

HOW THE U.S. PLANS
—AND COMMITS—
SUBVERSION AND ASSASSINATION
ABROAD.

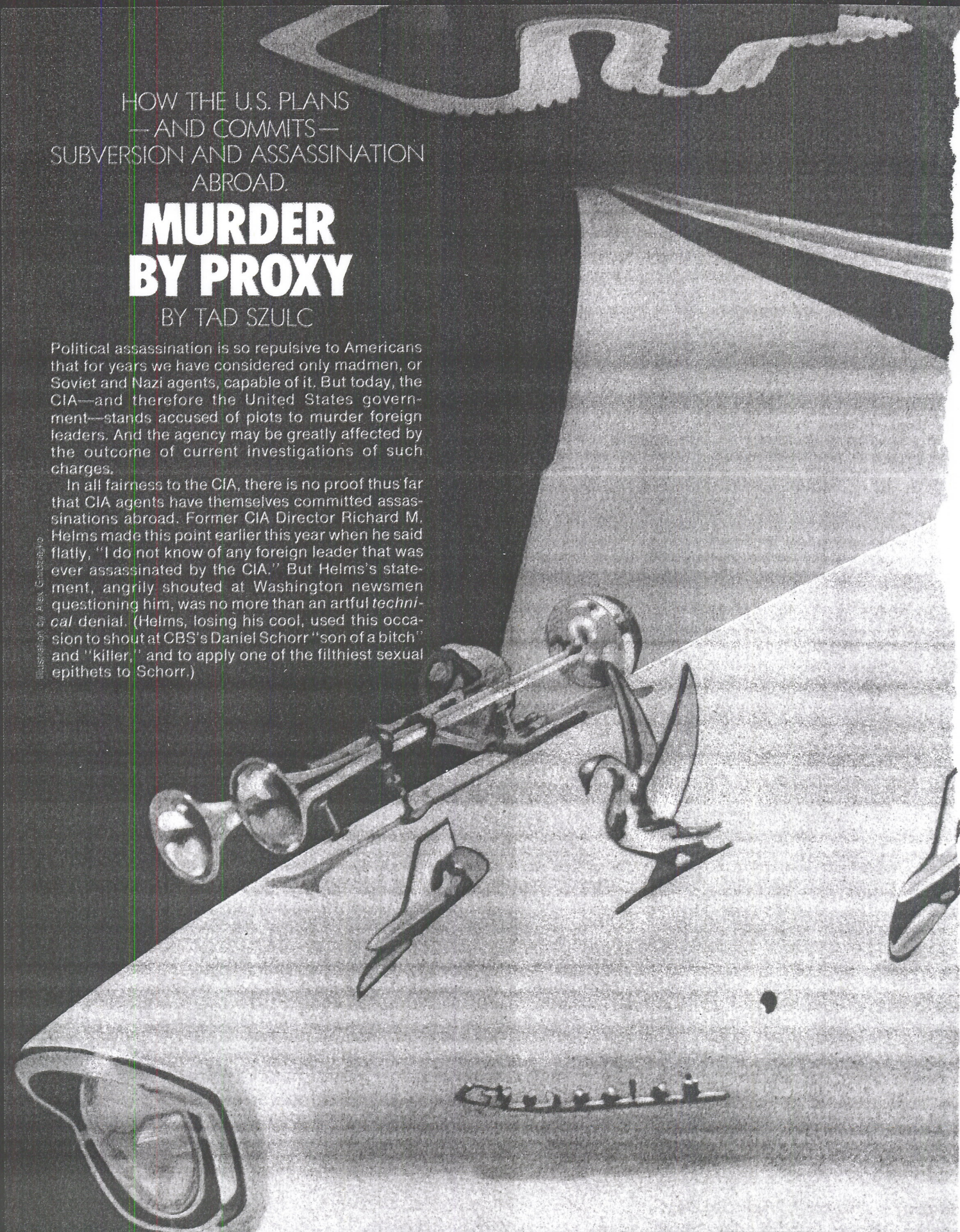
MURDER BY PROXY

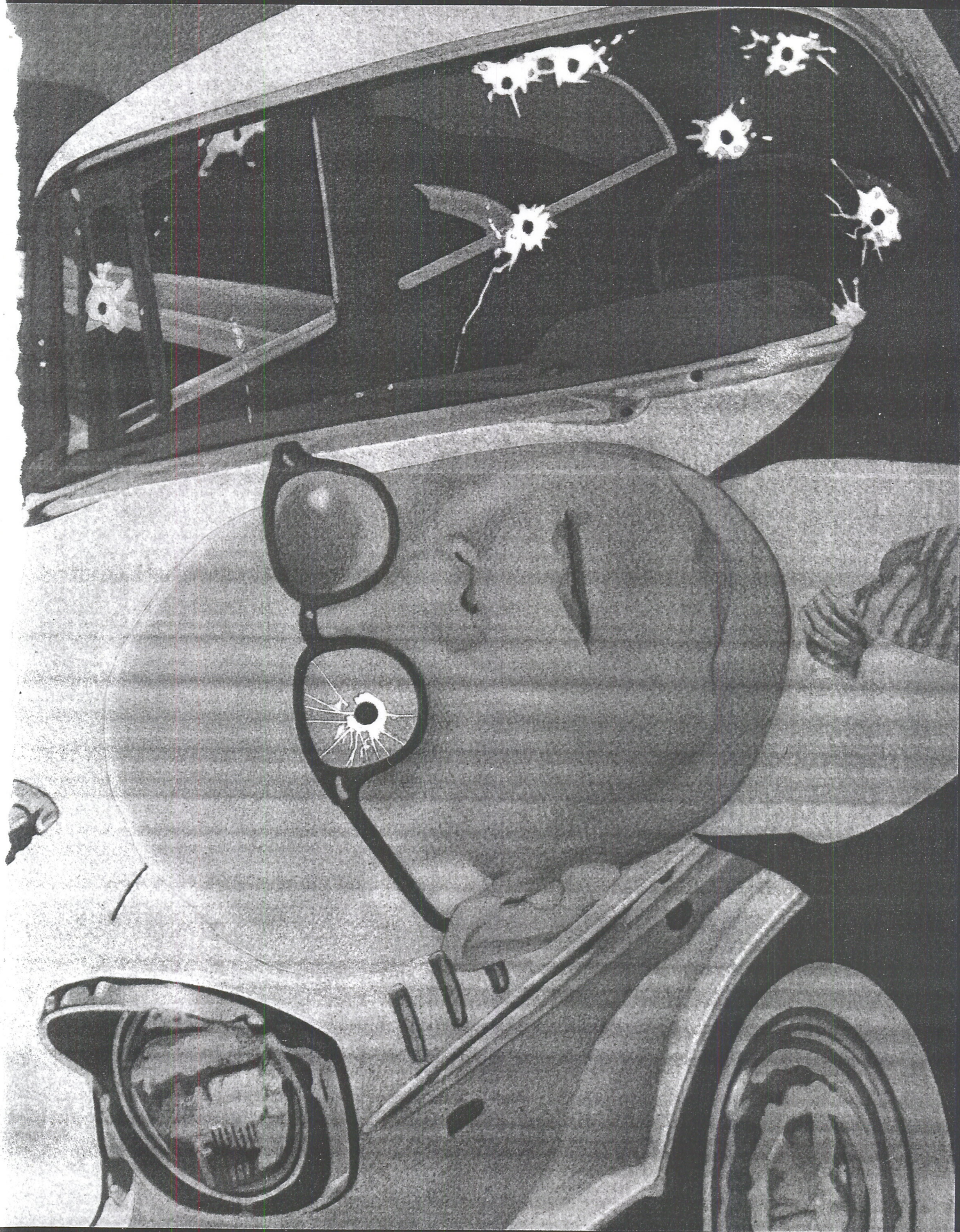
BY TAD SZULC

Political assassination is so repulsive to Americans that for years we have considered only madmen, or Soviet and Nazi agents, capable of it. But today, the CIA—and therefore the United States government—stands accused of plots to murder foreign leaders. And the agency may be greatly affected by the outcome of current investigations of such charges.

In all fairness to the CIA, there is no proof thus far that CIA agents have themselves committed assassinations abroad. Former CIA Director Richard M. Helms made this point earlier this year when he said flatly, "I do not know of any foreign leader that was ever assassinated by the CIA." But Helms's statement, angrily shouted at Washington newsmen questioning him, was no more than an artful *technical* denial. (Helms, losing his cool, used this occasion to shout at CBS's Daniel Schorr "son of a bitch" and "killer," and to apply one of the filthiest sexual epithets to Schorr.)

Illustration by Alex Grodzkiy





Though it is probably true that no American CIA official ever actually murdered a foreign leader, there is plentiful material to suggest that foreign nationals employed by the CIA have attempted to assassinate, and sometimes succeeded in assassinating, key figures overseas on orders from Washington. The name of the game seems to be murder by proxy.

What is known at this juncture about CIA assassination plots?

• For one thing, they were the subject of the so-called "oral" report CIA Director William E. Colby presented to President Ford shortly after the scandal broke out last December over allegations that the agency had been involved in domestic spying. The content of this report is not publicly known, but key sources in the Rockefeller Commission and the Senate select committee investigating the CIA informed *Penthouse* that political assassination was one of the important areas of their secret inquiries. This may explain why Helms, wholly out of character, lost his composure before newsmen minutes after testifying before the Rockefeller Commission in April.

Senator Frank Church, the chairman of the Senate Select Investigating Committee on Intelligence, concluded after hearing testimony by Helms and other past and present agency officials that the CIA's formal denials of involvement in assassination plots "were correct but not complete." Church, however, spoke early in May, before his committee began full-fledged hearings.

