

...er meals).
...like an endless
...details. Yet, I soon
...without me the family
...run smoothly. It was I who
...vided a pleasant environment to
...which the children returned from
school and to which I returned from my
office. What I did as homemaker
seemed far more meaningful to the

up with th...
In short, my reward
from within. I knew I was doing
because the children and I were happy
and our needs were met, but there was
no outside recognition of that achieve-
ment.

I wondered how rewarding my pro-
fessional life would be if there was not
outside recognition. All of us have come

Women shou...
nity to choose their
greatest failing has bee...
nizing those women who
lives solely doing and caring
— in silence.

New York Times Special Feature

Security & Subversion

Internal security is going downhill, and agents are today's victims

When last April the Department of Justice brought in an indictment against former FBI agent John Kearney, for using allegedly illegal tactics in attempting during the early 70s to penetrate and frustrate the terrorist Weathermen, a few observers became convinced that we had entered the lunatic phase of our campaign to purify ourselves, and a committee was born.

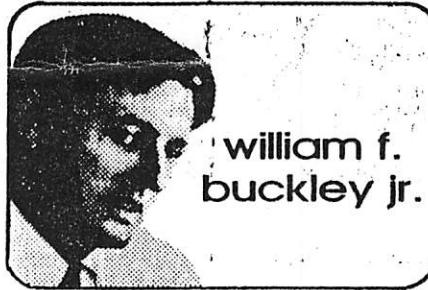
It is called the Citizens' Legal Defense Fund for the FBI, its address is Suite 808, 95 Madison Avenue, New York, and co-chairmen are Clare Boothe Luce, former Secretary of the Treasury William Simon, and former Sen. James L. Buckley.

The initial resolution of the committee was to raise funds to give John Kearney a proper defense, and the result was electric. Contributions came in even from the ranks of the best-known recent purifiers.

Leon Jaworski, for instance, the point-man in the Watergate prosecutions. Enough money to hire Edward Bennett Williams, who had expressed sympathy for the victimization of Kearney. So the defense is ready, when the attorney general strikes.

But the committee did not then go out of business. It is inundated with requests for help from other former agents of the FBI who are being harassed by civil suits. And last week William Simon sent out an appeal for funds enclosing a document which is a chiller and which everyone concerned with the mad demobilization of our internal-security apparatus should read — and can do so by asking the committee for a copy.

It is a very long letter, from an FBI agent whose identity is protected. It tells us things we ought to know about domestic security, things that harmonize with the worrisome analysis recently given nationally by Time and Newsweek to the related problem of the CIA, and external security.



william f.
buckley jr.

William Simon reminds us that The New York Times' star foreign correspondent, C. L. Sulzberger, wrote, "It is believed Moscow has found a way to paralyze the U.S. by striking at its principal security services. As a consequence of such operations (attributed in part to the KGB's Department of Disinformation) the effectiveness of the CIA and the FBI is held to be extremely anemic by apparently internal U.S. political arguments."

Listen now to a paragraph from the lead story in Time magazine on CIA Director Stansfield Turner:

"A Soviet KGB agent told a Time correspondent in Cairo last week: 'Of all the operations that the Soviet Union and the U.S. have conducted against each other, none have benefited the KGB as much as the campaign in the U.S. to discredit the CIA.'

"In our wildest scenarios, we could never have anticipated such a plus for our side. It's the kind of gift all espionage men dream about. Today our boys have it a lot easier, and we didn't have to lift a finger. You did all our work for us."

The FBI agent, who wrote to the Citizens' Legal Defense Fund makes plain that in any comprehensive analysis, there is little difference between the CIA and the FBI. The same forces are aligned against them.

At least dramatically, the success of the see-no-evil hear-no-evil people has

been astonishing. The agent writes, "A reduction in FBI investigation of domestic subversion has resulted from the imposition of ... guidelines and recent policy changes. FBI Director Clarence Kelley revealed in September 1976 that its internal-security investigations had then dropped from 21,414 in mid-1973, to only 626 (78 organizations and 548 individuals) — an amazing 97 per cent cut."

