



THE INSTITUTE OF
ELECTRICAL AND
ELECTRONICS
ENGINEERS, INC.

Robert D. Briskman
VICE PRESIDENT, TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

November 12, 1976

Mr. J. Malvern Benjamin
Bionic Instruments, Inc.
221 RockHill Road
Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania 19004

Dear Mal,

Attached you will find a letter from
Petr Beckmann and my interim reply.

I believe your required action is
self-explanatory.

Sincerely,

Rob

RDB/vt

Attachments a/s

cc: Mr. Stephen H. Unger ✓
Dr. Richard M. Emberson



THE INSTITUTE OF
ELECTRICAL AND
ELECTRONICS
ENGINEERS, INC.

Robert D. Briskman
VICE PRESIDENT, TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

November 12, 1976

Mr. Petr Beckmann
University of Colorado
Department of Electrical Engineering
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Dear Mr. Beckmann,

With reference to your recent letter questioning, among other matters, the technical competence and lack of professional ethics involved with CSIT, it would appear reasonable to request the viewpoint of this Committee.

By separate correspondence, I have asked Mr. J. Malvern Benjamin to reply to your letter. After this reply, I intend to provide you with additional information and comments.

Many thanks for your interest in our operations.

Sincerely,

Rob Briskman

RDB/vt

cc: Mr. J. Malvern Benjamin
Mr. Stephen H. Unger ✓
Mr. E. K. Gannett
Dr. Frank S. Barnes
Dr. Robert M. Saunders
Dr. Richard M. Emberson

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

27 October 1976

RECEIVED

Robert D. Briskman
Vice President, Technical Activities
IEEE
345 E. 47th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

NOV 3 1976

FIXED SYSTEMS OFFICE
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I have today received a request from the IEEE Director of Publishing Services for voluntary payment of page charges for a publication in the April 1976 PROCEEDINGS; he refers to budgetary problems the PROCEEDINGS has developed.

I am writing to you rather than to him, for it is not in his power, but may well be in yours, to effect a remedy.

The budgetary problems of the PROCEEDINGS and the requested small page charge stand in stark contrast to the money squandered by the IEEE on the CSIT NEWSLETTER, whose publication and distribution is being financed from members' dues without their approval - a policy drastically different from the newsletters of the IEEE Groups, for which members pay additional fees at their own discretion.

Far more disturbing than the financial aspect, however, is the damage done to the good name of the IEEE by that publication's technical incompetence and lack of professional ethics.

I am not referring to debatable ideological opinions which are voiced by CSIT, nor to its wild distortions concerning nuclear power; I am referring to a simple fact that has never been disputed by CSIT or any other nuclear critic - that the risks of nuclear power are incomparably smaller than those of any other form of large-scale electricity generation, and that therefore nuclear power saves human lives by replacing less safe forms of power production. The point has never been disputed by those who masquerade as safety advocates; they just conveniently ignore it.

It is sad enough that wide sections of the public should be misled by political activists who brush this crucial point under the carpet and are ready to let human lives be sacrificed for political benefits; but it is incredible that a professional organization of electrical engineers should provide a sanctuary for such a group.

I would remind you that the relative risk of nuclear power versus its alternatives is a dimensionless ratio of deaths, injuries or disease incidences, whether in accidents, routine emissions, waste disposal, environmental pollution or any other aspect. The ratio has been open to objective measurement for decades and the results are hardly debatable; indeed, they are not being debated by CSIT or any other scaremongers.

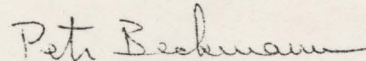
There are groups in this country that oppose the immunization of children against diphtheria, rubella and polio (which is not without risk), and nobody denies their right to such opposition. But would the American Medical Association tolerate such a group in its midst? Would it let it use the AMA name and symbol? Would it give it financial support? Would it publish and distribute its newsletter?

Surely the AMA would consider such a group of physicians incompetent and unethical. The case against CSIT is analogous and at least as compelling.

I request that you submit the issue of the CSIT newsletter and the possible misappropriation of IEEE funds for its support to the Board of the IEEE at its next meeting; I also propose that publication and distribution of the CSIT Newsletter by the IEEE be immediately suspended on the grounds of technical incompetence and lack of professional ethics.

I do not want to hurt the IEEE more than it has already been hurt by the publication of the CSIT NEWSLETTER. But should the IEEE Board find itself unable to accept my proposal, I shall not hesitate to make this letter public and to appeal to my fellow IEEE members to stop the name of their organization being abused for promoting a policy that keeps the number of electricity-linked deaths, injuries and diseases needlessly high.