• Godfather-like, the CIA drew the Mafia into a plot to kill Cuba's premier Fidel Castro by literally letting out a contract on him. According to documents held by the FBI, the agency had contacted Sam Giancana, described as a Chicago rackets capo, and John Roselli, a man with Mafia connections, to carry out the assassination. Roselli, presumably, was going to be the hit man, either staging a sharpshooter execution of the Cuban premier or trying to murder him with poison capsules provided by the CIA. The agency, it appears, had hoped that the murder would be pinned on the Mafia, which had lost its gambling operations on the island with Castro's advent.

That the CIA had considered killing Castro on a number of other occasions—estimates among informed Washington sources run from six to thirteen actual attempts or plots—is now virtually a matter of public record. There are also indications, not fully corroborated, that two exiled Cubans working for the CIA were sent into Cuba during the early 1960s to kill Defense Minister Raul Castro, the premier's brother. Intelligence sources said that the two Cubans subsequently were members of E. Howard Hunt's Watergate "plumbers" teams.

• It is also believed that the CIA, possibly in concert with the U.S. army's Special Forces, was involved in orchestrating the 1961 assassination of the Dominican Republic's dictator, Rafael Leonidas Trujillo. The assassination was carried out by a group of Dominicans on a lonely road out-

side the city of Santo Domingo, but it is virtually certain that the CIA was fully informed of the operation and may even have supplied "technical assistance" (rifles) to the Dominicans, according to an intelligence source. Interestingly, the first word of Trujillo's assassination came in a White House announcement while President Kennedy was visiting Paris, which suggests astoundingly rapid reports from the U.S. representatives on the spot.

Penthouse investigations also brought out the following new material concerning abortive CIA assassination plots abroad:

• In the late 1950s, senior CIA officials in Asia proposed the assassination of Indonesia's President Sukarno as part of a broader plot to overthrow his left-leaning government. At least one American pilot, employed by the CIA, was captured by Sukarno's forces during the coup attempt. To kill Sukarno, the CIA, according to intelligence sources, planned to fire a shell from a ceremonial 105-mm cannon in front of the presidential palace while Sukarno spoke from a balcony. This plan, however, was vetoed on the highest levels in Washington.