The General Accounting Office, we learn, has only 143 special agents assigned to domestic-security work, compared to 788 in 1975. The force in use in 1963, lest the complacent cheer, was insufficient to protect the life of John F. Kennedy in Dallas.

The agent reminds us that in recent testimony before a Senate subcommittee the chief of the Secret Service admitted that there are now "cities in the United States which the president is advised not to visit."

"The reason: the erosion of police intelligence as a result of leakages to the press and the laws on disclosure (notably the 1974 amendments to the Freedom of Information Act) has reached the point at which the actions of radical demonstrators and potential terrorists could not be predicted."

It is a symbol of our time that the Civil Service Commission, the agent reports, dropped the formerly conventional question put to applicants for federal employment: "Are you, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party?" Presumably we are not supposed to care.

If it can be said that innocent-minded fellow travelers were once victims of thoughtless government pressure, the contemporary victims today, the Citizens' Legal Defense Fund points out, are men and women who have worked in our security forces.

William F. Buckley Jr.'s column appears on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays

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To really bundle up, put on a balaclava

WAR ON THE FBI

"Unless something is done, we are in grave danger of doing what the Soviet Union has long tried to do: cripple the FBI and CIA."

by William E. Simon

Have you ever heard the name John M. Maury? Like Victor Marchetti and Philip Agee, he is a former member of the CIA, but unlike them, he is not a disgruntled former employee. He carries no grudge against the CIA. He has not written a book betraying government secrets and endangering the lives of CIA agents. Perhaps if he had done these things, his recent appearance before a congressional committee would have attracted the attention it deserved. In his testimony, Mr. Maury, a veteran of 27 years with the CIA, stated that a former Soviet intelligence officer had told him that the top priority of Soviet intelligence was "to put out the eyes of our enemy by disrupting and discrediting his intelligence service." This is not the first time we have been given this warning.

As far back as 1965, Representative Melvin Price placed in the *Congressional Record* an excerpt from a Soviet document stating that the fundamental task of the KGB—the Soviet secret police—was to "destroy the confidence of the Congress and the American public in U.S. personnel and agencies engaged in anti-Communist and Cold War activities." On April 14, 1976, the highly respected C. L. Sulzberger, who recently retired as foreign affairs columnist of the *New York Times*, wrote: "It is believed Moscow has found a way to paralyze the United States by striking at its two principal warning security services. As a consequence of such operations... the effectiveness of the CIA and the FBI is held to have been rendered extremely anemic by apparent internal U.S. political arguments."

Thus, we have been warned. What deeply concerns me is that we heed the warnings. Judging from recent events, it doesn't seem that we are. Unless some-



A flamboyant style momentarily overshadowed by a pose which seems to echo Simon's warning that "what deeply concerns me is that we heed the warnings."

thing is done—unless the American people are prepared to act now—we are in grave danger of doing what the Soviet Union has long tried to do: cripple the FBI and the CIA.

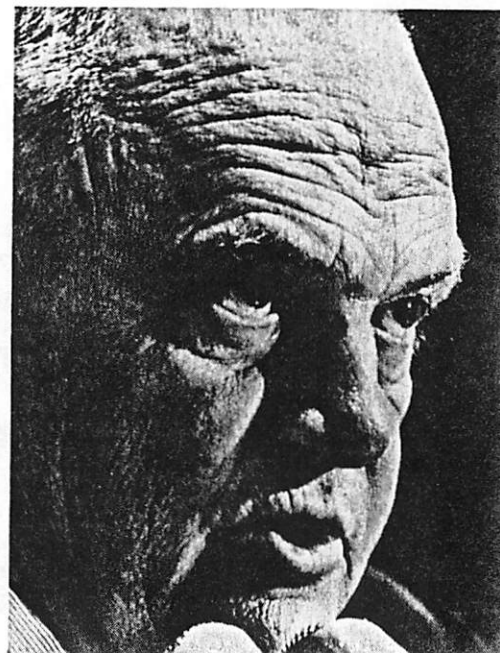
One of the most dramatic examples of how far we have gone astray—of how we accommodate the Soviet Union—was the indictment last year of John J. Kearney. Although the Justice Department has recently dismissed all charges against Mr. Kearney, his case provides a perfect illustration of how we are persecuting the people charged with protecting our security.

