush pursued the subject further, saying, "The CIA reports every penny to Congress. Not one figure is held back. But the law has instructed the director not to reveal the methods and subjects of intelligence. I have no option. I'd be breaking the law if I told you what was in the budget."

"I don't believe that giving this material to Congress is incompatible with withholding it from the general public," he said.

In the interview, Bush touched upon a theme which he would reiterate during his talk: The image of the CIA in the past and future.

"I have the underlying feeling that the American people want an intelligence capability second to none," Bush told the *Journal-World*. "I think they have it

but don't realize it. We've got to make sure that the excesses of the past are not repeated. We also have to let people know what we're doing, as much as we can."

"That puts us on the horns of a dilemma," he continued. "There are some things that can't be disclosed. There are others that should be. That's why I'm here."

DESPITE BLOWS to the agency's image which resulted after disclosures of the CIA's covert political activities in foreign countries and in the U.S., "recruiting is up and the quality of recruits is up at the CIA," Bush said.

"Some cynics would suggest that that's a result of the 7.5 per cent unemployment rate," he noted. "But that

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CIA chief defends budget secrecy

Continued from page 1

doesn't account for the number and quality of applicants. We do have a big problem and it won't be an easy time. Some things in the past were clearly wrong. We have to regain the people's basic confidence."

He said, in the question period following his speech, "I think we operate in as clean a fashion as we can. I wrestle with that side of it. There are grubby things in the human spy business. I hope we don't

resort to the widespread tactics which the KGB (the CIA's Russian counterpart), rightly or wrongly, is given credit for."

DEALING WITH the CIA's past image of excesses is just one of the problems Bush has had to deal with since being named director of the agency by President Gerald Ford last November, when Bush was the U.S. envoy to China, he told the *Journal-World*.

"I had a lot more time to study that

society and to represent our government when I was in China," he said. "I had the luxury of time. The biggest adjustment I've had to make has been accommodating the difficult pace of this job and grappling with problems which are enormously complicated."

"I've had to reorganize the entire intelligence community," Bush said. "I've had to deal with some truth and a lot of fiction and that's not easy. You know, newspapers would rather write about the bank that was robbed than

about all those that weren't."

"MY JOB is to make clear that, yes, things were wrong and hopefully the mistakes have been corrected, but an awful lot of important things are going on — they went on in the past and they still are," he said.

"We have the problem of making the CIA responsive to an open society and doing it with some sensitivity, while insisting that some aspects remain secret," Bush said. "I like my job, in spite of the controversies."

LAWRENCE (KS) JOURNAL-WORLD
4/27/76 p. 4

JOURNAL-WORLD

editorials

The George Bush lecture

Crowd response to the lecture of George Bush last evening on the Kansas University campus indicated strong approval of the aims of the new director of the Central Intelligence Agency in conducting the foreign spying program of the United States government. The audience of nearly a thousand people for the Vickers lecture displayed sympathy for his earnest attempt to create an honorable intelligence-gathering program, and they appreciated his patience in dealing with dissidents.

MOST PEOPLE, but not all, recognize the importance of international spying in an era of world-wide distrust, ambition, greed and modern armament. They dislike invasion of privacy, but they realize the necessity for covert action if essential information is collected.

George Bush, distinguished war veteran, long-time public servant and former ambassador, impressed his listeners last night as a true patriot — a man who has deep appreciation for his country, one who is eager to be of service to his fellow nationals, and is highly capable. He is a tremendous worker; a doer instead of a talker. He definitely is not a bumbling politician.

The American privilege of freedom of expression received a good test as dissidents picketed the meeting and several "question askers" proceeded to give their own lectures before the floor microphones. About 50 foreign students, who obviously enjoy the American freedom of speech and dissension that are absent in many other countries, created a noisy greeting and goodbye for Mr. Bush and his party at the front door of Murphy Hall.

THE DIRECTOR'S PATIENCE was tested severely during his visit to the University campus, but he remained unruffled and he obviously grew in stature in the eyes of the great majority of his listeners.

Freedom is a great thing. Abuse of freedom, particularly by those who come from non-freedom countries, is something else.

THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

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Tuesday, April 27, 1976

CIA still needed, Bush says

By JERRY SEIB
Staff Writer

George Bush, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said here last night that Americans shouldn't dwell on the CIA's "excesses of the past," but should view the agency as an asset.

"I don't want to spend my time as director of this rather controversial agency looking back," he said.

Bush, speaking in the Vickers Memorial

Lecture Series, addressed a crowd of about 1,000 in the University Theatre.

He was greeted as he arrived at the theater by a group of about 50 protesters carrying signs that said "CIA Out Of Campus" and chanting anti-CIA slogans. The protest was sponsored by the Iranian Students Association.