• In 1958, a plot was concocted to kill China's Premier Chou En-lai during a visit to Rangoon, Burma. This was at the beginning of the Soviet-Chinese split, and apparently the CIA reasoned that Chou's death would aggravate the developing split. The notion was that Chou was a moderate and thus posed an obstacle to a possible Soviet-Chinese confrontation. Furthermore, intelligence sources said, the CIA planned, by the dissemination of "disinformation" through intelligence channels, to lead the Chinese to believe that Chou was killed by the Russian KGB.

This murder plot, which was also stopped by Washington, provided for a Burmese CIA agent to place untraceable poison in a rice bowl from which Chou was expected to be eating at a government dinner in his honor. This particular kind of poison, intelligence sources said, would have acted within forty-eight hours and there would be no trace of it if an autopsy were performed. The plan was countermanded at the last moment.

Obviously, assassinations abroad are not the principal activity in the total CIA operation. Generally speaking, the CIA collects intelligence by all possible means, technological as well as human, as well as engaging in "covert actions" that range from overthrows of foreign régimes to the control and subornation of foreign leaders in and out of governments and every form of "black" propaganda.

Over the years, the CIA has been involved in such paramilitary activities as the 1954 overthrow of the Arbenz régime in Guatemala, the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, the creation of the "secret army" in Laos in the early 1960s, the intervention in the Congo in 1964 (with the use of Cuban pilot veterans of the Bay of Pigs), Operation Phoenix in Vietnam (the flushing out and assassination of over 20,000 Vietnamese suspected of Communist ties or sympa-

thies), and the organizing of Cambodian and Thai mercenaries in Indochina.

But the CIA has also engaged in unsuspected operations ranging from the 1957 and 1958 secret supply of technical assistance to Israel for the development of nuclear weapons, to the 1974 effort to raise a sunken Soviet submarine from the floor of the Pacific.

• A recent example is the apparent decision by the Ford administration to have the CIA leave "stay-behinds" in Vietnam after the fall of Saigon to maintain the flow of intelligence and to try to destroy American-made war materiel captured by the North Vietnamese. It is unclear if the "stay-behind" agents are all Vietnamese; there may be a few Americans among them.

• The nuclear operation in Israel remains to this day one of the government's most sensitive secrets. It is generally known that Israel possesses a military nuclear capability. But the degree of United States secret cooperation provided through the CIA has not been known.

According to senior intelligence sources, the operation was carried out by the CIA's Counterintelligence Staff, then headed by James Angleton, the man Colby fired last December at the time the agency was accused of illegal domestic activities.

(Actually, Angleton's firing was related to the preeminent role he played in the relations between the CIA and Israeli intelligence, something which both Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Colby had resented for a long time. The domestic spying controversy was a convenient excuse for doing away with Angleton and his strongly pro-Israeli personal views.)

Although the details of the Israeli nuclear enterprise are still top secret, it is known that in the wake of the 1956 Suez war, the Eisenhower administration resolved to provide Israel with all possible help in developing an atomic weapon. The Israelis had the theoretical knowledge, but they needed technological support at their Dimona nuclear research center in the Negev Desert.

According to top intelligence sources, the CIA was charged with the responsibility of providing this support to the Israelis—and Angleton directed the effort. Several nuclear scientists were secretly sent to Israel to work with Dimona scientists. The most important of them, according to intelligence sources, was a British-born physicist, now an American citizen working for the U.S. government in Washington, with special and esoteric ties to the CIA.

Persons close to Angleton have confirmed this account in recent interviews. Reflecting Angleton's own position, however, they have denied assertions from other sources that the CIA team made fissionable material—plutonium—available to the Israelis from United States stocks.

The controversy over the CIA and the rest of the United States "intelligence community," the array of other secret agencies practicing the arts of intelligence, turns principally around covert operations abroad

CONTINUED ON PAGE 124

MURDER BY PROXY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 46

which, in the eyes of many Americans, constitute a violation of the sovereignty of other nations. A parallel controversy is over allegations, partially confirmed by the agency, that the CIA has violated its statutory charter by engaging in secret domestic political activities. Under the law, the CIA is confined to activities overseas.

These activities form a long catalogue of deeds and misdeeds around the world. In addition to the paramilitary activities listed above, the agency has helped to "destabilize" or oust twenty or more foreign governments since it was founded in 1947. It has been behind any number of changes of régimes in Syria in the late 1940s and 1950s (Syria was, for a while, a favorite CIA playground); the overthrow of the Mossadegh régime in Iraq in 1953 (the operation was run from a special headquarters in Geneva); a covert political intervention in Guyana in 1962 that helped to defeat the Marxist leadership; attempts to subvert the government of Singapore in 1965; the anti-Sukarno coup in Indonesia in 1965; the "destabilization" of the government of Chile's President Salvador Allende in September 1973; and the ouster of the government of the Malagasy Republic in 1975.

The CIA was also involved in the 1964 military revolution in Brazil (it helped to finance political opposition to President João Goulart), and is known to have played dangerous political games in Algeria in 1958 and in several Latin American countries in the 1950s and 1960s. The agency has not only supported the repressive former Greek military junta, but also such liberal anti-Com-

munist governments as those of Eduardo Frei in Chile and Juan Bosch in the Dominican Republic.

On another level, the CIA infiltrated the National Students Association in the U.S. and secretly financed anti-Communist liberal intellectuals in western Europe through the Congress for Cultural Freedom and a series of first-rate publications such as *Encounter* in Britain and *Der Monat* in West Germany. Intellectually, the Congress and the related magazines are among the few things of which the agency has the right to be proud. As part of its covert propaganda effort, it has also subsidized book publishers in New York and in a dozen foreign capitals, where quite a few newspaper editors and writers are on the agency's payroll. The CIA has likewise been supporting—and using—trade unions in Europe, Asia, and Latin America, and occasionally using American labor unions.

It is essential, however, to emphasize that in every known important situation, the CIA has acted on the orders of America's top leaders, including the six presidents who have been in office since the CIA was created in 1947. Its first boss was Harry S Truman; its present boss is Gerald Ford, actively assisted in the intelligence area by Secretary of State Kissinger. Holding as well the parallel post of Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Kissinger controls the National Security Council apparatus, including the White House-based "Forty Committee" whose responsibility is the direction of top secret foreign intelligence operations. It was the Forty Committee, for example, which authorized the CIA to invest large sums of money—as much as \$8 million—and to offer other forms of assistance to the plotters who

overthrew Chile's President Allende in September 1973. It can also be assumed that the "54/12 Committee" (the equivalent of the Forty Committee under President Eisenhower) had authorized the nuclear support given Israel by the CIA.