Yours sincerely,



Petr Beckmann,
Fellow of the IEEE

PB:mk

cc: President and remaining members of the IEEE Board of Officers
E.K. Gannett, Director, Publishing Services
Henry Anderson, Chairman, IEEE-PES Group
Frank Barnes, Chairman, EE Dept., Univ. of Colo.



THE INSTITUTE OF
ELECTRICAL AND
ELECTRONICS
ENGINEERS, INC.



Robert D. Briskman
VICE PRESIDENT, TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

November 12, 1976

Dr. Richard M. Emberson
Director, Technical Services
IEEE, Incorporated
345 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Dick,

Attached you will find my letters to
Petr Beckmann and Mal Benjamin which are self-
explanatory.

I would appreciate your determining
the approximate cost of a page in the Proceedings
and a page in the CSIT Newsletter. I would also
appreciate knowing what is the voluntary page
charge in the Proceedings.

I hope this matter will come up and
be intelligently discussed at the CSIT meeting
on November 20.

Sincerely,

Rob

RDB/vt

Attachments a/s

FOR MR. BRISKMAN'S ATTENTION

D R A F T

Suggest for copies of response cc: All Members IEEE Board of Directors
All Members, Power Engineering
Society AdCom
Frank S. Barnes
Elwood K. Gannett
All Members, TAB OPCom
All Members, C-SIT

Dear Mr. Beckmann:

Your October 27 letter, addressed to me, appears to involve three items:

Page Charges

Your personal commitment in support of nuclear power

The critical stance of the Committee on Social

Implications of Technology with respect to
nuclear power

The concept of page charges first appeared in the United States in the 1930's, when the American Physical Society adopted a voluntary page charge policy. By the mid-1950's, a majority of the scientific and technical societies had followed the APS, but IEEE did not adopt page charges until 1967. IEEE Policy Statement 6.9 (copy attached for ease of reference) is the primary responsibility of the IEEE Publications Board. It is also of interest to the Technical Activities Board; in their 1977 budgets the IEEE Groups and Societies have estimated \$442,000 for page charge receipts. The Publications Board is currently reviewing the IEEE policy and procedures for page charges and has authorized an experiment with the Transactions on Antennas and Propagation and on Microwave Theory and Techniques to provide information on several difficult questions. Meanwhile, you may have noticed in the public press that a strict interpretation of existing postal regulations would require that scientific papers published with page charge support be labelled

as "advertisement"! The implications of this interpretation are so grave that a concerted effort has been started, through the Science Adviser to the President, Dr. H. G. Stever, and the President of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Phillip Handler, to stay implementation by the U. S. Postal Service pending Congressional action. I trust from the above brief account that you will appreciate that page charges are nothing new, that page charge receipts are critically important for many periodicals, and that the total dollars involved are enormous, of an entirely different order of magnitude than the funds involved with the annual operations of our special technical committees.

Through the efforts of Mr. H. C. Andersen^o, we were made aware of your personal commitment for nuclear power, including a newsletter and book, The Health Hazards of NOT Going Nuclear.

For a number of years, all IEEE members have been urged to become more involved with public issues. Few have responded to the extent that you have done, and you are to be commended for your dedication.

Your attack on the Committee on Social Implications of Technology (C-SIT) and its newsletter appear to be centered on the C-SIT general attitude toward nuclear power. It is difficult to measure attitudes, but it is certainly fair to say that you are far to the side for nuclear power, and C-SIT is not. It is easy to understand why you and other proponents of nuclear power are upset by C-SIT. I appreciate

and understand your concern. On the other hand, I am deeply concerned that proponents should try to choke the C-SIT criticisms and debate, through censorship or termination or some equivalent action.

The C-SIT historical origins are important to the present discussions, because you suggest that C-SIT should be a Group (or Society) and publish a newsletter with support only from fees voluntarily paid by interested members. A valid petition was submitted to establish such a Group. The IEEE Executive Committee decided that the Group would be of a quite different character than the existing Groups and Societies, and requested the Vice President for Technical Activities (and TAB Chairman) to establish a special committee, as had been done for several other inter-disciplinary areas, such as Energy, Environmental Quality, Materials, Technological Forecasting and Assessment, and Transportation. The directive to establish C-SIT has been interpreted to include necessary financial support, as is provided to the other TAB Committees.