After devoting 25 years of his life to the FBI, Kearney retired from the Bureau in 1972 with an immaculate record and the respect and affection of his colleagues. In April of 1977, five years after he retired, he was indicted on five criminal counts by the U.S. Department of Justice, his former employer. What are the "crimes" Kearney was accused of? Graft? Bribery? No.

From 1970 until his retirement in 1972, Kearney was supervisor of Squad 47, the New York-based

FBI unit whose assignment was to track down the Weather Underground. This was the terrorist group, you will recall, that had declared war on the United States, vowing to adapt the guerrilla strategy of the Vietcong to the United States, which it did with a malignant proficiency, planting bombs from coast to coast.

In its search for this band of bombers and saboteurs, Squad 47 tapped the phones of 10 people and opened the mail of 16 people authoritatively believed to be contacts and associates of the Weather Underground. It was for these activities that the Justice Department charged Kearney with two counts of obstructing correspondence, two counts of conspiracy, and one count of illegal wiretapping—despite the fact that mail opening and wiretapping were investigative techniques used by the FBI and other security agencies under five Presidents and their attorneys-general. As Attorney General Griffin Bell admitted to a Senate subcommittee shortly after the Kearney indictment, what Kearney did "has been going on



for 40 years in this country." The Supreme Court, in 1972, ruled that warrants were required for taps on domestic organizations, but the decision did not become effective until after Kearney had retired. Furthermore, the Court did not require warrants if those tapped had "significant" ties with a foreign power. Lest there be any doubt about the Weather Underground's ties with a foreign power, the FBI has compiled a 400-page report detailing the Weather Underground's relationship with foreign powers, particularly Fidel Castro's Cuba, a frequent host to members of the Weather Underground since the terrorist cadre's formation in 1969.

Frankly, I haven't the slightest doubt why the Justice Department decided against prosecuting John Kearney. Everybody hates to lose. But the Justice Department hasn't given up its prosecution of the FBI. It has just chosen new targets.

The same day that Attorney General Bell announced the dismissal of the charges against Kearney, he also announced the indictments, on charges of conspiring to violate the civil liberties of relatives and acquaintances of the Weather Underground fugitives, of three former high-ranking members of the FBI: L. Patrick Gray III, a former acting director of the FBI; W. Mark Felt, a former associate director of the FBI; and Edward S. Miller, a former assistant director in charge of the

FBI's intelligence division. Obviously, the war on the FBI continues.

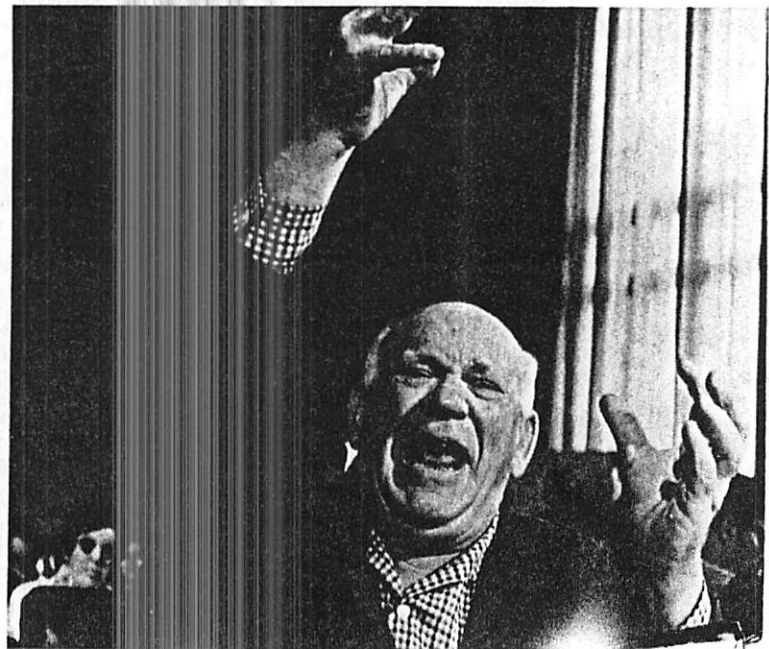
Along with the indictments of Gray, Felt, and Miller, Attorney General Bell announced that he would initiate "administrative disciplinary proceedings" against J. Wallace LaPrade, the director of the FBI's New York office during its hunt for the Weather Underground. As if his estimation of LaPrade wasn't already clear, Mr. Bell then passed suggestions that he would welcome LaPrade's resignation, not only from his New York command, but from the FBI.