The crucial point, therefore, is that simply to investigate the servant—the CIA—is to overlook the role that has been played and is being played by the master, which is the White House. CIA veterans say that while the agency enjoyed a reasonable degree of autonomy in some matters during the reign of its late director Allen W. Dulles (the man who sold Eisenhower and then John Kennedy on the Bay of Pigs adventure), it has been kept on a rather short leash by the White House in subsequent years. During the Nixon era, for instance, Helms had virtually no personal access to the president. As is the case with Colby at the present time, Helms had to work through Kissinger.

So if Congress desires to build safeguards around the CIA, it must revise the legislation that grants the National Security Council (i.e., the White House) and the CIA a virtual *carte blanche* to undertake just about anything in the world that may occur to them.

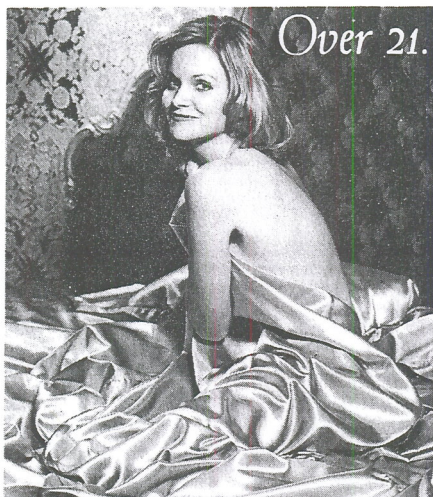
The key legislative paragraph is Section 102 (d) of the 1947 National Security Act that directs the CIA, among other specific intelligence tasks, "to perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct." The phrasing of the Act—". . . such other functions and duties . . . as the National Security Council may from time to time direct . . ."—thus gives the White House and the CIA a license to subvert and even kill if it is thought to be in the "national interest." Under this provision, there is obviously no accountability to Congress by the president, the NSC, or the CIA for whatever "functions and duties" the intelligence operatives may choose to undertake.

Moreover, this uncontrolled freedom to act carries with it the extraordinary danger of the United States being unwittingly involved in what a senior intelligence official has described as "war by intelligence accident," to say nothing of the ill will and enmity this country is acquiring abroad through its cavalier secret subversive activities ranging from Cuba to Indochina and from Italy to the Malagasy Republic.

The agency's exemption from outside control was further reinforced in the 1949 Central Intelligence Agency Act providing that the CIA need not disclose the "functions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency." Similarly, the CIA director has the power to spend money "without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of government funds." This money would be "accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director." Inasmuch as the CIA's budget appropriations are concealed throughout the Federal budget, no outsider really knows how much the CIA



"Anything beyond 1975 is time and a half, OK?"



Nobody's been making satin sheets for 21 years. Except us! The secret? We know what we're doing. We use only the softest acetate satin, 225 x 78 thread count. (Some people don't!) Our sheets are completely MACHINE WASHABLE. And we offer 12 colors for regular or round beds! NEW Hot Pink, Tangerine, Gold, Red, Black, Bronze, Blue, Silver, Pink, White, Mint or Orchid. Isn't it time you came of age with satin?

SHEET SETS (2 straight sheets, 2 cases)
 Double Set \$23.98 Queen Set \$27.95
 Twin Set 22.98 King Set 32.50
 Round 84" Set 48.50 Round 96" Set 54.95

3 letter monogram on 2 cases—\$2.50
 For fitted bottom sheet, add \$2.00 to double or twin price; \$2.50 to queen; \$3.00 to king price. Round bottom sheets are fitted. Odd sizes on request. Send check or m.o. 50% deposit on C.O.D.'s
SCINTILLA, INC. 4802 N. Broadway N-8
 Chicago, Ill. 60640

Free 40-Page Color Catalog of all Our Satin Fashions With Every Order!

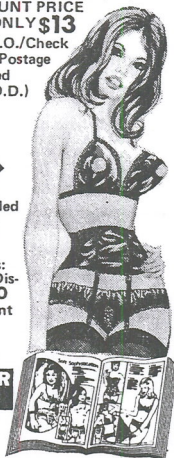


SIZZLER

Exotic two-piece! The bra can be opened or closed to suit your mood, the brief has a tie front opening. Made in delicate nylon and lace. Red/Black or Purple. Sizes: 32"-40" DISCOUNT PRICE NOW ONLY \$7.80

Matching full length transparent negligee Red/Black or purple. DISCOUNT PRICE NOW ONLY \$13

Send M.O./Check Now. (Postage included No C.O.D.)



NEW CARMEN

Sheer temptation in wet-look nylon. Peep-hole bra and divided leg briefs in sexy black. Sizes: 34"-40" bust. Discount Price Now ONLY \$11.90

Matching wet-look waspie sizes: 23"-30" for that slender waist. Discount Price Now ONLY \$11.90

Black stockings 8½-11 Discount Price Now ONLY \$3.00

Send M.O./Check Now (Postage included No C.O.D.)

FREE CATALOG OFFER WITH ORDER

Big, new, FREE color packed glamour catalog JUST QUIT! PLUS — a sensational '25% DISCOUNT OFFER' — Send NOW for your FREE copy of exotic underwear, glamorous nightwear and ravishing leisurewear and save yourself 25c on the \$. For catalog only send 50 cents.

HOUSE OF KESMAN (DEPT. PT8)
 BOX 1740 HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. 90028
 and BOX 48449, PS BENTALL CENTRE
 VANCOUVER B.C., V7X 1A2.



receives annually or how much it spends— or on what. Congressional appropriations and CIA oversight committees have been traditionally uninterested in the details of the agency's operations. But an informed guess is that the CIA budget runs to about \$6 billion annually and that the agency employs some 8,000 persons in the United States and around the world, exclusive of foreign informants.