BUSH SPOKE JUST hours after the release of a 651-page report by the Senate Intelligence Committee, which said in-

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vestigators found "duplication, waste, inertia and ineffectiveness in the intelligence community."

Bush said he had presented the final testimony to the committee yesterday morning before release of the report.

He said the report was one, "some of which I'll agree with, some not," but he declined to elaborate on the specifics of it.

Bush did say he objected to release of the CIA budget, a matter that the Senate

committee voted to let the entire Senate decide.

CIA budgets are given to congressional committees, Bush said, but the budget shouldn't be made public because that would jeopardize CIA sources and would be in conflict with the 1947 law that established the CIA.

"THE CIA REPORTS every penny of its budget to congressional oversight committees," he said. "But I don't believe giving Congress something of that nature is incompatible with not giving them to the public."

Bush said he couldn't promise an end to covert operations by the CIA or to the CIA's practice of employing college students and faculty members to do some of its spying.

"I would not rule out all further covert activity," he said. "We need a covert capability, very, very carefully used."

Bush said that the Senate committee hadn't prohibited the use of secret operations, and that the committee's chairman, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, voiced approval of some covert activity in his final report.

Covert operations are the only possible action in some cases, Bush said.

"SOMEWHERE BETWEEN sending in the Marines and sitting on your hands you must do something. We probably need some kind of such capability," he said.

Bush said he believed it was the right of college students and teachers to volunteer for CIA service without being reprimanded by academic institutions.

There is no Constitutional barrier preventing college instructors and students from helping the CIA, he said, and such a

See CIA page 3

CIA needed . . .

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practice doesn't "pollute the academic atmosphere."

The Senate Intelligence Committee

Report said the CIA "is using several hundred American university administrators, professors and graduate students for intelligence and propaganda purposes."

BUSH CONCEDED THAT the CIA's powers had been misused in the past, saying there were "a number of abuses that were just flat wrong."

But he denied that the CIA was currently conducting any domestic spying, although he admitted it had been involved in domestic affairs before he became director.

"I can't justify it," he said. "It shouldn't be done; it's not being done. When it was being done it was wrong."

Bush said the Senate investigations hadn't revealed any indication of CIA domestic activity.

He said there was a tendency to emphasize CIA failures in the past without acknowledging its successes.

"No matter how divergent our opinions are on the steps in the past, I think we can agree that certain intelligence is essential."

IN ASSESSING THE world situation, Bush said that he thought terrorism would increase sharply in many countries soon, and that terrorism would become a major problem for countries such as the United States.

Nuclear proliferation has steadily increased the possibility that terrorist groups

might eventually steal nuclear weapons, he said.

Bush also said he thought Soviet military expansion over the past few years had emphasized modernization, not expansion. He said Soviet military installations were built to emphasize defense, but the Soviets had only a limited anti-ballistic missile system.

Bush said that 12,000 to 15,000 Cuban troops sent to aid the Communist faction recently in the Angolan civil war hadn't returned home.

THOSE TROOPS WILL probably remain in Angola for "some time to come," Bush said. He said some of those troops might be used to help Communist groups in Rhodesia and other African countries.

He also said there were Cuban troops in some African countries serving as military advisers.

Bush spoke while the protesters marched outside the theater, chanting objections to Bush's appearance.

Bush acknowledged the protesters at the opening of his speech.

"I couldn't help but notice the reception committee outside the door," he said. "Isn't it nice to be back from China, where that wouldn't be possible?"

Bush was referring to the 14 months he spent as U. S. envoy to China, a post he left when named director of the CIA last November.



Defending the CIA

Staff Photo by JAY KOELZER

George Bush, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, spoke to a crowd at the University Theatre last night as part of the Vickers Memorial Lecture series. The series was established in 1970 in honor of J.A. Vickers, founder of the Vickers Petroleum Company and a former student at the University of Kansas.

CIA abuses are revealed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Billions of dollars are being spent on U.S. intelligence operations, including some that are self-defeating, have misled the public and have threatened the independence of churches, universities and the press, the Senate Intelligence Committee said yesterday.

The committee, however, backed off from revealing the exact amount of intelligence spending after hearing a last-minute appeal from CIA Director George Bush saying that disclosure of the figure would damage national security. The panel voted 6 to 5 to let the full Senate decide whether to disclose the figure.

In a 651-page report culminating a 15-month investigation, the committee said it found "duplication, waste, inertia and ineffectiveness in the intelligence community," but also emphasized that "it found much that was good and proper."

THE REPORT also revealed that the CIA:

- Had conducted 900 major covert projects since 1961;

- Had planted stories in foreign publications that had unwittingly been picked up and circulated by American news organizations;

- Until recently used about 50 journalists and other employees of U.S. news organizations along with a handful of American clergymen and missionaries as secret agents abroad and

- Is using several hundred American university administrators, professors and graduate students for intelligence and propaganda purposes.