Not all IEEE members have identical views on all matters, particularly in an area as complex as nuclear power. Liberty to form independent judgments, and freedom to express those opinions, are fundamental precepts to IEEE, as for the United States. I am sure that you are aware that the position on nuclear power that was adopted by the IEEE Executive Committee on the recommendation of the Energy Committee, has been criticized by IEEE members, in letters to the Board of Directors, to the Editor of Spectrum and through

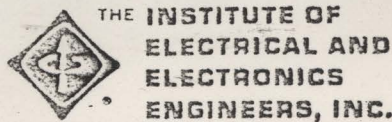
other channels. The recent letters from the Energy Committee to IEEE members residing in states that were voting on nuclear issues similarly finds some members with opposite views. Outside IEEE, there are similar voices of opposition. Many of these individuals have qualifications such that we must give their views our attention, even if not our agreement. They may not be brushed aside as scaremongers or political activists.

I have no desire that IEEE emulate the American Medical Association. Neither can I agree with you that IEEE should not permit a debate on nuclear power, or any other issues. You distributed your letter to the members of the IEEE Board, and to Messrs. Anderson, Barnes and Gannett. Mr. Anderson has made a further distribution to the members of the Power Engineering Society AdCom. I am giving my response the same distribution; also, I am sending both letters to the C-SIT members and to TAB OpCom. To all, I am hereby making a simple request that any further distribution of your letter be accompanied by mine.

I trust that you understand my personal commitment for free and open discussions. If you have any questions, I will be pleased to have you contact me. Incidentally, I suspect we are not far apart on the best choice for a near-term energy policy.

Sincerely,

*Drafted by
Emerson
for Bushman's signature*



ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT SOCIETY

Please address reply to:

February 24, 1977

Mr. J. Malvern Benjamin, Chairman SIT
Bionic Instruments, Inc.
221 Rock Hill Road
Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania 19004

Mr. Frank Kotasek
73 Kedges Avenue
East Patchogue, New York 11772




South Central Bell

P. O. Box 771
Birmingham, Alabama 35201

W. R. Meredith 27th Floor

Gentlemen:

I share with you a paragraph from a letter received from one of our well-respected Administrative Committee members. I have asked permission of the writer to publish this in our newsletter for Engineering Management. I believe it is important to determine how widely shared this opinion is--not in the sense of provoking agitation for excitement's sake, but to determine if redress to balance the flavor of your newsletter is needed.


W. R. Meredith
President - EMS

Attachment

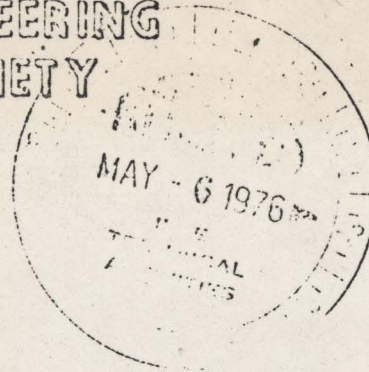


"I presume you have seen the Newsletter published by CSIT. The CSIT seems to be a hotbed of antitechnology, antifree enterprise radicals, and I have written them expressing my resentment that my IEEE dues are being used to propagate views with which I so strongly disagree. However, I note that we are entitled to a representative on CSIT, and I believe that at our next AdCom meeting we ought to give serious consideration to appointing someone who is willing to take the flak he will get when he presents protechnology, profree enterprise views to them."

IEEE



POWER
ENGINEERING
SOCIETY



Please address reply to:

E. W. Morris
4050 Valente Court
Lafayette, Calif. 94549

May 3, 1976

Mr. H C Anderson
P.O. Box 4
Schenectady, NY 12301

Dear Andy:

Enclosed is a copy of the March 1976 issue of IEEE CSIT NEWSLETTER,

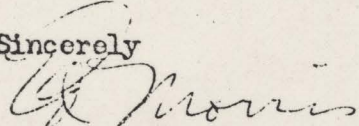
CSIT, Committee on Social Implications of Technology was formed in 1972, apparently by a bunch of "renegades" who are against everything. They have been a thorn in my side for all these some 3½ years, first because they took up the cudgel for the three BART engineers who were released because they "went around management" to accomplish their goals. In the meantime BART is operating, and the only complaints I hear now is that "there isn't enough of it."

I have copies of the IEEE Bylaws, and IEEE Policy and Procedures Manual, and nowhere can I find an official sanction of this CSIT Group. They are not listed in the 1975 IEEE Organization Chart.