Mr. Bell also announced that he was recommending that FBI Director William H. Webster initiate disciplinary proceedings against the 68 agents of Squad 47 who engaged in the pursuit of the Weather Underground. For a man who has expressed such great concern about the FBI's low morale, he certainly goes about boosting it in a bizarre fashion. Though LaPrade and the agents of Squad 47 don't face any criminal punishment, the public spanking that Mr. Bell seems anxious to administer could well make them vulnerable to civil damage suits, which are growing ever more popular among the enemies of the intelligence services, to say nothing of what it will do to their career. As a result of his indictment, John Kearney is now the target of a series of civil suits brought by fans of the Weather Underground.

In May of last year, shortly after John Kearney's indictment, former Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce, former Senator James L. Buckley, and I decided to do something to make the odds against people like John Kearney a little fairer. We realized that a thorough, painstaking defense against the abundant resources of the Federal Government is difficult and expensive. But we also realized that many Americans throughout the country were as outraged as we were about what was being done to the FBI—and would not want it to stand alone any longer. It was this assurance that led us to form the Citizens' Legal Defense Fund for the FBI. In the months since, we have seen how justified our assurance was. There was an overwhelming outpouring of support for Kearney, ranging all across the political spectrum, embracing people in every walk of life. Along with the support of 78 members of Congress, about 15,000 people have made donations, including Charles Addams, the cartoonist; Eric Hoffer, the longshoreman-philosopher; Frank Borman, the former astronaut; Senator Barry Goldwater; and Leon Jaworski, the Watergate prosecutor.

There have been countless touching letters. One man, on the chance that Kearney were to be convicted and sentenced to jail, wondered if it would be possible for him to serve the sentence in his place, saying he was "retired,

Furrowed brow of L. Patrick Gray (left) mirrors pressure on the Bureau. (Below) Clare Boothe Luce (left) and James L. Buckley (center) teamed with Simon to found Defense Fund; former Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski (right) donates to fund. (Far right) Eric Hoffer's diverse background typifies Simon's supporters.



ready, and willing."

Besides receiving the support of thousands of private citizens, we have discovered that the Defense Fund has also greatly boosted the morale of the people in the intelligence services. Until our group was formed, there was no citizens' group organized to lend moral support to the intelligence community and financial assistance to agents and former agents under investigation or indictment for their efforts in defending America. Thanks to the support we received, we were able to hire Edward Bennett Williams, the famed trial attorney, to represent Kearney—part of the reason, no doubt, the Justice Department was willing to drop its case against him.

The Defense Fund, aside from assisting Gray, Miller, and Felt, is also helping 122 active and former special agents in obtaining and retaining legal counsel in connection with their appearances before Grand Juries investigating the FBI tactics in pursuit of such as the Weather Underground. As mentioned before, many FBI agents and officials, along with their counterparts in the CIA and other agencies, have become targets of a rash of civil suits, asking damages running into the millions of dollars. Although legislation has been introduced to provide individual defendants in such cases with immunity from damage judgments—in the belief that people shouldn't be financially ruined for performing duties they thought were law-

ful—the legislation is being bitterly challenged by a wide array of powerful groups, many of which, not coincidentally, are eager participants in the civil suits.