In one of the best studies of the intelligence community, David Wise, a Washington writer, concluded that the license given the CIA under the National Security Act and top secret National Security Council Intelligence Directives (known as NSCIDs or "Nonskids") form, in effect, the agency's "secret charter" for covert foreign operations. Wise also reported that this "secret charter" was spelled out in 1968 at a private session of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York by Richard M. Bissell, formerly the CIA's deputy director for clandestine operations. Bissell's explanation deserves to be quoted here:

"Covert operations should . . . be divided into two classifications: (1) *intelligence collection*, primarily espionage, or the obtaining of the intelligence by covert means; and (2) *covert action*, attempting to influence the internal affairs of other nations—sometimes called 'intervention'—by covert means.

"The scope of covert action could include: (1) political advice or counsel; (2) subsidies to an individual; (3) financial support and 'technical assistance' to political parties; (4) support of private organizations, including labor unions, business firms, cooperatives, etc.; (5) covert propaganda; (6) 'private' training of individuals and exchange of persons; (7) economic operations; and (8) paramilitary [or] political action operations designed to overthrow or to support a régime (like the Bay of Pigs and the programs in Laos). These operations can be classified in various ways; by the degree and type of secrecy required by their legality, and, perhaps, by their benign or hostile character."

Bissell thus laid out, as had never been done before, what the CIA considered—and, evidently, still considers—its license to subvert foreign nations. It should be noted that Bissell's blueprint for covert actions has nothing directly to do with the great intelligence confrontations with the Soviet KGB or even activities in Communist countries, an area in which the CIA has had relatively little success despite occasional and undocumented claims of secret triumphs. On the contrary, covert actions as described by Bissell are aimed at *friendly or neutral nations* where the CIA—and the White House—desires to affect domestic political processes by everything from bribery to paramilitary actions.

Despite criticism directed at the administration and the CIA over the 1973 Chilean intervention, the agency makes no bones about the fact that covert operations in foreign countries, of the type described by Bissell, not only remain "necessary" but

are continuing. This, of course, reflects the views held by Kissinger and Colby that the United States has the *right* to intervene in the affairs of other countries to further real or imagined objectives of American foreign policy—just as we have done in the past, often with catastrophic and objectionable results. Cuba, Indochina, and Chile have clearly taught the administration nothing in terms of how the world, where we have no abundance of friends, regards this sort of imperial policy. The agency's philosophy and mentality on the subject were expressed as follows by Colby at a Washington conference on covert actions in September 1974:

"There have been, and are still, certain situations in the world in which some discreet support can assist America's friends against her adversaries in their contest for control of a foreign nation's political direction. While these instances are few today compared to the 1950s, I believe it only prudent for our nation to be able to act in such situations, and thereby forestall greater difficulties for us in the future. . . . CIA's involvement in covert action is very small indeed compared to those earlier periods. I do not say that we do not now conduct such activities; I merely state that they are undertaken only as directed by the National Security Council. . . . I can envisage situations in which the United States might well need to conduct covert action in the face of some new threat that developed in the world. . . . I thus would think it mistaken to deprive our nation of the possibility of some moderate covert action response to a foreign problem and leave us with nothing between a diplomatic protest and sending the marines."

It can be argued, as even some of the agency's critics do, that the CIA should retain a covert action capability in the unpredictable world in which we live. But the problem is that what Colby has called "moderate covert action" can so easily escalate into something wholly immoderate. His pleas, then, must be taken with the most extreme caution. If nothing else, the Forty Committee and the CIA should apprise appropriate congressional committees beforehand. We should not be pushed into a war, or even someone else's civil war, by "intelligence accident."

Moreover, the CIA and the Pentagon have not been able in the last thirteen years to work out a clear definition of their respective responsibility for paramilitary actions requested by the White House. One of the by-products of the Bay of Pigs disaster, *Penthouse* has learned, was a decision by President Kennedy to divide this responsibility between the agency and the Defense Department. A top secret National Security Action Memorandum (NSAM-57), issued on June 28, 1962, and signed by Kennedy, directed that large-scale paramilitary operations would be run by the Pentagon with CIA support while small-scale paramilitary operations would be controlled by the agency with support from the Defense Department.

A memorandum of understanding, at-

tempting to spell out this division of responsibility, was subsequently signed by John McCone, then CIA director, and Roswell L. Gilpatric, then under secretary of defense, but the jurisdictional fights never stopped. So the CIA chose to regard its "secret army" in Laos as a "small operation." For years, the Laos war in the strategic Plaine des Jarres was directed by successive American ambassadors and CIA station chiefs in Vientiane with the assistance of military attachés and the availability of supportive B-52 and tactical air strikes by Seventh Air Force aircraft. The CIA operation in Laos also had the support of "White Star" teams of the U.S. Army's Special Forces (Green Berets). The CIA's argument that it should run the Laotian war was based on the premise that it was a "secret" war and that, therefore, the American hand should not be shown—although it was common knowledge for years that the United States was behind the "clandestine" army. CIA aircraft and helicopters, belonging to Air America, Inc., a wholly owned agency airline, flew supply and support missions for the secret army in Laos.

The Laos case is instructive. If the CIA regarded Laos as a "small" situation, how is one to interpret Colby's statement about "moderate" support? Again, the danger is that we may be victimized by White House and CIA semantics.