That brings us up to this present March issue. You can see in their opening paragraph that the entire issue is to be devoted to Nuclear Power, or rather anti-nuclear power.

It is suggested that you contact Dr. Emberson's office, and have copies of the March 1976 CSIT NEWSLETTER sent to some of our PES people, such as Frank Jenkins, Tom Lee, Jack Wilson and Bruce Masland. If someone wants to comment on CSIT through the PES NEWSLETTER I will be glad to accommodate.

Sincerely


E. W. Morris, Editor PES NEWSLETTER,
TRANSACTIONS on P&S

cc: Dr. R. M. Emberson
Mr. J. K. Dillard
Dr. R. F. Cotellessa



THE INSTITUTE OF
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345 EAST 47th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

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June 16, 1976

Mr. J. Malvern Benjamin
Bionic Instruments, Inc.
221 Rock Hill Road
Bala Cynwyd, Pa. 19004

Dear Mal:

Particularly because of the CSIT Newsletter treatment of the nuclear power issue, there is beginning to be some real evidence that people do read and pay attention to the CSIT Newsletter. I believe you have been previously informed about the letter by Ed Morris, Editor of the Power Engineering Society. Enclosed is a copy of an editorial published on pages 2-3 of the June issue of the Bulletin of the South Carolina Sections.

I used to have on my desk a leaflet, put out by an organization in New York City, offering to organize spontaneous demonstrations on any desired subject. The fee scaled up and down depending on whether or not the demonstrations were to be held at City Hall or at the United Nations, with or without gun fire, etc. This ad was a spoof. Nonetheless, it did suggest that one should be a little cautious about accepting, at face value, what appeared to be spontaneous action.

Sincerely,

Richard M. Emberson
Director, Technical Services

RME:mgc
Encl.

cc: Stephen Unger ✓
Norman Balabanian
R.D. Briskman
A.S. Hoagland
Joan Breslin

Editorial: DO YOU UNDERSTAND CSIT?

We will get to CSIT within a few lines, but first, some background.

At about the time (June 8) our subscribers receive this issue of *Southern Corona*, the citizens of California will vote yes or no on Proposition 15, the "Nuclear Safeguards Act." We do not know what fraction of California voters will read and understand the 2,000 words of Proposition 15. Any engineer, however, who reads it carefully will see that its objective is to drastically curtail nuclear power in California. The IEEE has assessed the impact on society and the economy of the so-called "California Nuclear Initiative," and in *Spectrum* for June 1975 went on record as opposing the Initiative. The IEEE statement concluded: "The proposed California Nuclear Initiative, if passed, could severely disrupt the orderly development and introduction of nuclear-powered electric power plants in California, and perhaps lead to similar action in other states. This initiative could in effect become a moratorium on nuclear plant construction in California and phase out existing facilities in that state. It is in light of these concerns that the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., expresses this position."

Now, about CSIT, the IEEE ad hoc Committee on Social Implications of Technology. Established in 1972, CSIT is—so far as we can determine—funded entirely by IEEE general revenues (your dues, primarily). The first three of CSIT's approved purposes are:

1. "To develop means to encourage and support professionalism and social responsibility in the practice of engineering.
2. "To promote sensitivity to and understanding of the impact of technology on society.
3. "To promote an interaction among IEEE members and others, on the impact of technology on society."

The latest issue of the CSIT Newsletter (No. 13, March 1976) takes the IEEE severely to task for issuing on January 29, 1976, a statement on "The Need for Nuclear Power." The Newsletter editorializes: "...the technical/professional urgency for the Board [of Directors] to issue a statement at this time is not evident. But in view of the California Initiative and other manifestations of opposition to nuclear power, the nature of the urgency was clearly political/ideological."

Here is CSIT, established to promote interaction among IEEE members and others on the impact of technology on society, raising strenuous objections when the IEEE Board of Directors takes precisely that type of action! CSIT's logic eludes us. The fact that the first 20 pages of the CSIT March Newsletter are largely anti-nuclear in content or intent may shed some light on CSIT's motivation.

Perhaps the time has come for IEEE to require CSIT to be financially self-supporting, to some extent at least. (IEEE members wishing to receive the CSIT Newsletter should write to Stephanie C. Wolfson at IEEE, N.Y.C.)

