

Sincere operations won't cure CIA secrecy

By JACK CONDLIFFE
Of the Emerald

CIA agent and Northwest recruiter William Cooley is a good soldier. He is loyal and dedicated to the purpose for which his agency exists.

Cooley is a highly educated man. His undergraduate studies were done at the University of Maryland and he received his master's degree in public administration from American University, located in Washington, D.C.

He is typical of the type of individual who serves in the highly secret, quasi-military Central Intelligence Agency.

He can readily answer questions about the basic structure of the CIA and provides information about the kinds of work available to those who seek CIA employment.

Much of it is research work, requiring highly tuned analytical abilities.

CIA publications such as atlases of China, world oil supply outlooks and political and economic prophecies are regarded in the Washington, D.C. establishment as outstanding.

But, then, there is the darker side of the CIA — Chile, domestic spying.

"I really don't know," was patiently repeated by Cooley as he was asked about these allegedly improper activities.

Pressed on the Chile issue, he took a small step forward.

"I didn't know much more about it than I read in the papers," he said. "Everyone (in the agency) wonders just what the involvement was."

Many others wonder, too.

Cooley was probably speaking truthfully about his lack of knowledge on these CIA actions. But, one wonders to what extent he sought to inform himself as to whether his

employer had helped topple a freely elected government — Communist or not?

This is a problem not only in our military and quasi-military institutions, but is spread into the entire federal bureaucracy, with a few rare and refreshing exceptions — where individuals are willing to speak out against the excesses of their employers.

The risk, loss of job and prestige, is high.

Cooley seemed to lean in the other direction, though. He described the amount of information given out about the agency's activities as "too much." Congress, he says, realizes that it revealed too much.

Agency morale has suffered greatly with searing public exposure of misdeeds. And the quality of the agency's primary task — providing information on which to base foreign policy decisions — has gone down accordingly.

Witness the failure of the CIA to recognize the impending departure of the shah of Iran and the resultant takeover by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Poor on-the-spot CIA intelligence reports resulted in a severe misdirection of U.S. actions by President Carter.

Cooley says agency morale is on the upswing and, theoretically, Carter has set up safeguards to insure that the CIA stays out of trouble.

But, no one can really be sure and revelations of improper activities have a habit of showing up years after they occurred, the events remaining buried until someone accidentally opens the right closet door.

One can only hope that Cooley is incorrect in his assessment that Congress feels it has let out too much information on CIA activities to the public and that it will continue to keep citizens informed as to what the CIA is up to — supposedly on our behalf.

theirs

Carter stills his troops

By WALTER I. MEARS
AP Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON — With President Carter as with his predecessors, the bottom line is loyalty to the administration once the president has set its course.

Presidents never have taken kindly to public disclosure of the private debates that shape policy, or to public dissent within the official family.

"Once I make that decision, I expect my policy to be carried out, with loyalty and with enthusiasm," Carter said Monday.

Enthusiasm may be a bit much to expect from an aide who has seen his counsel rejected, but a president certainly is entitled to expect loyalty from his advisers even if they don't agree with something he has decided to do.

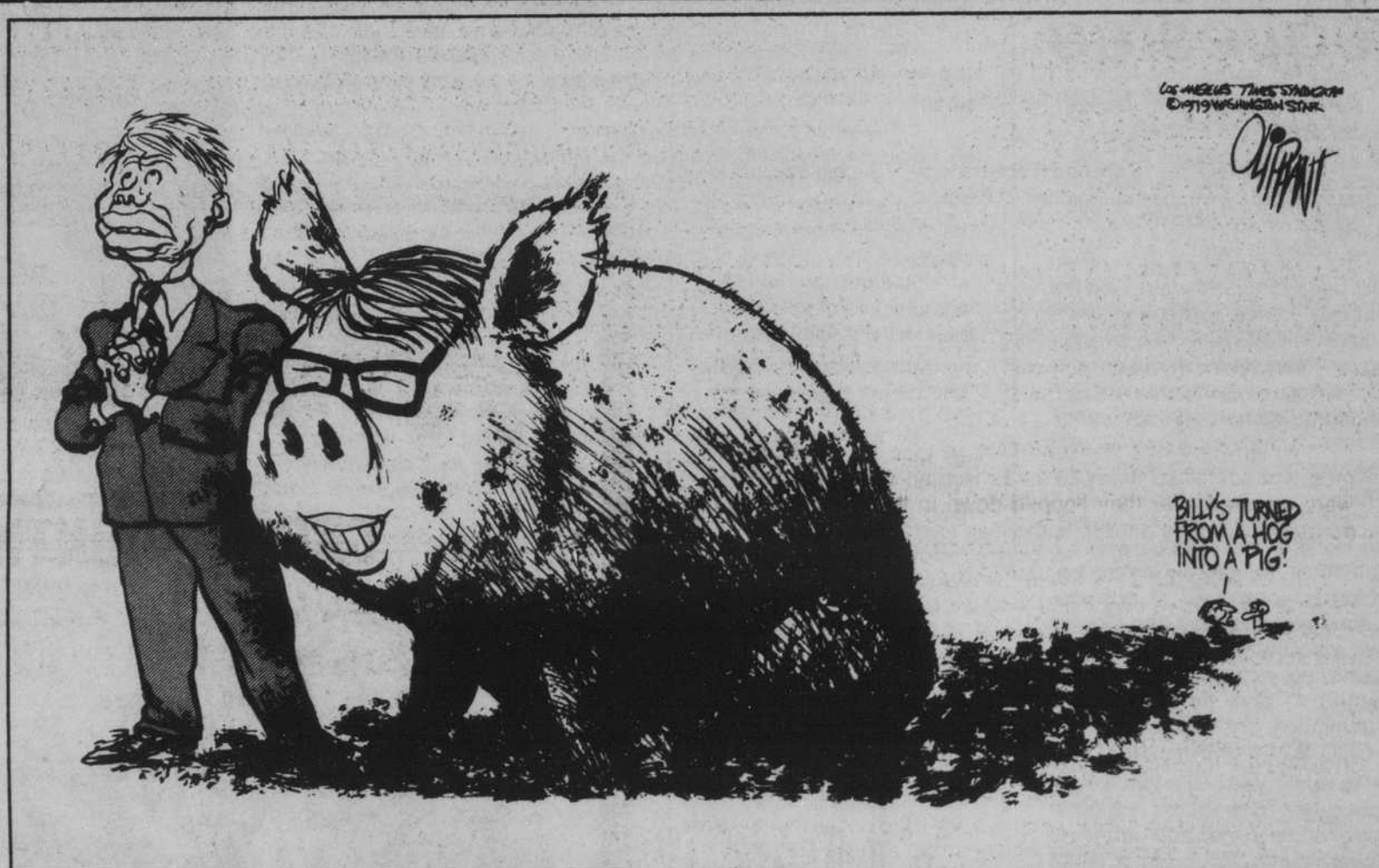
In that situation, loyalty can simply mean silence.

