

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1967

HARVARD SUMMER NEWS

The Mail

ITEK ANALYSIS

To the Editors of the Crimson:

We were interested to read the article you carried in the June 2 issue of the Crimson which referred to Itek's analysis of the Nix film of the Kennedy assassination.

The following points will hopefully clarify our position with respect to some of Mr. Marcus' statements.

1. Mr. Marcus talked to me twice on the telephone and, in fact, visited our Lexington plant last week to obtain a copy of our technical report on the analysis.

2. The Nix analysis was undertaken by Itek as a public service and was not subsidized by UPI or anyone else.

3. Having decided to do the job, we were committed to reporting the results of our investigation whatever they might have been and have done so.

As far as I know, your reporter has not spoken with anyone here at Itek. Moreover, I do not know whether or not he has seen our technical report.

Howard J. Hall
Manager, Public Relations
Itek Corporation

Harvard Summer News

Published Tuesdays and Fridays from July 3 to August 25 by the Harvard CRIMSON, Inc., 14 Plympton St., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. Telephones: KIRkland 7-2811, UNiversity 8-7600 Extensions 2154, 2196. Business telephone: KI 7-1224.

Boisfeuillet Jones, Jr., Editor

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in the audience cheer. Then the wops get their chance to whistle and wave spaghetti when Robards curses out the sons of Parnell. That was exciting.

—JOEL DEMOTT

The Mail

MARCUS REPLIES TO ITEK

To the Editors of the CRIMSON:

The purpose of the letter in your August 8 issue from Howard Hall, public relations manager of Itek Corporation, is not clearly apparent, since Mr. Hall does not attempt to refute any substantive point contained in your June 2 article regarding photos connected with the Kennedy assassination.

However, he does stress that Itek's analysis of the Nix film "... was undertaken by Itek as a public service and was not subsidized by UPI or anyone else." In so doing, his apparent aim is to counter any impression that Itek's heavy dependency on federal contracts might in some degree have been a factor in their decision to undertake a lengthy and costly analysis of a photographic image which no recognized Warren Report critic had alleged to be a valid human figure.

(Their conclusion that this image was indeed not valid lent comfort to those who choose to believe the Warren Commission's findings, and at the same time confused many persons into believing that Itek had examined and refuted the validity of the much more compelling human-like images discussed in your June 2 article.)

Itek, of course, is entitled to point out the facts as they see them. However, in this connection I believe it also proper to point out that Itek president Franklin Lindsay has, for many years, served in an official capacity with numerous governmental and quasi-governmental agencies (see "Who's Who in America," vol. 34); and that there are strong indications of an association with the CIA (for example, see his letter to the editor, Boston Globe, July 7, 1964, in which he castigates a Globe editorial, which had spoken favorably of a book exposing certain CIA activities).

In view of the federal administration's unmistakably clear position in opposition to a re-opening of the assassination controversy, Mr. Lindsay's governmental ties would appear a legitimate consideration in viewing Itek's involvement in this matter.

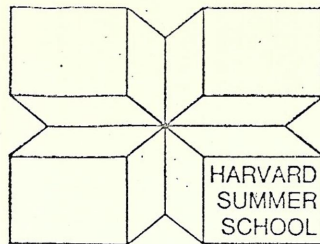
Raymond Marcus

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1967



REPERTORY THEATER

at Loeb Drama Center

Knock
Jules Romains
August 11, 14

White House Happening
Lincoln Kirstein
August 12, 15

The Harvard Summer Chorus
at Sanders Theater
August 17

Brahms . . . Schicksalslied, Op. 54
John Wilbye . . . Sweet Honey-Sucking
Bee

Monteverdi . . . Tirsi and Clori
Kirke Mechem . . . The Shepherd and
His Love, Op. 30

Beethoven . . . Mass in C Major, Op. 86

Telephone Reservations: UN 4-2630
Loeb Drama Center
64 Brattle Street/Cambridge
Near Harvard Square
All programs at 8:30

Esquire THEATRE GUIDE

Park Cinema PHONE 267-8181
BOYLSTON ST. OPP. PRUDENTIAL CENTER

FAMILY WAY
2 - 4 - 6 - 8 - 10

Cinema KENMORE SQ.
PHONE 262-3799

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW
1:30 - 3:30 - 5:30 - 7:30 - 9:40

PARK SQ. CINEMA
OPP. STATLER HILTON 542-2220

A MAN AND A WOMAN
2:00 - 4:00 - 6:00 - 8:00 - 10:00

ESQUIRE Cinema 491-7730
ON MASS. AVE. bet HARVARD & CENTRAL SQ.

