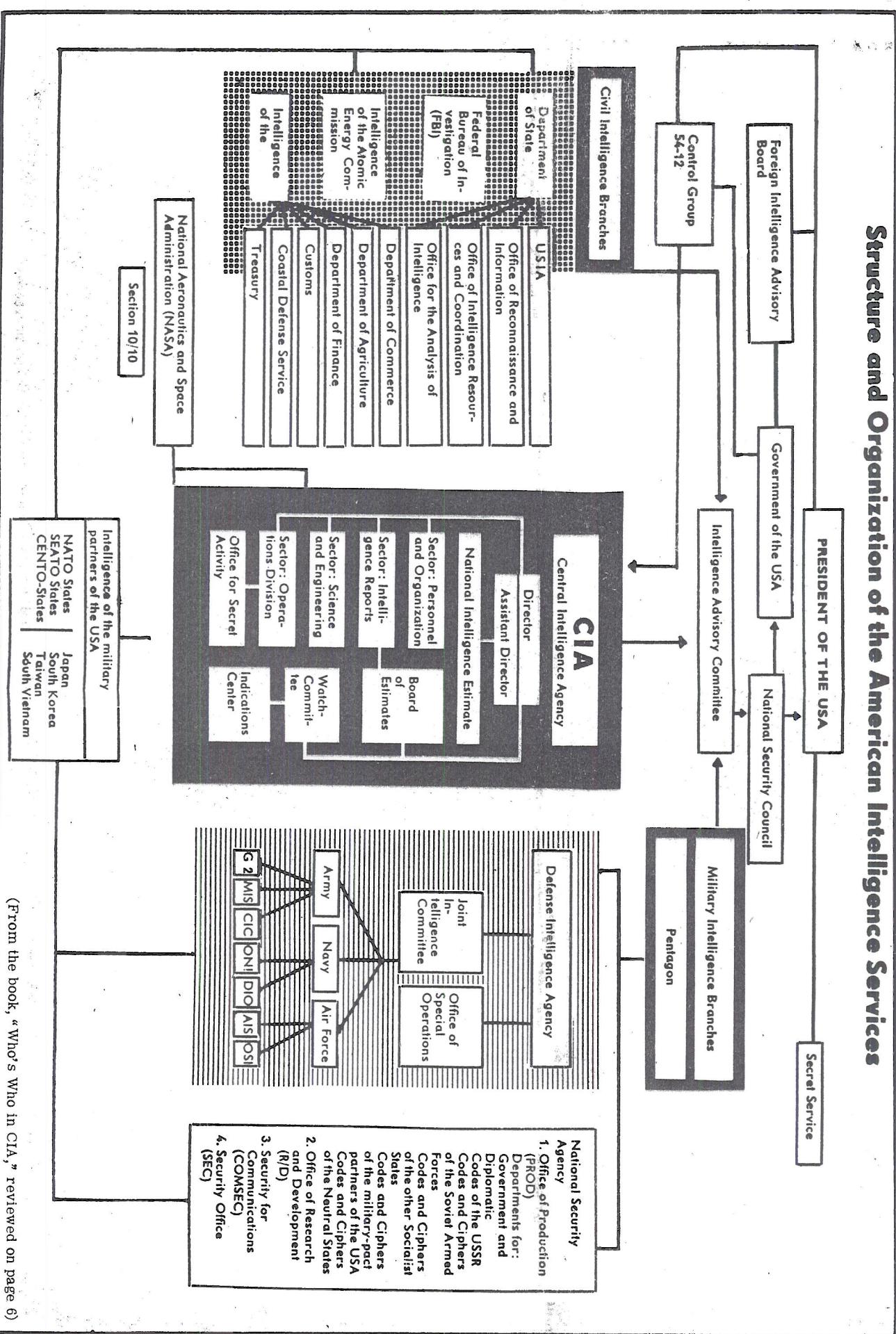


WHO'S WHO IN THE CIA See page 6

Structure and Organization of the American Intelligence Services



WHO'S WHO IN THE CIA

A Review of the Real Underground

WHO'S WHO IN CIA
Published by Dr. Julius Mader
Berlin 1968

Reviewed by Art Kunkin

"Who's Who in CIA" was undoubtedly compiled as a weapon of Russia against the United States. It was probably written with the direct aid of Russian Intelligence Agencies. It is not surprising, therefore, that this book has much to say about the obviously anti-democratic effects of the United States' huge intelligence apparatus but not one word about that other noted enemy of human freedom, the equally sizeable and repressive Russian espionage system.

