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"THE INSIDERS"
P.O. Box 182
Vienna, VA 22180

November 21, 1985

Dear Friends,

Attached is lots of material about various subjects. Some intelligence reports, what happened on Veterans Day 1985, the Dissinger connection to McFarlane, a summary of the Task Force on POW/MIAs meeting in November, a letter I sent to John McCain about a peace monument being built in his state, a list of three spies who killed Americans in Vietnam, and a list of people who could influence the fate of our live POWs. I hope you find this material useful.

On November 6, 1985 we reported that 94 congressmen co-sponsored HCR 129, the Perot Commission. There are now 107 with one drop out. They are:

95. Robert Young, D-MO
96. Bob Whittaker, R-KS
97. Charlie Stenholm, D-TX
98. Wayne Dowdy, D-MS
99. Sam Gejdenson, D-CT
100. Tom Daschle, D-SD
101. Bruce Morrison, D-CT
102. Mark Siljander, R-MI
103. Stewart McKinney, R-CT
104. Rod Chandler, R-WA
105. Richard Stalling, D-ID
106. Earl Hutto, D-FL
107. John Spratt, D-SC
108. Jim Bates, D-CA

The drop out is Sam Gejdenson, D-CT. He wimped out and decided not to bring home the live POWs. This week let's target him. Why would a man not want the live POWs to come home? Why would he change his mind?

TARGET DATES: Wednesday - Friday, November 27, 28, and 29, 1985

TARGET: Sam Gejdenson
US House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515
Phone: 202/224-3121 (main)

Thank you for your continued effort to get Congress to investigate what happened to the live POWs. Please keep your calls and letters coming into Washington, DC.

Sincerely,

Michael Van Atta

"THE INSIDERS"
P.O. Box 182
Vienna, VA 22180

November 19, 1985

Congressman John McCain
US House of Representatives
1123 Longworth House Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear John,

Your continued effort to bring home the live POWs is appreciated. Hopefully, some of those POWs we left behind in SE Asia can spend Christmas 1985 at home. Please support a congressional investigation by co-sponsoring HCR 129, the Perot Commission. Attached is a copy of my November 15 letter to Mr. Solomon asking for peace and pointing out the need for an investigation. John, I am glad you are home and I hope we can bring home others who are still prisoners in SE Asia.

I want to alert you to the communist monument being built in your state. Enclosed is a news story about the monument and a form letter being sent out by those who are building the memorial. Please note the intent to obtain a piece of your plane to be a part of the monument. I suggested that several veterans I speak to, write these people and express the concern we have for their well being should such a monument be constructed. You are in a position to terminate the construction of this memorial and I suggest you introduce legislation that would legally prevent the deaths of those who would try to build such a monument.

Again, thanks for bringing home the live POWs in SE Asia. It is more uncomfortable to leave these men there than it will be to bring them home.

Sincerely,

Michael Van Atta

Encl. (4)

"THE INSIDERS"
P.O. Box 182
Vienna, VA 22180

November 19, 1985

INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

1. Congressional hearing, 11/14/85, the Task Force on POW/MIAs held its first public meeting since Congressman Solomon became chairman in January 1985. A summary is attached. A hearing will take place on 11/20/85 and 12/5/85, both open to the public.

2. I alerted you to the peace monument being built in Arizona. Attached is my letter to Congressman McCain and the reponse we have received to our inquiries from those who want to build this monument. For all Vietnam veterans who are members of the Live POW Lobby, please remember that in dealing with these people prosing to build the monument that - in Vietnam we were paid to kill communists and when we did it was called heroism and patriotism, but today in civilian life it would be called murder. So, please control yourselves when you read this communist propaganda.

3. On 11/14/85 I attended a class at the University of Maryland where Robert Garwood was asked to address college students about Vietnam. I can clearly state that they were totally confused as to why the U.S. government would not rescue or negotiate home those who were held back alive by the SE Asian communist governments.

4. Veterans Day 1985 - Protest is what happened this year - in Washington, DC, New York city, Boston, South Carolina, Los Angeles, Colorada, and at the Alamo in Texas. Americans are demanding that live POWs be rescued. Keep writing your congressmen and demanding that they be brought home. Attached are several articles.