Casino Royale &
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(from "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA", 34th Ed., 1966-67)

LINDSAY, Franklin Anthony, corp. exec.; b. Kenton, O., Mar. 12, 1916; s. Harry Wyatt and Ruth-(Andrews) L.; A.B., Stanford, 1938; grad. student Harvard University, 1946; m. to Margot Coffin on December 17, 1948; children-- Catherine, Allison, John Franklin. With Columbia div. U.S. Steel Corp., 1938-39; exec. asst. to Bernard Baruch, U.S. delegation UN Atomic Energy Commn., 1946; cons. Ho. of Representatives Select (Herter) Committee on Fgn. Aid, 1947-48, ECA, Paris; representative to exec. com. Orgn. European Econ. Coop. 1948-49; with Def. Dept., 1949-53; with pub. affairs program Ford Found., 1953-56; prin. McKinsey & Co., Inc., N.Y.C., 1956-61; exec. v.p., dir. Itek Corp., Lexington, Mass., 1961-62, president and director, 1962- --. Consultant to the second Hoover Commission, 1954, The White House, 1955; mem. Rockefeller Spl. Studies Panel Econ. Policy, 1956, Gaither Com. Nat. Security Policy, 1957; asst. staff dir. President's Com. World Econ. Policy, 1958; mem. President Elect's Task Force on Disarmament, 1960; mem. adv. group NATO Parliamentarians Conf., 1959- --. Bd. govs. Flight Safety Found., 1960-62; dir. World Affairs Council, Boston, 1962-65; adv. council dept. econs, Princeton, 1961-64; trustee World Peace Found., Bennington Coll.; mem. vis. com. Grad. Sch. Design, Harvard University, also Center Internat. Affairs, Harvard. Served to lieutenant colonel with AUS, 1940-45, with guerilla forces, Europe (OSS), 1944-45, chief U.S. Mil. Mission to Yugoslavia, 1945. Decorated Legion of Merit. Mem. Nat. Planning Assn. (vice chmn. com. arms control 1959-62), Council Fgn. Relations, Inst. Strategic Studies (London), Canadian-Am. Com., Com. for Nat. Trade Policy (dir.), Hudson Inst. (pub.mem.), Phi Beta Kappa, Tau Beta Pi, Club; Coffee House (N.Y.C.). Author: New Techniques of Mgmt. Decision Making, 1958; also articles on nat. and fgn. policy. Home: Todd Pond Rd., Lincoln, Mass. Office: Itek Corp., Lexington, Mass.

LETTER TO EDITOR, Boston Globe, July 7, 1964, from Franklin A. Lindsay, president of ITEK CORPORATION; commenting on Boston Globe editorial, June 21, 1964, which praised "The Invisible Government", by Wise and Ross.

To the Editor --- A recent Sunday editorial entitled "Cloak-and-Dagger Stuff" discusses the problems of conducting secret operations in a democracy. The materials for the editorial are drawn from the book, "The Invisible Government," by Wise and Ross.

The major thesis of this book is that the Central Intelligence Agency is a free-wheeling operation subject to grossly inadequate control by either the President or the Congress.

In your own editorial you state without qualification, "Subject to no control or accounting by Congress, it (the Central Intelligence Agency) has been able to topple foreign governments . . ." This is simply not true.

There are four subcommittees of regular standing committees of Congress that exercise regular and continuing control of CIA funds and activities. These are not, as the book claims, "shadowy" sub-committees "controlled by the most conservative members of Congress." They are composed of some of the most senior and respected men of Congress. Sen. Saltonstall is one of them.

The Congress can never be accused of reticence in carrying out its constitutional function of legislative oversight over the activities of the executive branch. Yet it has voted down several resolutions offered by individual members to set up a special CIA watchdog committee. The only reasonable conclusion that can be drawn is that as a whole Congress believes that present arrangements provide an adequate mechanism for control.

In the Globe's editorial you ask "why are its (CIA's) subversions of foreign governments usually in the form of a palace coup, or of the installation of an unpopular government." The answer is again that it isn't so.

The authors of the book convey this impression from the few examples they have selected to prove their contentions. These examples are told in a racy style to imply to the reader that the authors were right by the side of the President or the chief CIA agent when the fateful operation took place. Clearly they weren't and their sources are often gossip, heresay, and self-serving statements after the fact.

There can be no disagreement that the reconciliation of secret operations with a democratic government operating in an open society is a very difficult problem. But this book appears more interested in peep-hole revelations than in contributing constructively to public understanding.

May I say that I served in OSS with resistance groups in occupied Europe during World War II and participated in the work of two presidential committees concerned with defense policies and the operations of the National Security Council.