It is fear of potential future prosecution that poses such a threat to the FBI. "I feel that I should consult a lawyer before carrying out an assignment," an agent was quoted as saying shortly after John Kearney's indictment. "How can I know if my superiors are acting properly? Or, even if they are, that some lawyer in Justice isn't going to interpret something as a crime that previously was standard procedure." At-

Send contributions to:

**Citizens' Legal Defense Fund
for the FBI**

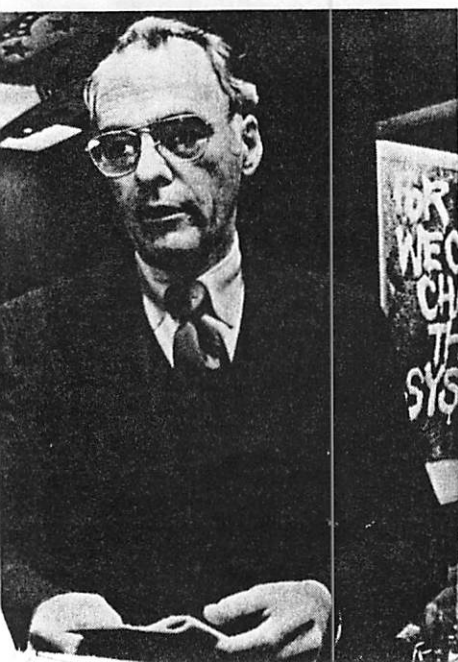
Suite 808, 95 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10016

torney General Bell's intention to punish the agents of Squad 47 has opened the FBI's wounds even further. The agents in the New York office, according to one account, now seem "extremely cautious, circumspect—almost indifferent." At a time when America is confronted by the gravest threats in its history, can we afford to allow this kind of thinking to permeate the agencies that are charged with protecting our national security? They are handicapped enough as it is.

An FBI agent has recently written a letter to the Defense Fund detailing exactly how severely hamstrung the FBI is. Stressing

that he was writing not in his official capacity but rather as an "American citizen deeply concerned with what is happening," the agent wrote that prior to his departure from the Justice Department, former Attorney General Edward Levi, Bell's predecessor, imposed new guidelines for the FBI's domestic security investigations that virtually strip the Bureau of the intelligence function the courts have said it has a duty to carry out. The guidelines are so strict that they confer virtual immunity from investigation of Communist fronts and many terrorist groups. (Example: the agent noted that the Communist Party of the United States—which the Supreme Court has found to be controlled by the Kremlin—is now immune from investigation.) In September of 1976, FBI Director Clarence Kelley revealed that the Bureau's internal security investigations had dropped from 21,414 in mid-1973 to only 626 as of September 1976 (78 organizations and 548 individuals). Although this represented a cut of 97 percent, the number of investigations has continued to plummet: the General Accounting Office recently reported that only 17 organizations and 130 individuals are now being investigated. The GAO says only 143 special agents are now assigned to domestic security work, compared to 788 in 1975.

In the past, the Bureau received



As supervisor of Squad 47, John J. Kearney (left) was in charge of tracking the notorious Weather Underground in the early '70s. His indictment on charges of wiretapping and conspiracy sparked the formation of the Defense Fund. W. Mark Felt (center) faces 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine if convicted on similar charges. Ex-CIA agent Philip Agee (right) contributed to the Intelligence backlash by writing exposé of CIA operations.



great quantities of information from the CIA and other agencies that operate abroad. Now this flow of information is evaporating, in part because of two laws passed by Congress: the Freedom of Information Act, which gives individuals and groups the right to obtain information about themselves held by government agencies; and the Privacy Act, which bars the government from releasing information on anyone without his consent. Many state and local agencies, because of these laws, are withholding information from the FBI out of fear that their informants and sources will be compromised by disclosures compelled by the Freedom of Information Act. The reverse is also true. The FBI is not giving police and other local law enforcement agencies the information they need out of fear of violating the Privacy Act. On top of all this—on top of the threat of criminal indictments, the threat of civil suits, the stringent new guidelines, the drastic reduction in intelligence personnel—the agents must also contend with something called the Campaign to Stop Government Spying, an umbrella group composed of many organizations, ranging from the American Civil Liberties Union and Americans for Democratic Action to recognized Communist fronts such as the National Lawyers Guild and the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. The purpose of this Campaign to Stop Government Spying is unmistakable. It seeks nothing less than to paralyze our intelligence services, the same goal—need I repeat?—as the Soviet KGB, a goal that seems perilously close to being realized.