5. Gloom and doom for Robert McFarlane, Reagan's National Security Advisor. On 11/12/85 at a press conference following the Donahue Show, former Congressman John LeBoutillier called for McFarlane's resignation. On 11/11/85, Veterans Day, Jack Anderson said that in the face of strong evidence that Americans are held alive in SE Asia as prisoners, McFarlane admitted that we have no human intelligence assets in Asia. On 11/14/85 Congressman Solomon stated that we, "have no apparent covert assets in Asia". Reagan, in January 1983, promised the families of MIAs that all U.S. assets are focused on solving the MIA problem. McFarlane, in effect, said Reagan lied to the families. The Star newspaper 11/19/85 points out that McFarlane helped negotiate the end of U.S. participation in the Vietnam War. The assertion is that McFarlane does not want the live POWs to come home because it will show his failure. It will show that Reagan is being advised by one of the men who knew we left live POWs is SE Asia and did not negotiate them home. At best, McFarlane is guilty of directing U.S. intelligence assets away from SE Asia and curtailing the surfacing of proof that live U.S. POWs are still held by communists in Asia.

6. Attached is a special report on the spy satellite capability of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Is this asset used to locate live POWs?

7. Three spies caused the death of Americans in SE Asia during the Vietnam War. Attached is a special report on those guilty of this crime.

8. The U.S. government recently gave the Russians back a prisoner who was seeking freedom. If this is the predominate attitude of the Reagan Administration, then you can forget the live POWs.

9. There are several people who were involved in political decisions that left our live POWs in SE Asia, and who are eminently involved today in one way or another. Some of these people are criminals. Attached is the list of people who control the fate of our POWs.

(NOTE: Pay close attention to the AP article "A Day of Parades, Vigils, Protests", third paragraph.)

TASK FORCE HEARING
Planning Meeting
November 14, 1985

In attendance: Lagomarsino, McCain, Smith, Gilman, Solomon, Dornan, Hendon.

Reviewed:

1. Thirteen remains returned from PakSe.

2. Vietnam offered B-52 crash sight excavation.

3. Garwood - 11/12/85 letter to new attorney;
   invited to appear again;
   McCain rejects return unless polygraphed.

4. Hearing of 6/27/85.

5. 26 remains returned.

6. Childress & Griffiths met Tach at U.N. with Vietnam delegation.

7. Lawsuit/Smith & McIntire invited and accepted, 12/5 at 10:00 AM.

8. There is no cover up.

New Business:

1. Hearing set 11/20/85 for Ann Griffiths, Childress, and Brooks, 1:30 PM, room 2200. Later canceled.

2. McCain asked to have Weinberger call General Tighe and place him back on active duty.

3. McCain asked to have Admiral Tuttle reassigned to DIA.

4. McCain suggested that General Perpotz, new DIA Director, attend 12/5 hearing.

5. There is an explosion of information.

6. Dornan proposes congressional trip to Vietnam and that State Dept. be told they want it ASAP. (4/85 State Department canceled another proposed trip.)

7. HCR 129 now has 102 co-sponsors. Two objectives: Are POWs there and how do we get them back.

8. Sonny Montgomery is calling for a "Presidential commission".

9. Ben Gilman opposed commission as wrong signal to Hanoi and feared it would "water down" their efforts.

Quotes:

1. Hendon, "It is a rotten day for POWs in Southeast Asia."

2. Hendon, "The POW issue is bogged down in the bureaucracy."

3. Hendon, "There are sensitive ongoing negotiations."

4. Solomon, "I have a gut feeling that they are there."

5. Dornan, at the U.N. 8/79, Mr. Tach said to him, "We didn't know you cared" when Dornan asked about the MIAs.

Dear Comrade

Thank you for your letter in support of the Vietnam Victory Memorial to honor those who died oppossing the criminal war against the Vietnamese people. Unlike the memorial for war criminals in Washington, this memorial will honor the true American patriots who died fighting the fascistic imperialist war-mongers of the right-wing.

We hope to get a part of war criminal McCains' airplane that forms a war memorial in downtown Hanoi for our Vietnam Victory Memorial to remind the conservatives who won the Vietnam war and who is going to win in Central America.

I'M sure you will agree that too much time is wasted on M.I.A.war criminals and not enough on bringing Vietnam-Vets to international war crimes tribunals. If the M.I.A.are dead good riddence, if they are still alive they are paying their debt to society and the Vietnamese people. Many German NAZIs are still missing after all these years because The Soviet Union knows how to deal with anti-communist scum.

WE hope dear comrade you will come and vist the Vietnam Victory Memorial at Jane Fonda Hero of the Nation Park. INTERSTATE 10 perryville exit near THE Prison where so many VIETNAM vets are housed.