In the foreword, publisher Julius Mader complains bitterly about the "illegal preparations for war of the U.S. intelligence services" and how these agencies "send out their spies and subversive agents, conspire with new and pro-fascist cohorts, prepare patches and armed intervention..." True enough, but naturally there is no mention how Russian intelligence terrorized the Russian people to maintain Stalin's rule, forged the Moscow Trials "evidence" against Lenin's co-workers, (Zinoviev, Kamenev, Bukharin, Trotsky, etc.), committed murder during the Spanish Civil War against revolutionary opponents (Nin, etc.) and prepared the way for the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, etc.

However, it must be underscored that these omissions do not detract at all from the book's graphic demonstration of the power and size of "invisible government" in the United States, and how this very real underground penetrates all institutions of life, evily and secretly forcing the American people into the unpeaceful paths desired by the military-industrial complex.

The book contains biographical references to 3,000 officers of the civil and military branches of the secret services of the United States in 120 countries. Mader states that the American intelligence system has at its disposal 50,000 specially selected full time officials who guide the activities of additional tens of thousands of agents of various nationalities. The G-2 and Military Intelligence Service (MIS) alone have more than 5,000 men "of which, according to the Washington journal, "Army" of May, 1967, 1,100 are active" in South Vietnam alone.

Mader quotes the New York Times of April 27th, 1966 to show that 2,200 Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agents are active in the diplomatic service of the USA "under official cover abroad." The Department of State and the US Foreign Service, the US Information Agency (USA), the Agency for International Development (AID), the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Peace Corps, the US Education Exchange and the US Mission to the United Nations Organization (UNO) are among the cover groups used by the CIA with official sanction for intelligence operations.

In the book's title, CIA is used as an "appropriate synonym for the whole of the US Intelligence System." Therefore the biographies include those of agents of the World War Two Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), etc., on the legitimate assumption that these men remain available for intelligence assignments throughout their lifetime regardless of their current employment. Two former members of the OSS have served as Directors of the CIA while other former FBI and OSS men are currently on the payroll of the CIA, Department of State, National Security Council (NSC), etc.

The nature of intelligence work is such that an intelligence or police organization seeking to establish "deep cover" for its agents will very often fake a discharge of the particular agents involved. The agent may publically denounce his real employer (the FBI, CIA, whomever), or the FBI, etc., may denounce the agent. Now that the agent is known to be a "renegade from the establishment," it is hoped he will be welcomed with open arms by liberals and radicals.

Therefore, the reasoning of spy hunters is that any person who has ever been associated with intelligence work is always suspect. Mader comments, for example, about the "knowledge that imperialist intelligence services usually buy-up the recipients of their pay, and also those who have fallen into their clutches till the end of their lives."