FRANKLIN A. LINDSAY
Belmont

What People Talk About

The CIA Not So Unbridled

To the Editor—A recent Sunday editorial entitled "Cloak-and-Dagger Stuff," discusses the problems of conducting secret operations in a democracy. The materials for the editorial are drawn from the book, "The Invisible Government," by Wise and Ross.

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FRANKLIN A. LINDSAY
Belmont

Cloak-and-Dagger Stuff

In our government's cloak-and-dagger business, the cloak is concealing less these days while the dagger has become a two-edged sword that too often gets out of control.

That is the impression one gets from reading a dynamic-packed book, out this week, described as "the first full, authentic account of America's intelligence and espionage apparatus." It is entitled "The Invisible Government" (Random House, \$5.95), and the authors are David Wise, chief of the New York Herald-Tribune's Washington bureau, whose stories often appear in the Globe, and Thomas B. Ross, a Washington correspondent of the Chicago Sun-Times and until this month a Nieman Fellow at Harvard.

Because their book might appear to spill a lot of secrets, it will doubtless come under heavy attack—in fact, it already has, in a story from Washington last week, that described officials of the Central Intelligence Agency as charging that the book violated security by naming CIA agents, and as even considering the buying up of all copies of the book.

This ought to make it a book publisher's dream. The authors assert that precisely for security reasons they had deleted many names from the book, and that those which appear in it have already been printed elsewhere.

What they have done, they say, is to piece together various items and scraps already published (but not widely enough, one concludes) in order to fill out the background of, and give meaning to, quite a few world-shaking events.

It is a method common to journalists, scholars—and spies. It is also perfectly legitimate. After World War II, before the Soviet Union acquired the A-bomb secret, a Johns Hopkins professor of physics used the same method of collating already published items and came up with a book that told so much about the A-bomb that Maj Gen Leslie R. Groves, head of the Manhattan Project, ordered it suppressed.

Secrets has its uses. But one of the CIA's troubles is that, together with public officials and political candidates, the CIA itself has let too many cats out of too many bags. To use its own jargon, its operations have "surfaced" and its "cover" has been exposed. The fault does not lie with a free press.

No one can dispute the need for the CIA; that was shown by Pearl Harbor, and then by the cold war. Its predecessors were the Offices of Strategic Services and of War Information, both under Gen "Wild Bill" Donovan in World War II. Urged by President Truman, Congress set up the CIA in 1947.

Subject to no control or accounting by Congress, it has been able to topple foreign governments by subversion and, in the case of Cuba, mount an invasion which violated five treaties and the neutrality

Act. To protect its secret operations, public officials, all the way up to President have lied about it, say the authors. The result has been to mislead the public, even during a national political campaign.

Allen W. Dulles, the former head of the CIA, has justified some of its methods by the necessity to "fight fire with fire," and few will quarrel with this. But "The Invisible Government" raises some important questions, and among them is that of the effect upon freedom and democracy.

In subverting foreign governments and spying abroad, the CIA is only doing what the world Communist movement has been doing for a much longer time. To most people, surely, this is sufficient excuse for its actions and their necessity.

But why, a discerning reader must ask, are its subversions of foreign governments usually in the form of a "palace coup," or of the installation of an unpopular government which perpetuates the very conditions that lead to the growth of communism?

In this connection, it is of interest that the one government agency abroad which the CIA has not been able to use as a "cover" is the Peace Corps. On the urgent recommendation of its director, Sargent Shriver Jr., the late President Kennedy ordered the CIA not to send any agents into that organization.

This has kept the Soviets from charging that the Peace Corps was full of such agents. Yet Shriver's policy may have far more effect in making the United States truly popular in underdeveloped countries, necessary though they may be.

The late President Kennedy once told the CIA: "Your successes are unheralded, your failures are trumpeted." Messrs. Wise and Ross have blown the trumpet on the failures, and doubtless there is another side to it of which much must be kept secret. Yet in a democracy the people have a right to know all sides. The pity is that it is not yet possible in this world for a full and free exchange of all pertinent facts.

This is particularly true in the Communist world. Even in ours, secrecy is gaining headway. So important a business is it that our government now employs about 200,000 persons and spends about \$4 billion a year for the CIA and its other intelligence branches.

Former President Harry S. Truman, in a sense its own "father," last year urged that the CIA's "operational duties be terminated or properly used elsewhere." Wise and Ross call for steps by Congress to control it and make it truly accountable, as is the Atomic Energy Commission. They say the resultant danger of exposure is "far less than the danger of secret power."

It must be said that they make a case. Their book, while it will draw hot denials from Washington, is fascinating reading.

UNCLE DUDLEY