TO VICTORY
AND SWIFT JUSTICE
FOR THEIR
AND CRIMES

IN CENTRAL AMERICA
TO THE REAGAN REGIME
WAR CRIMES
AGAINST HUMANITY

Problem with the christening there are three (3) fences aroundit and guard dogs patrol inside + security serive good luck. TC

OPINION

The Philadelphia Daily News

Sam S. McKeel
President

Thomas E. Livingston
Managing Editor

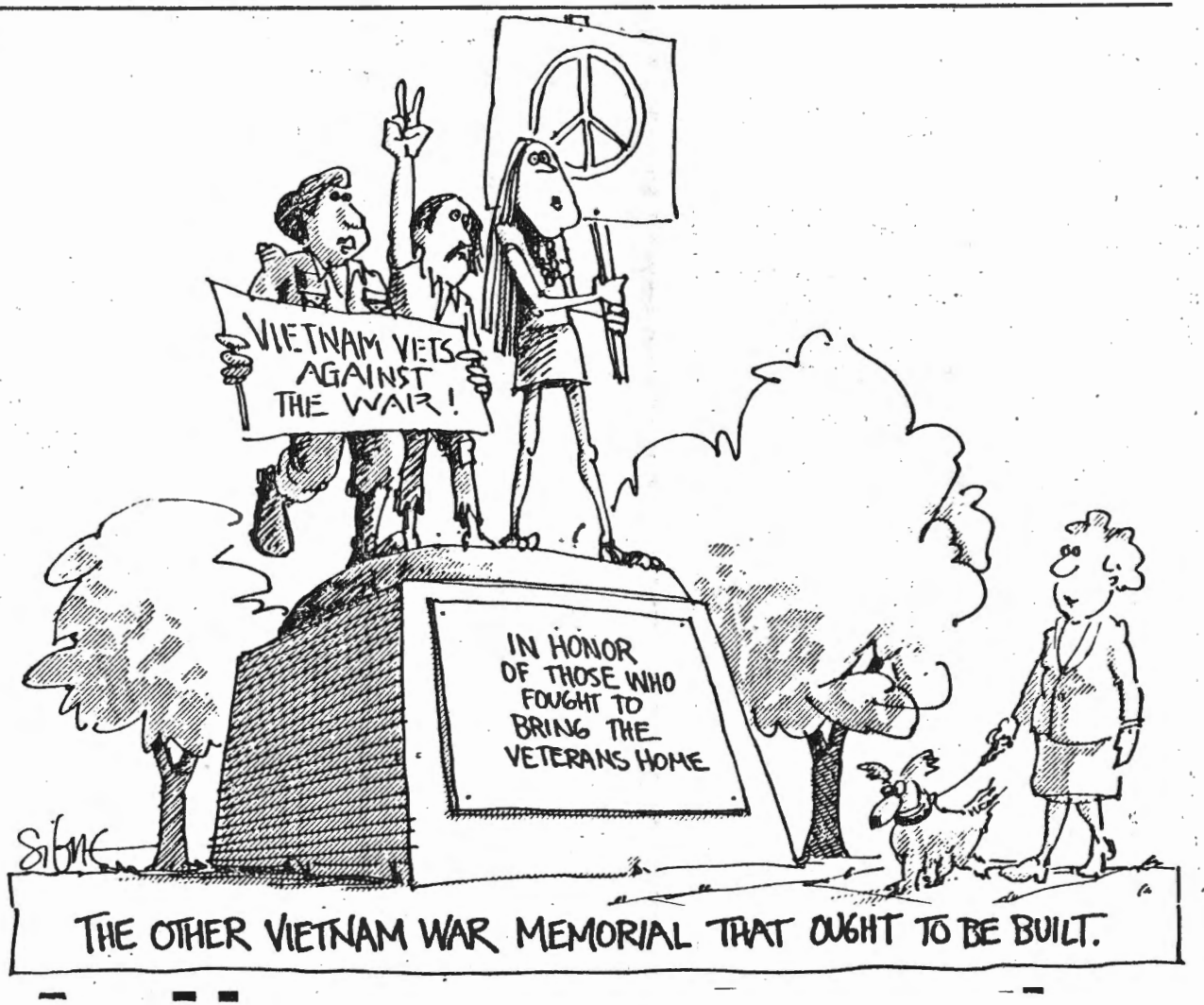
Chuck Stone
Senior Editor

VIET VET

Zachary Stalberg
Editor

Jay Harris
Executive Editor

Richard Aregood
Editor, Editorial Page



Associated Press

Veterans Abe Israel, 80, left, Albert Lewis, 90, Louis Hermans, 87, right, salute Old Glory in N.Y.