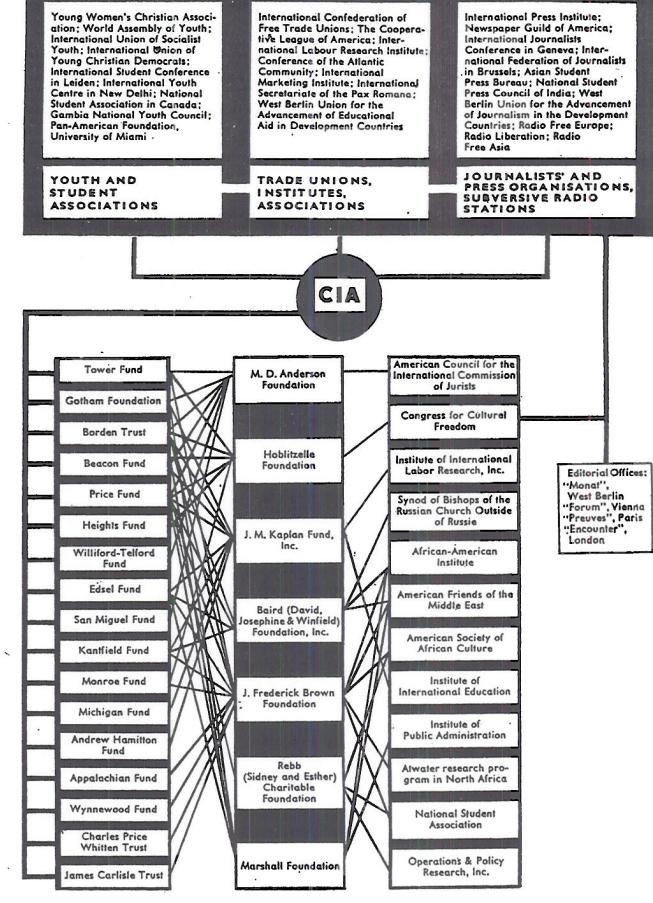
(Mader himself is not very clever. The nature of his real employer is verified not only by his convenient cold war omissions but by his communist cliches. But then the book was published in Communist East Germany!)

Jim Garrison, District Attorney of New Orleans, claims that the way "former" FBI and CIA agents collaborated to give him allegedly false and misleading information is "proof" he has uncovered CIA involvement in his investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Garrison claims that these men would not have given up their "deep cover" in the liberal and radical movements to misdirect Garrison's investigation unless "The Company" (the insider's term for the CIA) had its own security at stake. Whether Garrison is correct in this charge remains to be seen.

It must be assumed that the listings in "Who's Who in CIA" do not reveal everything about American Intelligence, even that known by Russian Intelligence. Aside from giving the known theaters of operations (OpA) of the listed agents, the book says almost nothing about their actual activities. Other books on current history have to be researched to see what American Intelligence does, or has tried to do, in places like Cuba, Guatemala, Bolivia, Russia, the Middle East, etc. Presumably to go into case histories might reveal the activities and personnel of Russian counter intelligence as well as expand the book beyond reasonable size. There is, however, a valuable geographic index in the book which permits the reader to look up a specific country and be directed to the biographies of the listed agents functioning there.

(Perforated postcards are also bound into the book for the reader to submit additional information
(Continued on Page 7)

The system of several cover organisations used by the CIA
(1967)



Selections from the 3,000 listed agents

Alsop, Stewart Johonnot Oliver

b.: 17. 5. 1914;
1945-48 Leader writer of the "New York Herald Tribune"; 1944 Captain and parachute spy in OSS; service in France; from 1958 publisher;
OpA: Washington

Anderson, Leroy

b.: 29. 6. 1908;
1942-46 and 1951-52 Captain in MIS of US Army; from 1953 composer;
OpA: New York

Braden, Professor Thomas Wardell

b.: 22. 2. 1918;
1944 Parachute agent of OSS in France and Italy; 1946 Adviser of US President; 1950 Director of US Committee for a United Europe; from 1959 Member of Californian State Board of Education;
OpA: Oceanside/California

Brown, Irving

b.: 20. 11. 1911;
1937-40 in charge of the International Division of the American Automobile Workers Trade Union in AFL; 1939-40 member of the Executive Council and 1940-42 Representative of the AFL; 1942-45 in War Production Board; 1946-55 European representative of the AFL; from 1948 work for CIA; 1956-66 European representative of the AFL/CIO; from 1967 active in Africa;
OpA: Paris

Bundy, Professor McGeorge

b.: 30. 3. 1919;
1948-49 Analyst in US Council for Foreign Relations; 1954-61 Professor; 1961-63 Adviser to the US President on National Security Questions; until 1964 member of the Group 54-12 (Government Control Group for CIA); 1965-67 President of Ford Foundation; 1966 Member of the NSC; 1967 Head of the "Special Group Near East" of the US President;
OpA: Washington