Another vital aspect of the CIA's secret worldwide operations is its networks of "covers," often supplied by other branches

of the United States government as well as by private corporations. Through a maze of crisscrossing contracts and reimbursement arrangements, particularly through the Agency for International Development, the CIA's resources include business firms, advertising and public-relations companies, communications companies, banks, airlines, engineering firms, labor and university teams, American free-lance or "stringer" journalists working abroad in seemingly innocent pursuits, police-training specialists, and experts in virtually every field. A bit of the secrecy curtain hanging over CIA operations and financing can be lifted by a judicious reading of the AID's list of "Current Technical Service Contracts." In it are buried quite a few CIA appropriations, with the agency refunding AID for its hidden expenditures. This is, for example, what can be gleaned from the contracts' list of AID as of June 30, 1974:

Air America, the CIA airline, had an \$84,876,020 contract for "air transport and flying services for USAID" in Laos and a \$5,831,000 contract for "flying and related services for USAID" in Vietnam. Continental Air Services, Inc., a CIA contractor, had a \$24,288,000 AID contract for "flying and related services" in Laos. Bird and Sons, another CIA contractor, had a \$450,000 AID contract in Laos for "flying and related services at Watty Airport" (Bird later flew the airlift to Cambodia for the U.S. air force). Evergreen Helicopters, Inc., part of the Air

America combine, had a \$360,612 contract for "flying services" in Ethiopia. Royal Air Lao had a \$250,000 contract from AID for "flying and related services at Watty Airport" in Laos. The known CIA air operations contracts outstanding last year thus added up to \$116 million.

When it comes to the direct flow of cash, the CIA has a variety of discreet channels, too. Over the years, a number of reputable American foundations were used to deliver funds to the agency's domestic and foreign clients. In other cases money went through the CIA's proprietary companies at home and abroad, or through agency "front" outfits. During the Vietnam war, a reputable international currency dealer with offices in New York, Washington, Zurich, Hong Kong, and a dozen other cities "laundered" CIA funds, with dollars often being exchanged for piastres on the Saigon black market. Early this year, several American bankers were asked by personal friends in the CIA to handle the delivery of special funds in Spain and Portugal. Some refused, but others reportedly agreed to cooperate in the spirit of "national interest."

National interest, to be sure, is invariably invoked by CIA officials publicly and privately to justify covert foreign operations. Colby stated it publicly as he posed the unreal alternatives of diplomatic protest and sending in marines when a foreign situation seems to be turning sour from Washington's viewpoint. In most cases, the U.S.

NO
PM

Turn her on with Prelude 2... she'll love you for it!

Bring your partner in touch with her whole range of sensual feelings...stimulate her to heightened sensual joy. Prelude 2, "the sensual awakener" helps you turn her on in ways you never thought possible.

With Prelude 2 you can let your imagination run wild! Or follow the eye-opening, step-by-step guide we include. Soon you'll discover fantastic new ideas to "wake up" both your bodies.

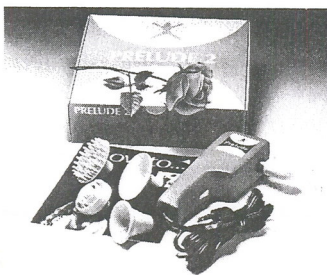
It's the ideal gift. The Special Stimulator adds to her pleasure...helps her attain and intensify orgasms. Your reward for being so generous? Your excitement grows with hers! Your bodies have never been so in tune. What's more, Prelude 2 might even teach you a thing or two about your own sensuality.

Prelude 2, "the sensual awakener" for today's more sensual adults.

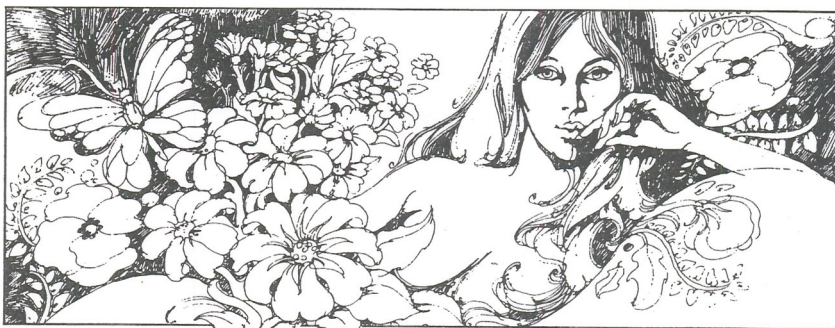
Prelude 2, "the sensual awakener" set contains:

- Prelude 2, the main unit, designed and clinically tested to guarantee hygienic, safe and effective performance. Noiseless, for discreet use where, whenever you wish.

- 4 massage attachments to relax and stimulate both of you from head to toe.



The Complete Prelude 2 kit.



- Additional Special Stimulator helps her reach and intensify orgasms. Nothing to insert, or harm delicate tissues.

- Illustrated Sexual Health Care Booklet for step-by-step guidance, and advice.

Women are no longer settling for less than their full capacity for sexual fulfillment.

In fact, many doctors are recommending Prelude 2 for women who have difficulty reaching orgasm. Today's woman is ready to explore her sensual potential. You can help! Excite her with Prelude 2. What's in it for you? A lot more fun! A lot more loving!

30-day money-back guarantee. Sensory Research guarantees your sat-

isfaction—or your money refunded. No questions asked.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

Sensory Research Corp., Dept. PH-08
2800 Springfield Ave., Vauxhall, N.J. 07088

Please send _____ Prelude 2(s) @ \$19.95 ea.

I enclose Check or Money Order for \$_____. Please add \$1. ea. For Postage & handling.

BankAmericard Master Charge

Charge my Account No. Exp. Date

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Outside Continental U.S. Please Include \$1.50 For Shipping. In N.J. add 5% sales tax.

has many other political weapons, including economic and diplomatic sanctions, to which it can turn without engaging in either subversion or the dispatch of marines.

Curiously, it never seems to occur to CIA people that *real* United States national interest is not necessarily served by secret interventions and that, more often than not, these violations of the sovereignty of other countries tend to boomerang on us. Nor does it seem to occur to them that in today's world the destruction of the Allende régime in Chile was not worth, in the long run, universal suspicion of American motives. Kissinger may find that the erosion of American prestige in the world is more attributable to the CIA's subversive ventures than to the fact that we were unable or unwilling to save the Thieu régime from collapse last spring.

The CIA, in fact, now finds itself in the curious predicament of being accused of every mischief in the world—whether it is guilty of it or not. However, the CIA is active in Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Greece—because of Kissinger's fear of a Mediterranean "domino" syndrome developing from the leftist strength in Portugal—but details of these operations are scarce and well concealed.