A Day of Parades, Vigils, Protests

Associated Press

Weeping at the Alamo and beating drums along the nation's main streets, Americans yesterday honored those who fought their wars. They held Veterans Day vigils, memorial dedications and parades — including a controversial march in New York that excluded a homosexual veterans group.

While the wife of a missing Navy pilot was delivering thousands of letters to officials of Vietnam, demanding help in tracking down those still unaccounted for in the Southeast Asian war, President Reagan called on the nation to remember "the things that will continue the peace."

Speaking to a crowd of 6,000 at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery, Reagan said, "All we can do is remember them and what they did and why they had to be brave for us. All we can do is try to see that other young men never have to join them."

A somber service concluded a four-day vigil by Vietnam veterans in front of the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas, also in remembrance of the 2,500 combatants unaccounted for in the Southeast Asian war.

"There's a patrol still out," said Michael Martin, who led a 300-mile march of veterans from Dallas to San Antonio last week. Some in the audience wept.

Tim Holiday, who helped organize the march with Martin, urged veterans "to cross that line and live for freedom. Too many have died." Holiday said he was referring not only to soldiers who died in Vietnam, but the veterans who have committed suicide since.

The veterans, most wearing camouflage fatigues, hoisted a black and white POW-MIA flag in front of the Alamo and sang songs written by Martin and Holiday.

Meanwhile, in New York, angry members of the Gay Veterans Association protested a decision barring them from marching under the group's banner in the annual American Legion parade down Fifth Avenue. The gay group held a separate wreath-laying.

The American Legion barred homosexuals from taking part as an organized group, and two federal court rulings upheld the ban.

"We wouldn't have minded them marching as individuals — we have gays in our organization. But we didn't want them coming in with signs about AIDS," said John Morahan, spokesman for the parade.

Mayor Edward I. Koch used the parade podium to blast the exclusion. "I believe it was a mistake," he said.

"I believe if you have served this country ... you belong in the parade," Koch told reporters.

The 2,000 spectators along the Manhattan parade route barely outnumbered the 1,500 marchers, disappointed parade officials said.

Parades also stepped off in Boston, Columbia, S.C., Los Angeles and many other cities and towns.

There were no bands, but about 75 marching Vietnam veterans and 25 cars with their horns blaring staged an impromptu parade yesterday in Fort Collins, Colo., refusing to let bitterly cold weather end their welcome-home reunion, which attracted 1,000 people.

"Someone pointed out they didn't cancel the war because of the weather," said Alan Brett, a Fort Collins veterans' counselor who helped organize the gathering, called Firebase Colorado.

Herald Photo by Chet Nunley Jr.

THE LAST PATROL — A color guard of Vietnam veterans prepares for a ceremony Monday at the Alamo in San Antonio. The ceremony included the raising of a POW/MIA flag at the site. The flag was carried 300 miles from Dallas in a 'Journey to Remember' march in honor of all Vietnam veterans. The march was organized by entertainers Tim Holiday and Michael Martin.

National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane enjoys a laugh with his wife, Jonda, a schoolteacher. McFarlane also enjoys the full backing of boss Ronald Reagan, often playing the role of Reagan's "backbone" when other aides urge the President to go against his instincts.

THE NEW KISSINGER

THE EVANS & NOVAK PROFILE

IT WAS a tense and frustrating moment. Yet another American had been killed by Middle Eastern terrorists — this time aboard the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro — and once again, there seemed to be nothing the U. S. government could do.

But as the terrorists appeared to be getting off scot-free, Robert C. (Bud) McFarlane, President Reagan's 48-year-old national security adviser, asked to see his chief. They huddled in an office of the Sara Lee Bakery in Chicago, where Reagan was selling his tax-reform program. There was a chance the plane the terrorists were taking could be intercepted. Reagan gave the go-ahead.

The brilliant coup was hatched by McFarlane's staff in the White House.

McFarlane's role was no surprise. The former Marine was raised from obscurity in October 1983 to succeed Reagan crony William P. Clark as assistant to the President for national security affairs, but he was in the middle of crucial policy decisions for a decade before that.

He is currently seen by many as the administration's jack-of-all-trades in foreign and defense questions.