Byrnes, Dr. Robert Francis

b.: 30. 12. 1917;
1943-44 in Foreign Economic Administration; 1944-45 in MIS of US Army; 1946-49 Lecturer; 1952-54 in Office of National Estimates of CIA; 1954-56 Director of Mid-European Studies Center in New York City; from 1956 University Professor; from 1959 Director of Russian and East European Institute at University of Indiana;
OpA: Bloomington

Corderman, William Preston

b.: 1. 12. 1904;
from 1926 Officer of US Army; 1941-43 Deputy Director and Chief Postal Censor in Office of Censorship; 1943-46 Commanding General in US Army Security Agency; 1948-505 Chief of Staff for Communications, Alaska Command; 1955 Major-General of US Army; 1958 Vice-President of the Litton Industrial Works;
OpA: Beverly Hills/USA

Cady, Howard Stevenson

b.: 28. 7. 1914;
Publisher; 1943-45 in OSS; from 1958 lecturer at the School of General Studies of the University of Columbia;
OpA: New York

Courtney, Cynthia A.

b.: 4. 8. 1932;
from 1956 work for CIA; 1956-57 Functionary of the anti-Communist "Crusade for Freedom"; 1957 Department Head of the National Student Association; 1957-61 Publishing Director of "American Society of African Culture"; from 1961 Program Officer in Peace Corps;
OpA: Washington

Glidden, Dr. Harold Walter

b.: 29. 9. 1910;
1936 Studies in Paris; 1940-41 in American Oriental Society; 1941-45 in OSS; from 1947 in Department of State; 1955-Director of Office of Near East Affairs; 1957 Director of Office of Research and Analysis for Near East, South Asia and Africa; from 1961 work for CIA;
OpA: Cairo (Attaché), Washington

Goldberg, Arthur Joseph

b.: 8. 8. 1908;
1942-43 Captain in OSS; 1943-44 Major in US Army; 1947 Partner in Goldberg, Devoe, Shadur & Mikva of Chicago; 1948-55 Trade Union leader; 1961-62 Secretary of Labor; 1965-68 US Ambassador and Representative of USA in Security Council of UNO;
OpA: Washington, New York

Grieve, Harold Walter

b.: 1901;
1942-46 Commander in service of CIC of US Army; from 1947 Designer
OpA: Los Angeles

Hartshorne, Professor Dr. Richard

b.: 12. 12. 1899;
1941-45 Head of Geographic Division and Office of Research and Analysis of OSS; 1949 Member, teaching staff of US War College; from 1950 Professor of Geography at University of Wisconsin;
OpA: Madison

Heckscher, August

b.: 16. 9. 1913;
1941-45 in OSS; 1948-56 Journalist and chief leader writer with "New York Herald Tribune"; from 1957 Director of Twentieth Century Fund; Member of US Council for Foreign Relations;
OpA: Morocco, Paris, New York

Herold, Jean Christopher

b.: 11. 5. 1919 in Czechoslovakia; L.: Czech, German;
1933-38 Studies in Geneva; 1942-45 in MIS of US Army; from 1943 US citizen; 1956-60 Head Reader with Stanford University Press; from 1961 writer;
OpA: Los Altos

(Continued on Page 7)

WHO'S CIA IN THE WHO'S WHO

(From Page 6)

Hitch, Charles Johnston

b.: 9. 1. 1910; Member of the Democratic Party of the USA;
1943-45 First Lieutenant of US Army in OSS; 1948-61 in AIS of US Air Force, Head of Economic Division of Rand Corporation; 1961 Adviser to US Secretary of Defense;
OpA: São Paulo (Guest Professor), Washington

Horton, Philip Clark

b.: 26. 9. 1911; L.: French;
1931-32 Studies in Berlin and Marseilles; 1942-45 in OSS; 1947 Liaison Chief of CIA to the French Intelligence Service; 1948-49 Co-Publisher of the magazine "Time"; from 1949 Reporter; 1958-61 Member of US Institute for Pacific Relations;
OpA: Paris, New York

Humphrey, Professor Hubert Horatio

b.: 27. 5. 1911; Member of the Democratic Party of the USA;
1939-40 University lecturer; 1941-43 on Staff of War Production Administration and Assistant Director of War Manpower Commission; 1943-44 Guest professor; from 1948 US Senator; 1954 Vice-President, American Political Science Association; 1956-57 US delegate to the UNO; from 1961 Vice-president of NSC; from 1964 Vice-President of the USA;
OpA: Washington