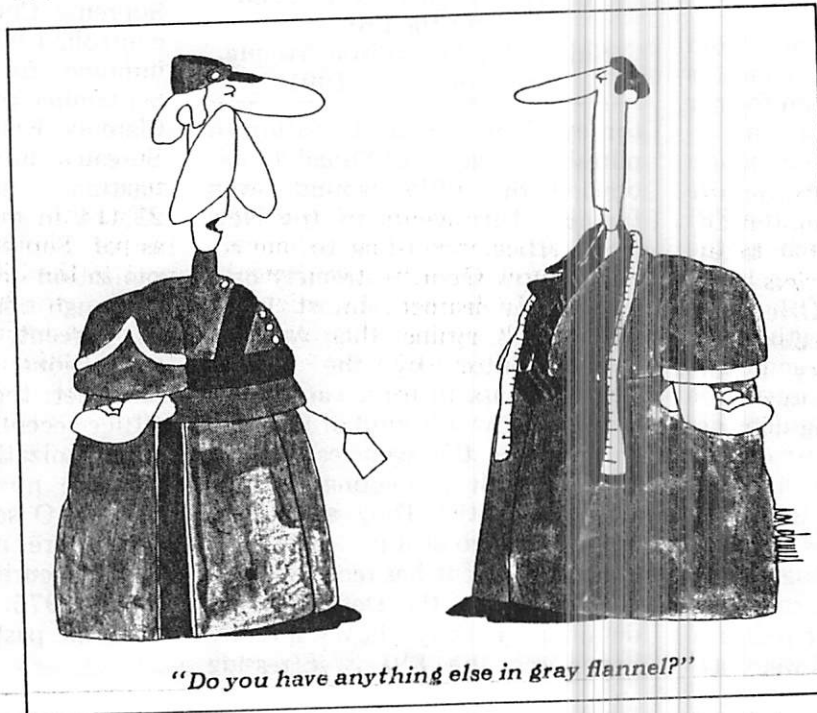
Last year, Robert Moss, editor of the *Economist's Foreign Report*, took to the pages of the

London Sunday Telegraph to urge his countrymen not to do to their intelligence services what has been done to America's. To demonstrate that America was not setting an example worthy of imitation, Moss offered a few "symptoms of America's malaise":

- Soviet block spies are free to roam Capitol Hill, while the FBI is constitutionally forbidden to maintain a presence there;
- Local police intelligence teams have been dismantled in many states;
- Leaks of continuing intelligence operations from congressional subcommittees have disrupted America's foreign policy;
- The Civil Service Commission

tic security investigations. Representative Ronald Dellums has proposed a bill that explicitly states: "The Federal Bureau of Investigation shall have no function other than the investigation of specific acts which violate the criminal statutes." Thus, if the FBI were tipped off about a successor to, say, the Symbionese Liberation Army, would it not be forbidden from investigating and developing information about the group until after it had kidnapped its first victim or exploded its first bomb? Would the enactment of this kind of legislation better protect our freedom, our rights as American citizens?

While the FBI and CIA are fighting for their survival, their enemies—our enemies—are thriving. A KGB agent was recently quoted as telling a *Time* magazine correspondent: "Of all the operations that the Soviet Union and the U.S. have conducted against each other, none have benefited the KGB as much as the campaign in the U.S. to discredit the CIA. In our wildest scenarios, we could never have anticipated such a plus for our side. It's the kind of gift all espionage men dream about. Today our boys have



in Washington no longer bothers to run security checks on base-grade government employees.

While nothing would please me more than to be able to report that the American intelligence services have touched bottom and are on the rebound, this does not seem to be the case. Various measures are being discussed whose effect would be to circumscribe them even further. The Carter Administration, according to Vice-President Mondale, is preparing a new set of regulations that would prohibit the FBI from investigating political organizations in the name of "domestic security," thereby putting out to pasture the few agents still engaged in domes-

it a lot easier, and we didn't have to lift a finger. You did all the work for us."