"There's only one man from the administration anyone up here thinks about when it comes to arms control or Central America, and that's McFarlane," says House Armed Services Committee Chairman Les Aspin (D-Wis.).

When McFarlane took over, he was widely viewed as a compromise. Reaganite conservatives pushed hard for U. N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick. Others wanted a distinguished academic, in the mold of Henry Kissinger or Zbigniew Brzezinski. Either choice would be an immediate threat to Secretary of State George Shultz. McFarlane was a threat to no one.

That appraisal has changed. When White House Counselor Edwin Meese moved over to the Justice Department as attorney general, McFarlane left his office in the White House basement and moved into Meese's spacious ground floor corner office.

Where once he talked to reporters only behind the anonymity of "a senior administration official," he now speaks in the full view of the television cameras and has been making the rounds of the Sunday morning television talk shows. One such performance infuriated Shultz when McFarlane disclosed a hitherto-secret arms-control decision.

That reflects his standing with Reagan. "Bud wouldn't dream of doing this without the full backing of the President," says one friend. And he is the only presidential aide to challenge the authority of White House chief-of-staff, Donald T. Regan. Regan-McFarlane relations are, to put it mildly, between freezing and frozen.

McFarlane has served as the President's "backbone" when other advisers have urged Reagan to act against his own instincts. He urged Reagan on in the interception of the Achille Lauro hijackers when Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger was warning about the consequences. While Shultz has been suggesting in public that Reagan might be willing to negotiate on his "Star Wars" defense program, McFarlane has held fast against that idea.

After graduating from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, McFarlane spent most of the next 13 years as a Marine officer in the Far East, doing tours in Japan, Korea and Vietnam. Like his former boss, Alexander Haig, McFarlane made the transition from military to foreign affairs under the guidance of Henry Kissinger.

He got to the White House in 1971 under a special fellowship program, and in 1973 was named military aide to Kissinger, assisting negotiations that ended U. S. participation in the Vietnam War. In 1979, he retired from the Marines as a lieutenant colonel and joined the Republican staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee, where he stayed until the Reagan administration came to town in 1981.

McFarlane has been married to his wife, Jonda, for 26 years. She teaches English at an elementary school in suburban Bethesda, Md. Daughter Lauren Leigh, 24, works with the Save the Children Foundation in Westport, Conn.; Scott Patrick, 21, is a Naval Academy midshipman; and Scott's twin sister, Melissa Anne, is attending Northwestern University.

McFarlane is a grind, in his office six and often seven days a week from 7 a. m. until late at night. He has none of the flash or flair for grand strategy of Henry Kissinger. But he may be entering Dr. K's league in the business of influencing a President.

2 say they have names of POWs

Associated Press

ARLINGTON, Va. — Two former Green Berets who assert in a federal lawsuit that the U.S. government is covering up evidence of live POWs in Southeast Asia say they have names of Americans still being held in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Mark Smith of Fayetteville, N.C., a former POW who retired from the Army in May with the rank of major, said the evidence he will present in court "is conclusive and will be devastating."

The suit, filed on Sept. 4 in Fayetteville, seeks an order to compel President Reagan to demand the return of Americans who are still prisoners of war in Southeast Asia "and to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as are necessary and proper" to secure their release.

Smith said he and former Sgt. 1st Class Melvin McIntire, who retired Oct. 1, have "names of people who are now alive and are still over there" in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

Smith and McIntire spoke Saturday during a national Vietnam Veterans Coalition meeting here.

Disputing administration statements that the POW issue has "the highest national priority," Smith said "it's not even at a middle-management level."

Since he and McIntire filed the lawsuit, Smith said, government officials have attempted to discredit them.

"It's been spread around that we're gold smugglers, gun smugglers and even drug smugglers," he said.

Both men served with a Special Forces detachment in Korea from 1981 to 1984 and said their duties included gathering intelligence about any POWs still living.

According to affidavits filed in the suit, POWs were sighted in Southeast Asia in 1984 and a mission to rescue them was aborted.

In one affidavit, McIntire said his work produced evidence of about 200 Americans held captive in Laos. Under Defense Intelligence Agency instruction, he said, he made clandestine trips into Laos every 60 to 90 days. Each time he reported, he was told to gather more information, he said.

Smith, who was McIntire's superior, said he was approached in July 1981 by a Thai military official who said that photographs and fingerprints of POWs held in Laos could be obtained.

Smith was ordered by the Defense Intelligence Agency to set up a network of agents in Southeast Asia and pursue the intelligence reports, the affidavits said.