Johnson, Ural Alexis

b.: 17. 10. 1908;
from 1935 in Department of State; 1946 Staff Political Adviser to Supreme Command Allied Powers in Japan; 1951 Deputy Director of Office for North-East Asian Affairs; 1953 US Ambassador; from 1961 Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs; 1966 Member of Group 54-12 (Government control organ for CIA);
OpA: Tokyo, Keijo, Tientsin, Mukden, Rio de Janeiro, Manila, Yokohama, Prague, Geneva, Washington, Tokyo, (Ambassador)

Kanin, Garson

b.: 24. 11. 1912;
1942-43 in US Air Force; 1943-45 Captain in OSS; from 1946 Film producer;
OpA: New York

Kerr, James E.

b.: 23. 6. 1928; L.: Spanish;
1946-47 in US Army; 1951-54 and from 1957 in Department of State; from 1963 work for CIA; from 1966 Liaison Officer to NATO;
OpA: Manila, Tegucigalpa, Mexico City, Havana, Ciudad Juarez, Paris (2nd Secretary)

Lincoln, Joseph Freeman

b.: 16. 6. 1900;
1928-41 Publisher; 1941-45 Lieutenant-Colonel of US Army in OSS; 1946-52 Co-publisher of "Fortune Magazine" of Time Inc.; from 1953 in Publishers' Council
OpA: New York

Lovestone, Jay

Trade union functionary, from 1950 work for CIA; 1965 Head of International Division of AFL/CIO;
OpA: Washington

Mann, Delbert

b.: 30. 1. 1920;
1944-45 Lieutenant in AIS of US Air Force; 1949-55 Director of NBC Television; Director of film companies;
OpA: Beverly Hills

Matsui, Victor Masao

b.: 2. 6. 1923;
1945-52 in G-2 of US Army; 1952-57 in MIS of the Department of Army; from 1957 in Department of State;
OpA: Phnom Penh (exposed as organizer of a putsch), Cairo, Karachi (expelled for subversive activities in 1966), Tenerife (2nd Secretary)

McCarthy, Eugene Joseph

b.: 29. 3. 1916;
1935-40 Teacher; 1940-42 Professor of Economics at St. John's University; 1944 in MIS of War Department. Member of 81st-85th US Congress; 1958 Senator from Minnesota; US Delegate to NATO Parliamentarians Conference;
OpA: Washington

McCone, John A.

b.: 4. 1. 1902;
Business executive; 1941-46 President and Director-General of California Shipbuilding Corporation; from 1945 Director of Joshua Hendy Corporation; Director of United Californian Bank and Pacific Life Insurance; Member of Air Policy Committee of US President; 1948 Deputy to Secretary of Defense; 1950-51 Under-Secretary for US Air Force; 1958-61 Chairman, US Atomic Energy Commission; 1961-65 Director of CIA;
OpA: San Marino

McDonald, Irving T. Jr.

1959 Major in A-2 of US Air Force; Deputy Air Force Attaché;
OpA: Moscow (expelled from the USSR in 1960 for subversive activities)

McGaughey, Emmett Connell

b.: 20. 5. 1911;
1934-41 in Sales Division of General Motors Corporation; 1941-49 Special Agent of FBI; from 1951 Vice-President of Erwin Wasey, Ruthrauff & Ryan Inc., in Los Angeles and New York; Member of National Defense Council;
OpA: Los Angeles

McLellan,

Trade union functionary in USA; from 1951 work for CIA; 1967 Assistant Head of International Division and Head of Inter-American Regional Organization of AFL/CIO;
OpA: Washington

Meany, George

b.: 16. 8. 1894; Member of the Democratic Party of the USA;
1934-39 President of AFL in New York State; 1940-52 Secretary-Treasurer of AFL; 1942 Member of National War Labour Board; from 1948 work for CIA; 1952-55 President of AFL; from 1955 President of AFL/CIO;
OpA: Washington

Moyers, Bill D.