"We are obviously keeping a low profile out there what with all the investigations going on at home," a senior CIA official said in a recent private conversation. "But this is a shame. We could do great things in Portugal if we were only given the full freedom to operate. As it is, we can do little more than keep our ear to the ground and quietly, very quietly, encourage our friends."

The CIA's mentality about covert operations was highlighted in the same conversation when it was suggested to this official that under the conditions prevailing in Chile in 1973, particularly the military's hostility toward Allende, a coup might have occurred with no CIA involvement and thus no embarrassment to the U.S.

"Ah, but no," he said. "We had to be absolutely sure that *all* the military commanders were against Allende—and there were some unconvinced generals. So we had to convince them. Besides, it was important for our friends in Chile to know that they had outside support—and not only moral support."

The CIA, in fact, always likes to be as sure as possible of the success of its operations—regardless of their wisdom or morality—and it tends to be quite meticulous about it. A case in point is the method used in planning political assassinations.

It is a complicated and cumbersome procedure in which the first step is a proposal by the CIA's Deputy Director for Operations (DDO)—the Clandestine Services—that the United States interest would be served by the murder of a foreign leader. This is a political decision. The next stage is the review of the proposal by DDO's "Staff D" (formerly known as "Staff C") from the viewpoint of the efficacy of the plan in terms of the target, operational problems, and the personnel involved. This is a purely techni-

Batter my Body, but don't Wrench my Roach



5009



5004

When you get started in a Roach sometimes it's a little hard to get stopped. Even if things get out of hand, Roach shirts won't fade in the stretch.



M-605



M-599



M-563



M-682



M-566



M-679



M-621



M-523



M-529



M-626



M-627

ROACH

P.O. Box 182 PH8-75
Worthington, OH 43085

Name _____
Street _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Specify Design No. _____ Size _____
 Designs on both sides of shirt, \$1.00 extra.

Roach Catalog 75¢
 White T-shirt \$3.50
 Trim T-shirt \$3.95
 White Sw-shirt \$5.95
Adult sizes: S M L XL
Youth sizes: 6-8, 10-12, 14-16. (T-shirts only)

Roach Catalog 75¢
 TANK TOPS \$3.95
 Trim Tank _____
 Orange _____
 Yellow _____
 Blue _____
 Gray _____
 Gold _____
 Lilac _____
COLOR T-SHIRTS \$4.25
 Blue _____
 Gray _____
 Orange _____

Enclose cash, check or money order. (Over \$20, money order only) Ohio residents add 4% sales tax. Canadian residents add 10%. Make check payable to ROACH. Add 35¢ per shirt for postage.

"Glitter"™ designs that trip the light fantastically.



4038 Silver



4041 Silver



4040 Green



4033 Silver



4016 Green



4048 Silver



4046 Silver

TM-Trademark



Contraceptives for the Sensuous Man

Times have changed. Today a man just doesn't have to tolerate a sensation-deadening condom when he wants protection. Because now there are gossamer-thin, supremely sensitive condoms that have been designed for *sexual pleasure*, while still providing the most reliable protection of any non-prescription birth control method.

And now you can buy these sensuous condoms without embarrassment... by ordering them through the privacy of the mail from Population Planning Associates.

Our illustrated brochure describes the wide selection of condoms we offer... such as the popular Trojan... the extra-thin Jade... the pre-shaped Conture... the super-sensitive Naturalamb, made of natural animal membrane. And many more. All of them are electronically tested and meet strict government standards.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

Discover our remarkable condoms for yourself... by ordering one of our sampler packs today. We'll also include our brochure free with your order. Or send 25¢ for the brochure alone. All orders are shipped the same day received, and sent in a plain package to insure your privacy. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or simply return the unused portion of your order for a full refund.

Population Planning Associates, 105 North Columbia, Dept. DPH-5 Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

Population Planning Associates, 105 North Columbia, Dept. DPH-5 Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

Please rush the following in plain package:

- Sampler containing 12 assorted condoms (four different brands) plus illustrated brochure, just \$3.
- Deluxe sampler containing 22 assorted condoms (eight different brands) plus illustrated brochure, just \$6.
- Illustrated brochure only, just 25¢.

Name _____ (please print)

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

I enclose payment in full under your money-back guarantee.

know more than any other Americans about such areas as West Africa or Mongolia. There are specialists on geography and geology as well as on weather in Indochina and railways in Eastern Europe.

Distilled from this immense volume of information are the highly classified reports—CIA's daily bulletins—submitted every morning to the president and the secretary of state to keep them abreast of breaking developments. Other and less sensitive roundups go out daily to several hundred key policy officials. There is also a weekly compilation of the most interesting intelligence developments along with speculation on their meaning. Frequently the intelligence community produces National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs) on specific subjects such as Indochina or the Middle East, containing projections of future events. After Henry Kissinger's abortive Middle East peace mission last March, for example, the community produced an NIE weighing the likelihood of a new Arab-Israeli war. They concluded that there was little chance of a war before the fall of 1975. And in the spring of 1975, when Vietnam was crumbling, an NIE declared that the North Vietnamese would negotiate with Saigon for a new régime and that the South Vietnamese could defend the capital.

The CIA, the NSA, and the air force's National Reconnaissance Office share the responsibility for monitoring Soviet nuclear deployments and advances. This is the only way the United States has to assure itself that the other side is not cheating on the agreements on the limitation of strategic forces (SALT). The Russians, of course, monitor our nuclear activities for the same reason.

But how good is the quality of American intelligence? Although this question cannot be fully answered, enough is known of the performance of the CIA and its sister agencies to make some judgments. On the whole, most experts agree, the performance deserves relatively good marks, particularly in the case of the CIA. But the problem is that Kissinger and his top advisers do not always go along with the agency's conclusions—and the final result is disastrous.

In 1969, for example, the CIA warned the White House that the Vietnam war would never be won through massive B-52 bombings. The agency built an impressive case for the resilience of the North Vietnamese society and made the point that no matter how intensive the bombings the Chinese could always keep Hanoi supplied. The White House, as we know, disregarded this analysis and spent many years bombing North Vietnam to no avail. In another instance, the CIA warned against the 1970 helicopter raid to rescue American POWs from a North Vietnamese camp, arguing that the prisoners were not at that location. The CIA turned out to be right. The agency, disagreeing with the majority of the intelligence community, also warned the administration that the South Vietnamese could not withstand a Communist offensive.