All of this came up after Carter lectured his top aides in telling them to be careful what they say to reporters.

Carter was quoted as saying that "those of us in responsible positions ought to be very careful about making public comments which could contribute to a misapprehension about what our policy was."

The subject is a difficult one because Richard Nixon gave confidentiality a bad name by invoking national security and the privacy of White House conversations in the attempted Watergate cover-up.

But the excesses of the Nixon administration don't change the fact that a president



couldn't function if everything he and his staff said to each other was available for publication.

Carter came to office promising an open administration, and suggesting at one point that even the meetings of his Cabinet might be open to coverage by newsmen. He dropped the latter idea, but not the commitment to openness.

The question becomes how open. An administration in which every adviser was free to recount every conversation would be

a free-for-all in which debate would substitute for policy.

Carter said he never told his aides to stop talking to reporters. "I do, however, have to insist upon a degree of teamwork once a decision is made that relates to a sensitive issue, like the Middle East, or like SALT negotiations or like the relationships with Iran in recent months," he said at his news conference. "That's what I have admonished them to do, to have a free expression of opinion and to let me have their individual opinions up to the time that I

make a decision. Once I make a decision, to comply with it."

Carter said he wasn't ordering his advisers to clam up, but neither was he issuing "a blanket permit" for his aides to express publicly their personal views on his policies. He said if aides cannot accept his decisions, "then the only option for them is to resign."

The net result of the Carter lectures is sure to be a more reticent administration. His aides and advisers won't get into trouble by keeping their mouths shut.

yours

'Just as much?'

With all the controversy over course evaluations, we would like to publish one of our own.

The Emerald runs advertisements for Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics, but these and the sales pitch given at the introductory free lesson fail to provide enough information to prospective students.

First, the ads do not state the price of the course. We were given a student discount of 25 percent, so that we paid \$295 rather than the regular price of \$395. For that amount, Evelyn Wood guarantees that the student's effective reading speed will increase by at least

300 percent. This takes reading comprehension into account — but we feel that the tests used to measure comprehension are inadequate.

Comprehension tests are given throughout the course, at each session. They are short and mostly objective, and, at least in our experience, were graded with lenience. Enough of the answers could be deduced through common sense and simple observation to significantly increase the score a student might otherwise have achieved.

In addition, we found that much of the course time was taken up with repetition of the drills for the coming week (the student is re-

quired to spend one hour each day on assigned drills, or the guarantee is void), and in-group exercises which we might have done more profitably on our own.

There simply is not enough substance to the course to spread out over twenty-eight hours. (We were told at the introductory lesson that only twenty-one hours would be required.) Furthermore, the class time was always well-organized.

We also believe that Evelyn Wood does not spend enough of the student's tuition on the student. Books for use in the course are sometimes in such poor condition that reading at the required

rates is nearly impossible. Also, it should be noted that (again in our experience) the student-instructor ratio is 30:1. Such a ratio is not conducive to individual help and instruction.

Essentially, all the Evelyn Wood course does is to teach students to read with their hands. It is, of course, up to the individual to decide whether this is worth \$295. But it is our guess that the Learning Resource Center can offer just as much for \$15.

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letters policy

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