b.: 5. 6. 1934;
1952-59 work as propagandist; 1959-61 Adviser to a US Senator and to Vice-President of the USA; from 1961 Director for Public Affairs and Adviser to Peace Corps; from 1963 Deputy Director of Peace Corps; 1966 Member of Group 54-12 (Government Control Organ for CIA);
OpA: Washington

Muller, Carsten D.

b.: 8. 7. 1923; L.: French;
1946-47 in US Army; from 1954 in Department of State; from 1959 work for CIA;
OpA: Salzburg, Dharam, Nice, Paris (Assistant Attaché of Economic Affairs)

Odell, Bruce Taylor

b.: 30. 10. 1928;
1951-54 Second Lieutenant in G-2 of US Army; 1954-56 in MIS of Pentagon; from 1957 in Department of State, work for CIA;
OpA: Teheran, Cairo (2nd Secretary, involved in serious espionage case in UAR in 1965), Washington

Mulvihill, Professor Dr. Edward Robert

b.: 20. 5. 1917; L.: Spanish;
1942-46 Special Agent of FBI; from 1946 Lecturer in Spanish Language; from 1955 Professor at University of Wisconsin; in Ford Foundation;
OpA: Madison

Padover, Professor Dr. Saul K.

b.: 13. 4. 1905 in Austria; L.: German;
Member of the Democratic Party of the USA;
from 1920 US citizen; from 1930 Professor of History; 1938-43 Adviser in Department of Interior; 1944 Analyst in OSS; 1944-46 in MIS of US Army; from 1947 Professor of Political Science; from 1948 Adviser to Hoover Institute; Visiting Professor in France and Japan;
OpA: Paris, Tokyo, New York

Paxson, Harry O.

b.: 17. 9. 1905;
from 1927 Officer of US Army; 1942 in MIS of US Army, service in West Equatorial Africa; 1945 Colonel of US Army; 1949-52 in US War College; 1955-56 Brigadier-General and Deputy Chief of MIS of US Army; 1957-61 Chief of Military Planning Group at General Electric Company;
OpA: Hawaii, Canton Islands, Vienna, Panama, Nashville

Pieper, Nathaniel J. L.

b.: 27. 7. 1908;
1934-45 Special Agent of FBI; from 1959 Personnel Director of Schenley Industries Inc., New York;
OpA: New York

Polansky, Sol

b.: 7. 11. 1926; L.: German, Polish, Russian;
1944-46 in US Navy; from 1952 in Department of State; from 1955 work for CIA;
OpA: Moscow, Poznan, Washington, West Berlin (Political Officer)

Praeger, Frederick Amos

b.: 16. 9. 1915 in Austria; L.: French, German;
1933-38 Studies in Vienna and Paris; 1942-46 First Lieutenant in MIS of US Army, Germany/Austria expert in G-2 of US Army HQ in West Germany; from 1950 President of Frederick A. Praeger Inc. Publishing House in New York;
OpA: Frankfurt/Main, New York, Geneva

Pritchard, Lawrence DeWitt

b.: 8. 10. 1912;
1942-46 Captain in MIS of US Army; from 1946 Assistant and Vice-President of Bank of America, Los Angeles; Member, Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles;
OpA: San Francisco

Reischauer, Professor Ph. D., Edwin Oldfather

b.: 15. 10. 1910 in Japan; L.: Japanese;
1933-38 Studies in France, Japan and China; 1938-42 Lecturer at Harvard University; 1943-45 Lieutenant-Colonel in MIS of War Department; 1945-46 Special Assistant to Director of Office of Far Eastern Affairs in Department of State; 1948 in G-2 of War Department; 1956-61 Director of Harvard-Yenching Institute; 1961-66 Ambassador to Japan; Member of Oriental Society and American Historical Association;
OpA: Peking, Tokyo, Washington

Rodman, Selden

b.: 19. 2. 1909;
from 1941 writer of books; 1943-45 in OSS; 1949-51 Exhibition Director on Haiti;
OpA: Port-au-Prince, Oakland

(Continued on Page 13)

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and corrections about individuals in American Intelligence for forthcoming editions).

