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Making it in L.A.

'good news' for ex-CIA agents

BETTY GARMAN

It's been two and a half years since the ties between the CIA and the National Student Association were exposed in the press. The brief sense of outrage at the connection has long since faded; the Katzenbach Commission, which "investigated" the affair, is long forgotten; few lessons have been learned besides the old, obvious one: Don't get caught.

But fears that the disclosures would wreck the "careers" of the NSA old boys proved unfounded. Most of the agents, informants, "witting" fellow-travelers and hangers-on have gone into good jobs, the liberal professions— or have remained at the firm.

CIA funding of NSA had many purposes, only one of which was spooky action. The connection also assured the education and production of cadre committed to the ideologies of the liberal establishment: In less subtle societies, similar jobs are done overtly in government service institutes or military academies. Because the NSA could command major resources (money, legitimacy, propaganda), it could gather the most energetic, attractive and politically inspired students in the country into its leadership; there was no real alternative for a decade. Inside the NSA, all the values of status, careerism, elitism, and financial "success" were reinforced. The fact that it was made possible by a secret intelligence agency was not the critical element in the system; but it helped to give those in the net a keener sense of their own importance.

A rundown of some of the more important CIA-niks in NSA gives a good idea of the benefits and limitations of wittingness:

Harry Lunn (NSA President, 1954-55; later executive director of the Foundation of Youth and Student Affairs, a main CIA conduit) now owns an art gallery on Capitol Hill in Washington and dabbles in real estate. He owns at least six townhouses and/or walk-up apartment buildings; one is held jointly with Robert Kiley, an NSA President in 1958 who went on to join the CIA and head the mysterious Covert Action Section 5. That was the organization within the Agency which guided the different student fronts. It was at Kiley's house in Washington that the final break between the Agency and the NSA was engineered. Kiley is still with the CIA, as a special assistant to Richard Helms. However, Lunn, who had hoped to get a job at the CIA when the fronts collapsed, was turned away.

Incidentally, residents of Lunn's buildings have included some former officials of NSA. Among them was Matt Iverson. Iverson was on the NSA staff in the early 1960s, then became "connected" to the Pentagon, where he was at the time of the disclosures, and is now with the law firm of Sidley and Austin in Chicago. Chuck Goldmark, an NSA international vice-president in 1965-66, lived in another Lunn building. He's now at Yale Law School.

Eugene Theroux, former director of the Independent Research Service which received CIA funds and collapsed after the disclosures, is now a lawyer with Baker and McKenzie in Washington, and is still hanging around student politics and international youth meetings through his participation in the American Council of Young Political Leaders (a Young Republican and Young Democrat group with pro-NATO leanings.) Theroux also spent a year in Vietnam with AID just after Independent Research Service folded. (The IRS organized US stu-

dents for confrontations at world youth festivals.) He also had a short stint in Miami working for an international land holding company called GRAMCO. GRAMCO is not chartered in the US, although its main function is selling American land to foreigners. Theroux is still on the make within the Democratic Party structure: He had held various administrative posts in the Party since he was head of Students for Kennedy in New York City during the 1960 campaign. In Chicago last summer he showed up as a key staffer with the Platform Committee. He also brought along W. Dennis Shaul, (NSA President, 1962-63; Independent Research Service during its heyday at the 1962 Helsinki Youth Festival). Shaul's famous line about his CIA role: "I did it for my country", now he is with the firm of Buckingham, Doolittle and Burroughs in Akron, Ohio, and teaches a course in the law school at Ohio State.

MANUEL AND BOB ARAGON, THE UBIQUITOUS LATIN AMERICAN TRAVELERS FOR NSA AND VARIOUS OTHER AGENCY FRONTS, ARE WELL ENTRENCHED IN THE POLITICS OF POVERTY IN LOS ANGELES. MANUEL HEADS EYOA, THE OFFICIAL POVERTY AGENCY; BOB IS DIRECTOR OF THE L.A. URBAN COALITION.

Another of the NSA old boys is M. Crawford Young, now head of the political science department at the University of Wisconsin. (At the NSA, Young ran the International Student Conference, which was meant to organize student groups abroad to fight the Soviet line.) Young was appointed last February to chair a committee to set up a black studies program. The Black Council (black students and faculty) refused to have anything to do with the committee until it had a black chairman; it did nothing for seven months. In August, the Wisconsin daily paper,

the Cardinal, learned of Young's role in NSA. Under attack by black students for subverting the black studies program, and by the Cardinal for his CIA involvement, Young announced his resignation from the black studies committee at the same time as the chancellor designated him chairman of political science.

Most of the older NSA Presidents, International Affairs Vice Presidents and staff members during the CIA years have found their places in universities or in law firms and politics.

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