The committee recommended passing laws barring CIA use of American journalists and urged that no scholars be used for intelligence purposes without the knowledge of senior university officials.

ALTHOUGH THE report didn't reveal the intelligence budget, it strongly indicated that spending for fiscal 1976 was about \$4.2 billion for the CIA, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency and various reconnaissance programs.

Other findings contained in the report included:

The CIA has used philanthropic foundations to pass funds to "a seemingly limitless range of covert-action programs affecting youth groups, labor unions, universities, publishing houses and other private institutions in the United States and abroad." Of 700 grants of more than \$10,000 given by 164 foundations between 1963 and 1966, more than 100 involved partial or complete CIA funding, according to the report.

IN 1967, covert funding of American organizations was banned following the disclosure by Ramparts magazine of CIA funding of the National Student Association. The new guidelines forced the CIA to withdraw its support from many domestically

based organizations, including Radio Liberty and Radio Europe, but not before the agency advanced them large sums of money that enabled them to continue their operations as much as two years, the committee said.

The report also noted that although new guidelines forced the CIA to sever many of its connections with domestic institutions the guidelines placed no restrictions on passing funds to persons associated with those same institutions. As a result, the CIA currently is in contact with "many thousands of United States academics at hundreds of U.S. academic institutions."

ACCORDING TO the committee, most of these contacts are "purely for the purpose of asking an academic about his travels abroad or open, informal consulting on subjects of the academic's expertise" and pose "no danger to the integrity of American private institutions."

News stories planted by the CIA in foreign publications for propaganda purposes sometimes turn up in U.S. newspapers and magazines, according to the committee. One former CIA official told the committee that "if you plant an article in Sunday's paper overseas . . . there is no way of guaranteeing that it is not going to be picked up and published by the Associated Press in this country."

STORIES PLANTED by the CIA in See ABUSES page 5



Noisy arrival

A group of about 50 protesters from the Iranian Students Association greeted those attending George Bush's speech at

Murphy Hall last night. The protesters continued marching and shouting slogans for the duration of Bush's speech.

Staff Photo by JAY KOELZER

Abuses . . .

From page one

Chilean newspapers in 1970 were unwittingly carried by the New York Times and Washington Post, the report said. In another instance, two news services secretly run by the CIA in Europe were subscribed to by more than 30 U.S. newspapers.

As recently as February, about 50 journalists and others working for American news organizations maintained a secret relationship with the CIA, the report said. About half of them "are paid relationships, ranging from salaried operators working under journalistic cover to U.S. journalists serving as 'independent contractors' for the CIA and being paid regularly for their services to those who receive only occasional gifts and reimbursements from the CIA."

HILL BILLIES CAMP • RIVER ROAD • BOHEMIAN GROVE

Trip file

April 15, 1976

Gentlemen:

As you know by now, our campmate George Bush will be the featured speaker at a luncheon at the Bohemian Club on Tuesday, April 27th. Every one of the San Francisco Bay Area Hill Billies will be there (at the head table), except for Tom Clausen, who must be in Washington that day. If any of you from the East or Middle West are able to join us that day, please let me know right away. It promises to be an interesting luncheon, since George will talk on "The CIA Today and Tomorrow".

Also, for your information, our camp will be open for the Spring Jinks weekend, starting Thursday afternoon, June 10th, and running until Sunday, June 13th. We will plan to have our usual luncheon with a show on Saturday, the 12th. And also keep in mind that this is an opportunity to have two guests, both from California, if you wish. Please let me know the names of your guests, so that we can make up a guest list.

Talking about guests, it looks as though we will have a very distinguished group with us this summer at the Grove. We'll keep you posted.

Cordially,

Bill

William C. Matthews

June 29, 1976

Dear Rommy,

Thank you for sending me the note about the Bohemian Club speech. Darn it, you should have flown over--not really, it wasn't too good of a speech. In any event it's always great hearing from you.

I'm taking Al Haig as my guest to the Bohemian Grove during the Grove's second weekend, the 23rd and 24th of July. I wish you were going to be there.

Warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,



George Bush

His Excellency Carlos P. Romulo
The Secretary of Foreign Affairs
Manila, Philippines

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29 June 1976

BOHEMIAN GEORGE BUSH, NEW DIRECTOR OF THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WILL SPEAK
AT A MEMBERS- ONLY LUNCHEON AT THE CLUB
ON TUESDAY APRIL 27, AT NOON. HIS SUBJECT:
THE CIA TODAY AND TOMORROW



Manila, 21 June 1976

Dear George:

As a fellow Bohemian, I am sorry I was not able to hear your address which I am sure must have been most enlightening.

My best regards to Barbara, and I hope you both can visit the Philippines in the near future.

With cordial best wishes and warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Romney