PEOPLE WHO COULD INFLUENCE THE FATE OF OUR POWs.

1. Robert McFarlane
   Reagan's National Security Advisor
   National Security Council
   Washington, DC 20506
   Phone: 202/456-6526

   Got to the White House in 1971 under a special fellowship program and in 1973 was named Military Aide to Henry Kissinger and assisted in negotiations that ended U.S. participation in the Vietnam War.

2. Henry Kissinger
   Former Secretary of State to Nixon.
   Now advises Reagan on foreign policy matters.

3. Vice President George Bush was the Director of CIA from January 30, 1976 to January 20, 1977 and should have been in a position to know about our live POWs. He will most likely be our next President.

4. Commander Charles F. Trowbridge, Jr.
   DIA Chief of PW/MIA Branch
   VOPW, The Pentagon
   Washington, DC 20301-6111

   Trowbridge has been permanently assigned to the POW problem since before the war ended, and he oversees all evaluations of reports of live MIAs.

5. Bob Destott, Sal Ferro, Colonel John Oberst
   VOPW, The Pentagon
   Washington, D.C. 20301-6111

   All operate with a mind set to debunk information. All have been involved in intimidating witnesses and putting down or discrediting valid information.

6. Colonel Paul Mather
   JCRC
   U.S. Embassy, Thailand

   On permanent assignment in Bangkok from the time the war ended to date.

7. Solarz, Solomon, and Gilman
   US House of Representatives
   Washington, DC 20515

   Oversee and control POW/MIA problem in Congress.

8. Richard T. Childress
   National Security Council
   Washington, DC 20506

   Flack catcher for POW/MIA under McFarlane. Refuses to allow meeting with Reagan or Bush and Hendon or other POW/MIA activists.

9. Ann Griffiths and George Brooks

   Control the family organization on POW/MIAs. Manipulate spending of funds.

10. Former DIA employees:

    Frank A. Sieverts and Colonel Mark Richards. Richards is now at the State Department.

11. U.S. representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Vernon Walters, used to be the DIC in Laos during the war.

    U.S. Mission to the United Nations
    799 U.N. Plaza
    New York, NY 10017

12. former President Richard Nixon knew that wehn he said all Americans were now home, he was lying. He has done nothing to bring these POWs home since he left office.

SPIES Cause the Death of American Soldiers During the Vietnam War

GEOFFREY PRIME, a Russian linguist confessed to his espionage activities after his July 1982 arrest. Prime worked for GCHQ, the equivalent of the US NSA, and seriously damaged the security of the US spy satellite program. Prime spirited out thousands of pages of top secret GCHQ material relating to the most sensitive spy satellite projects undertaken by the United States and Britain during the 1970s. Prime represents poor security at GCHQ posts that may have exposed US intelligence acticities during the period of the Vietnam War, and may have caused the death of American soldiers who planned operations with the aid of intelligence gathered by the British in Hong Kong.

JOHN WALKER, in a plea bargain, received a 25 year prison term for his son and a life sentence for himself, in exchange for agreeing to give details of the secrets he passed to the Soviet Union over 18 years, from 1968 till 1985. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger called the agreement, "in the best interest of justice". Secretary of the Navy John Lehman was critical of the government's plea bargain, stating that such spying "ought to have the death penalty".

A damage assessment of Walker's years of spying for the Soviets reveals that Walker "supplied the key cards needed to work US coding machines and provided information about the inner circuitry of the machines, making it easier to decode messages from all US Armed Services and intelligence agencies". He compromised the design logic of some of the cryptographic machines. The military intelligence services are now buying new coding machines at an estimated cost of $100 million. During most of the Vietnam War, as a direct result of the Walker spying, the Soviets could decode US messages on what ships were going where, what troops could and could not do on the ground, and the limits placed on US bombers. The Soviets passed on messages it intercepted about US military movements and tactics to the North Vietnamese. Thus, Walker caused the deaths of American soldiers during the Vietnam War.

NGUYEN THANA SY was inside the South Vietnam palace and arrested General "Big" Minh when Saigon fell. He was the inside spy who had been planted in the palace when the French fought before 1954 in Vietnam. He was responsible for leaking out that the Son Tay raid was going to take place. According to statements made by a guard referred to in the book, POWs, known as "Scar Face", the Son Tay raid to rescue live POWs was compromised by Sy. Scar Face bragged to Robert Garwood that they (the Vietnamese) won the war because they had superior intelligence gathering capabilities, and so it seems.