BEYOND SEX THERAPY

A MANUAL FOR DISCOVERING
PERSONAL PLEASURE AND LIBERATION
BY MARTIN SHEPARD, M.D.

This may be the last
book on sex you will ever need!

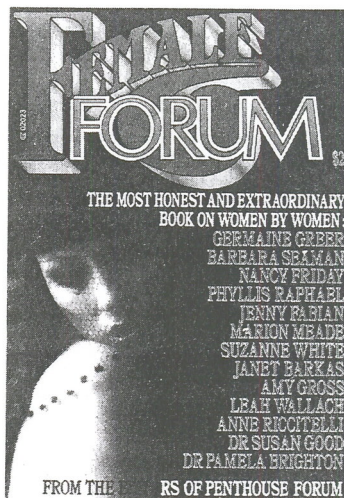
"You don't have to look anywhere except inside yourself to find all the erotic know-how for total sexual happiness," is the message of Dr. Martin Shepard, famous "maverick psychiatrist" and author. Using clinical experience and the intimate revelations of his own life, he shows the way to sexual self-confidence and how to tap the reservoir of sensual pleasure that exists inside each one of us.

BEYOND SEX THERAPY is a personal revelation that could change your whole awareness of sex.

Available at all bookstores now. Or send \$6.95 (plus 75¢ postage and handling, and applicable state tax) to Penthouse Book Society, 909 Third Avenue, New York City 10022.

Also, send for our free Book Society Catalog.

"Subversive, Uppity, Bawdy, Shocking, Healthful"



That's how the well-known feminist writer Barbara Seaman describes *Female Forum*, an anthology of important writing by women, *about* women. Women as *subjects*, not objects. Female sexuality has always been shrouded in mystery and myth—or presumed not to exist at all. Here it is explored in all its aspects from breasts to orgasms. Such leading writers as Germaine

Greer talk frankly and knowledgeably about masturbation, menstrual extraction, vaginal discharges, bisexuality, hormonal

effects, and sexual fantasies. *Female Forum* belongs on your bookshelf, next to other classics of the women's movement. Send your check or money order for \$2.00 to FEMALE FORUM, 20th Floor, 909 Third Ave., New York, New York 10022.

But there were also occasions when the CIA, acting in a self-serving way, sought to please the White House at the expense of accurate information. In the most famous case of this type, senior CIA officials rejected figures provided by agency analysts on the North Vietnamese and Vietcong strength. The analysts went for high figures, which were accurate, but their bosses pared them down to fit Kissinger's preconceptions about the military situation.

In general, the quality of political intelligence is also reasonably high, according to foreign policy experts outside the intelligence community, but, again, the problem is that Kissinger often tends to disregard the CIA's conclusions in favor of his own perceptions of the state of the world. This is probably the greatest single weakness of the intelligence community in the political sense: Kissinger is the *producer* of intelligence in his capacity as the chief of the NSC machine, which includes intelligence, and its major *consumer* in his role as secretary of state. As an embittered CIA official remarked recently, "Kissinger just talks to himself."


And, finally, what overall assessment can we make of foreign intelligence as practiced by the CIA and the other agencies?

A realistic answer is that the United States national interest is ill served by the kind of cold war covert operations spelled out in Richard Bissell's "secret charter." If the United States is to maintain a leading posi-

tion in the world as a moral force for the good—backed when necessary by our military might—it must dispense with subtle or unsubtle forms of subversion. The percentages in this game now tend to run against us, and the disgrace, acquired from the CIA's foreign adventures outweighs their political advantages.

The argument that the Russians and the Chinese are engaging in subversion is no longer convincing. In fact, their form of subversion has also brought them limited benefits. Allende's election in Chile or the Portuguese military revolution in 1974 were not produced by Communist subversion but by complex forces of history with which the United States must learn to cope in more sophisticated ways. The practice of political assassination adds little to the lustre of the American image.

But, just as realistically, one must recognize that we live in a predatory world and we must, therefore, maintain and improve our intelligence collection capability—even by covert means if needed. Without adequate intelligence, we cannot understand the world and, therefore, we cannot formulate rational foreign policies.

So what we need is a CIA that concerns itself with the gathering and interpretation of intelligence. The United States should not have to rely on subversion and murder in the execution of its foreign policy. 

(This is the fourth article in a monthly series on America's intelligence community.)

The Penthouse FASHION FINDER

The following retail stores have the merchandise featured on pages 96–100 on hand. Please contact them directly.

Page 96

Three-piece walking suit by Dimitri of Italy.
Dimitri of Italy, Inc.
42 East 57th Street
New York, New York 10022
(212) 832-8550

Ultimo, Ltd.
114 East Oak Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312) 787-0906

Wilkes Bashford, Ltd.
366 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California 94108
(415) 986-4380

Page 97

Three-piece plaid inset suit by Franck Olivier.
Martin Freedman
1372 Broadway
New York, New York 10018
(212) 947-3042

Desta
47 East Oak Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312) 266-2141

Page 98

Gray tweed on Harris check three-piece suit by CGV for Barney Sampson Co.
Peacock Boutique
33 Greenwich
New York, New York 10011
(212) 243-0833

Beau Don, Ltd.
47 East Walton
Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312) 337-6034

Page 99

Red and gray plaid three-piece suit by Brioni for Cezar, Ltd.
De Lisi
14 East 55th Street
New York, New York 10022
(212) 753-3344

Wilkes Bashford, Ltd.
366 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California 94108
(415) 986-4380

Giorgio's
273 North Rodeo
Beverly Hills, California 90210
(213) 278-7312

Page 100

Donegal tweed with overlaid jacket by Lanvin for Authentic Imports.
Bergdorf Goodman
754 5th Avenue
New York, New York 10019
(212) PL 3-7300



"Say there, Tonto, why don't you take off those hot buckskins, and put on that nice loincloth I gave you for your birthday?"