Although the U.S. intelligence agencies have an abundance of overseers, on Capitol Hill and in the rest of the country, surprisingly little attention is paid to the activities of other intelligence services. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, for example, devoted most of its first annual report to the CIA and FBI, but it did discuss briefly the operations in the U.S. of the intelligence services from such countries as Chile, Iran, Taiwan, and the Philippines. The report neglected to mention one word, however, about the Soviet bloc's intelligence opera-

tions inside the U.S. Compared to the Soviet bloc, the efforts of Chile, Iran, Taiwan, and the Philippines are strictly Little League.

The Soviet Union conducts the most massive spy operations in the world. Last year, Soviet agents were expelled from Norway, Sweden, West Germany, Switzerland, Spain, and Zambia. In the U.S. last year the FBI arrested: a Soviet emigré in New Jersey on charges of attempting to transmit space program secrets to a KGB agent; two Americans in California on charges of plotting with a Soviet embassy official in Mexico; an American and a West German in Florida on charges of conspiring to smuggle cruise missile components to the Soviet Union.

Since there are reliably reported to be at least 5,000 Russian spies in the U.S., it is probably safe to assume that a major share of their activities proceed free of interference. An aide to a Republican senator recently said that he takes it for granted that the Soviets have penetrated Capitol Hill. Given the fact that spies have been discovered inside virtually every major Western government, he says it is naive to think they wouldn't be capable of infiltrating the government of their major adversary, especially when that adversary is preoccupied with the fumigation of its own intelligence agencies. Yet why are there no campaigns to stop KGB spying? The KGB

doesn't represent the only threat to the U.S.

The attack on the FBI comes at a time when the world is experiencing a terrorist boom. It was recently reported that there were 239 terrorist attacks—bombings, kidnappings, and assassinations—in the world last year, compared to only 37 such attacks a decade ago. And the boom hasn't bypassed the United States. The Symbionese Liberation Army, as residents of the West Coast are frequently reminded, has already been replaced by something called the New World Liberation Front which has taken credit for 50 bombings in California, Colorado, and Oregon. FALN, a Puerto Rican terrorist group operating in the U.S., has several fatalities to its credit, along with thousands of dollars' worth of damage to property.

Basic to any effort to counter the New World Liberation Front, FALN, or any other terrorist group is governmental recognition of the importance of surveillance. As the West German government has recently learned, in order to defend itself against this modern plague a government must be willing to wiretap, to use informants, and to infiltrate terrorist groups: all those things various people are trying, with no little success, to deny the FBI. What astounds me, in light of the brutal campaign being waged against the FBI, is how the Bureau has retained any effectiveness at all.

The Citizens' Legal Defense Fund is not so foolhardy as to think that it can solve all the problems of our intelligence services; too much has already happened. But we can show the beleaguered agents that we are on their side.

It is very easy, now, to ignore the scars left by the Weather Underground. But it is inconceivable that the Justice Department would have dared to indict any of these men in 1972, while the Weather Underground's bombs were exploding all over the country. No, it waited until memories were dim, striking, in Kearney's case, just two months before the statute of limitations would have prevented the Department from prosecuting him; in the case of Miller and Felt, just one month before the statute of limitations would have placed them beyond the reach of the Justice Department.

Thanks to the thousands of people who have given their support to the Citizens' Legal Defense Fund, we have been able to show—and will continue to show—that Americans have not forgotten what the Weather Underground did to America. We also have been able to show—and will continue to show—all the present and former members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that we have not forgotten what they have done for America. ☞

PATRICK BUCHANAN

Following hard upon its Watergate victory, a dozen years ago, Congress veered sharply, aggressively, to the left.

Borrowing Lowell's phrase, 1975 was truly the "skunk hour" of American politics, that moonlit hour of the predawn when the mother skunk and her kittens overturn the garbage cans and rummage through the refuse.