In this shadowy cloak and dagger world it must also be assumed that the Russians do not even want to expose certain American agents. It is obviously easier in some circumstances to tolerate a known agent whom you can watch and divert from important information than continually have to cope with uncovering new agents. Also there are "gentlemen's agreements" between intelligence organizations to leave certain known agents alone in exchange for similar courtesies. These agreements break down, of course, if an important agent is arrested by the other side and hostages are needed to expedite an exchange of the captured spies.

The listings in "Who's Who in CIA," as a matter of fact, are usually people whose Intelligence background has already been publicized. Many of these are located in Intelligence headquarters in Washington D.C. or in American Embassies abroad. Their past and present affiliations probably could be determined simply by close study of telephone directories, newspaper files, etc. "Who's Who in CIA," incidentally, is said to be a best-seller in Washington; every government clerk wants to know the real background of their superiors.

If this book really is a direct product of Russian intelligence, it is even possible that they have thrown a few "ringers" at us for their own political purpose, leading the reader to believe, for example, as Russian intelligence has falsely done in the past, that left-wing opponents of the Communists are not motivated by humanistic socialism but are opposed to Russian policies only because they are in the "pay of the imperialists."

It frankly disturbs me, personally, to see men like Frederick Praeger, the publisher, listed in "Who's Who in the CIA." The horror of it all, however, is that these suspect listings may be correct. Many social-democrats doubting the ability of "the masses" to make social changes representing true movement toward freedom, have answered the realities of Russian totalitarianism in the same manner as they faced the problem of the possible domination of the world by Nazi dictatorship. In both cases, these social democrats subordinated themselves to what seemed the lesser of two evils, the American side of the cold war; a position which, in the opinion of many of the left, makes it that much more difficult to develop a mass movement for a truly democratic socialism.

Praeger's "listing" may simple be a result of his anti-fascist affiliations in World War Two, but, then again, the widespread rumor that he has published "cold war books" with CIA money may indeed be true.

"Who's Who in CIA," pretending to be more complete than it is, does not say a word about the different levels of intelligence organizations. It is quite obvious that the listings concentrate on planning and staff levels, making no distinction between these and operation levels. A book giving the names of actual operatives, recruiting agents, and the contract men hired on a temporary basis to accomplish specific assassinations, gun running, infiltrations, etc. would indeed be a fabulous book but, as we have previously mentioned, these exposures are normally not to be expected.

The representative biographical listings and the charts excerpted from "Who's Who in the CIA" for publication with this review show how American trade union leaders, businessmen, college professors, government officials, and military men are entangled in the web of the so-called Intelligence agencies. (We say "so-called" Intelligence agencies because in modern life these agencies, particularly the CIA, do not confine themselves to gathering information for elected government officials. In practice they are most characterized by covert operational actions to establish and ensure policies, despite the will of the people, and, often, despite the desires of the men the people elect to public office).

By the end of World War Two the United States entered a period where it dominated a major part of the world and confronted another world giant, Russia. The CIA, established in 1947 to cope with the problems created by America's new role, immediately began to take on a scope and type of operation that had never been seen before. On the one hand, we had an elected government presumably responsible to the people; on the other hand, the military-industrial complex which President Eisenhower warned about linked its future with the development of a super-secretive intelligence-operational group manipulating domestic and international affairs with a total disregard for democratic procedures anywhere.

From a fairly modest beginning, the CIA grew to be out of Congressional, and sometimes executive control. Mader comments that in the 20 years from 1947 to 1967 US Senators and Congressmen "have demanded a strict parliamentary control over the CIA no less than 152 times."

The existence of the invisible government represents one of the greatest problems of this country. We do not know when the CIA produces a book or magazine article under the imprint of a private publisher, carries out a political assassination, or has agents interfering in the internal affairs of foreign countries. The question of who really rules the country must be asked again and again because in this time of pluralistic power the balance is constantly shifting. Unfortunately, the shift is obviously toward more physical and mental manipulation of the citizenry by secret bureaucracies.

Former Presidents Kennedy and Truman both called for the control and possible dissolution of the CIA. However, it may be too late to do that in any meaningful way without changing the whole social fabric of the United States. We need more information to act intelligently. The public needs to be informed of the urgency of the problem. Given these considerations, "Who's Who in the CIA" is a valuable book despite its compromised source.