Vietnam and Cambodia were abandoned that dreadful year, as Congress reaped immense and laudatory publicity for a demagogic assault upon the security agencies of the United States.

Not until the "Year of the Spy," 1985, did the American people wake up to the wreckage the Church Committee had made of the counterintelligence and counterespionage units of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency. That year, 1985, a dozen major spy cases were uncovered in the United States, with the KGB or the GRU principal beneficiary of the acts of American treason in no fewer than seven.

While the Reagan years have witnessed the rebuilding of both agencies, one triumph of the left from Watergate, the gutting of the FBI's domestic intelligence operations, remains unreversed.

For 55 years, until 1975, J. Edgar Hoover's FBI gathered general domestic intelligence and disseminated it to the government. While subject to occasional abuse by

Patrick J. Buchanan is a nationally syndicated columnist.

The KGB steps into a breach

presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Lyndon B. Johnson, those files were of critical value in helping the United States to round up illegal aliens and potential saboteurs at the outbreak of World War II; in keeping America sabotage-free; in running down American traitors and collaborators of Stalin in the Cold War; in tracking down the bombers and terrorists of the anti-American left.

Since 1976, however, the FBI has been forbidden, on the order of ex-Attorney General Edward Levi, either to collect general intelligence or to provide it to the White House. To safeguard our freedoms, we have tied the hands of the federal agency charged with protecting those freedoms. For half a decade, we have treated the FBI and CIA not as America's watchmen in the night, but as agencies that had themselves to be watched.

Now, according to W. Raymond Wannall, who headed the FBI's counterintelligence in the '70s, the KGB has stepped smartly into the breach.

At the U.N. Secretariat in New York, to which 800 Soviet Bloc nationals are assigned (one-fourth of them KGB or GRU, with others co-opted), an office for research and the

see BUCHANAN, page D4

BUCHANAN

From page D1

collection of information was quietly established just a year ago. Its purpose, in Mr. Wannall's words: "to receive, consolidate and distribute political information from the media and from United Nations information centers on developments related to peace and security, for use by the secretary-general and his senior staff." Since Javier Perez de Cuellar's senior staff is heavily Sovietized, this means the United Nations is amassing for the KGB information about the United States which the FBI is not permitted to collect for the president of the United States.

"It is incongruous," Mr. Wannall writes in *Investigator Magazine*, "that the U.N. Secretariat, under such heavy Soviet influence, is now doing in the United States what the FBI cannot do: collect and disseminate domestic intelligence on developments related to peace and security. If Congress or the attorney general ordered the FBI to do this, the country would reverberate from coast to coast with cries of 'Big Brotherism' and that amorphous phrase 'violation of constitutional rights.' But where are the protests against this U.N. intrusion into our internal affairs? Why should the Secretariat be permitted to do what we are not doing ourselves?"

Mr. Wannall's recommendations for ending this absurdity are two: "Major surgery is needed in the U.N.

Secretariat. If the now-functioning Office for Research and the Collection of Information is not voluntarily eliminated, Congress should refuse to contribute funds for its support. We should not be contributing further to KGB operations against our country and our people.

"Some agency within our executive branch should be authorized to collect, analyze and disseminate domestic intelligence. The FBI has a long track record for collecting DI in the past and should be capable of stepping back into the breach now receiving the attention of the KGB. If the FBI is deemed incapable of doing this, then some other agency should be given the responsibility. Let's not sacrifice the turf by default."

Let me add a third recommendation: The United Nations should be given notice to vacate New York, by a date certain and a date soon. Whatever value the United Nations retains, and that, too, is debatable, it is a vast nest of communist spies, swarming with Soviet KGB and GRU, with Cuban DGI and Warsaw Pact agents, their salaries subsidized by the people of the United States, as they carry out subversion and espionage against the United States.

That, year in, year out, we tolerate the continued presence of so cancerous a body on American soil is testament to an enfeebled national will.

The Third World loves the old relic; let's give it to 'em for Christmas, and see how the KGB enjoys operating out of Maputo.

~~Security~~

Security. F.B.I. Subversion CIA (Waw) File

Sept. '88