C.I.A.

(From Page 7)

Roper, Elmo Burns

b.: 31.7.1900; Member of the Republican Party of the

USA;

from 1933 Marketing Consultant; 1941-42 Deputy Coordinator of Information; 1942-45 Deputy Director of OSS; from 1946 Public opinion surveyor and newspaper columnist;

OpA: New York

Rostow, Professor Dr. Walt Whitman

b.: 7.10.1916;

1942-45 Major in OSS and US Army; 1946-47 Professor of History at Oxford; 1947-49 Assistant to Executive Secretary of Economic Commission for Europe; 1949-61 Professor of History at Cambridge and Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 1951-61 Staff Member of Center for International Studies; from 1961 Adviser to US President for National Security Affairs; 1966 Member of Group 54-12 (Government Control Body for CIA);

OpA: Washington

Rusk, Professor Dean

b.: 9.2.1909;

1940-46 Colonel in US Army; 1946 Assistant Chief, Division of International Security Affairs in Department of State; 1946-47 Special Assistant to Secretary of State in War Department; 1947-48 Director of Office for Special Political Affairs in Department of State; 1949 Assistant to Secretary of State for UN Affairs; 1952-51 President of Rockefeller Foundation; from 1961 Secretary of State; Member of NSC and Council on Foreign Relations;

OpA: Washington

Sellers, Wilfried Stalker

b.: 20.5.1912;

1938-42 Lecturer in Philosophy; 1943-46 Lieutenant Junior Grade in A-2 of US Navy Reserve; Specialist in anti-submarine measures; from 1951 Professor of Philosophy; OpA: Milford/Conn.

Seitz, Dr. Peter Howard

b.: 27.3.1919 in Germany; L: German

1941-46 in OSS; from 1942 US citizen; 1951-56 Lecturer in Art History; from 1958 Curator for Exhibitions of Paintings and Sculptures at Museum of Modern Art; OpA: New York

Smith, H. Allen

b.: 8.10.1909;

1935-42 Special Agent of FBI; 1942-44 Commander, Plant Protection Force of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation; Member of 85th-87th US Congress; OpA: Washington

Stoltz, Richard F. jr.

b.: 27.11.1925;

1943-46 in US Army, foreign service; 1956 Espionage training at Fort Monmouth; 1957 in MIS of Department of Army; from 1959 in Department of State, work for CIA; OpA: Frankfurt/Main, Sofia, Moscow (1st Secretary, expelled from the USSR for subversive activities in 1965), Washington, Rome (Political Officer)

Tipton, John B.

b.: 26.10.1935; L: Spanish;

from 1958 in Department of State, work for CIA; OpA: Mexico City, La Paz, Guatemala (Social Attaché)

Tollef, Raymond Lee

b.: 9.12.1907; Member of the Republican Party of the USA; 1934-37 Special Agent of FBI; from 1940 President of Cosden Petroleum Corporation; Council Member of Boy Scouts of America; OpA: Big Spring/Texas

Wolf, Charles Jr.

b.: 1922-23 Lecturer in China; 1926-27 Lecturer in Psychology; 1938-41 Research Director with Opinion Research Corporation in Princeton; 1942 Chief of Special Tasks in Intelligence Office of OWI; 1943 Chief of Training and Field Service, Intelligence Division of OWI; 1944 to 1948 on editorial staff of "Life"; from 1959 Business Consultant; OpA: Peking, Las Vegas

Zimmermann, Don Zabriskie

b.: 25.11.1903;

from 1929 Officer of the US Air Force; 1941-43 Director of Meteorological Center; 1944-45 Chief of Political Section in Operations Division of US General Staff; 1953-54 Chief of Planning, Program and Policy of the Air Force in Far East; 1953-54 Deputy Chief of AIS of US Air Force; 1953 Brigadier-General of US Air Force; 1958-59 Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Development in Foreign Countries of US Air Force; from 1959 Group Chief Engineer in Boeing Company; OpA: Mercer Island

If you can have •