We reprint herewith the complete text of IEEE's January 29 statement, so that our readers may decide for themselves whether it is reasonable, timely, responsible:

"The Board of Directors of The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. hereby goes on record as supporting the rapid and orderly development of nuclear electric power.

"The supply of energy to meet worldwide needs can be achieved only by making use to the fullest extent of all of the energy options, including wise conservation.

"The limited size of known oil and gas reserves, relative to the world's energy requirements, establishes a pressing need to reduce dependence on these sources for the generation of electric power. While there is vast potential in options such as solar energy and nuclear fusion, an appreciable period of time is needed for their development. Therefore, it is deemed necessary to increase emphasis for the remainder of this century on the use of coal and fissionable fuels to provide the bulk of our energy needs. While some engineering and environmental problems are associated with the use of coal and fissionable fuels, these are receiving active attention and evolutionary refinements continually take place. Experience to date indicates that coal and uranium provide unique and practical alternatives to oil and gas. In accord with the need, expressed above, to develop all energy options, the utilization of fissionable fuels should proceed along with an increased use of coal.

"The development of safe, efficient nuclear power plants has progressed rapidly and such facilities are now providing a growing percentage of world electric power with an outstanding safety record. This development is proceeding in an orderly, highly-regulated manner to insure that the public safety, the disposal of waste material, and security of fuel are taken into account

properly and adequately. Therefore, any energy policy should include the increased use of nuclear energy for electric power generation.

"The Board of Directors of the IEEE urges all interested and responsible individuals and organizations to take actions to ensure that, in addition to developing other energy sources, the rapid and orderly development of nuclear electric power be stimulated."

MEETING NOTICES**COASTAL SOUTH CAROLINA SECTION**

Date: Wednesday, June 16, 1976
 Place: Colony House, 35 Prioleau Street, Charleston
 Time: Social Hour—6:30 p.m.; Dinner—7:15 p.m. (\$4.50 members, \$6.50 others.)
 Program: Ladies' Night, and a surprise speaker.
 Reservations: Contact the following by noon, Monday, June 14:
 H. Able, NAVELEX, 577-4171, Ext. 501; D. Johanson, SCPSA, 899-2121;
 L. Darby, SCE&G, 722-4180; H. Allen, Atlantic Electric, 554-1080; C. Rhea, WESTVACO, 744-8231, Ext. 397; Don Beck, Southern Bell, 747-9036;
 J. McAlhany, Combat Systems, 743-4207; T. Getter, NAVFAC, 743-2626;
 J. Scoggin, The Citadel, 577-6900, Ext. 2024; J. Roberts, Shipyard Planning, 743-2731; A. Hooker, NWS, 743-7626.

PIEDMONT SECTION

Date: Thursday, June 17, 1976
 Place: Colonial Court Motel, U.S. 29 North, Greenville, S.C.
 Time: Social Hour—7:00 p.m.; Dinner—7:30 p.m.; Meeting—8:30 p.m.
 (Dinner is \$1.50 for students; \$4.00 for others.)
 Speaker: Mr. Bob Newman, Vice President
 Allied Gulf Nuclear Services, Barnwell, S.C.
 Reservations: Contact the following by Tuesday, June 15:

Anderson	Gene Nix	646-3227, x 214
Clemson	Campbell Martin	656-3379
Greenville	Ansel Blair	242-5111
	Howard Orcutt	244-7097
	Chuck Wallace	298-2513
Spartanburg	Roy Bond	579-5480

 Note: No meetings are planned for July or August.

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*Southern Corona welcomes Hammond Electronics, Inc. as our newest advertiser. We understand that they have in stock the National Semiconductor SC/MP microprocessor kit.

MAY 9, 1976

The Director for Technical Services will report to Dr. Emberson, who since January of this year has had the new title of "Director of Educational, Field, Standards, and Technical Services.

- 5.2 Chairman of CSIT When the Committee on Social Implications of Technology was established in 1972, the Vice Chairman of TAB was appointed Chairman of the Committee. In subsequent years, every TAB Vice Chairman has automatically been the Chairman of the CSIT. It has been proposed by CSIT (and this year's Chairman, Dr. A. S. Hoagland, has indicated his agreement with the suggestion) that CSIT should elect its own Chairman and that the Committee should be treated as and operate like any other Committee of TAB.

I note a significant difference in these two paragraphs!

TAB OpCom opinions were widely divided, and on a motion to convert CSIT to the more usual pattern for TAB Committees (i.e. the TAB Chairman to appoint the Committee Chairman, based on advice and recommendations from the Committee and others), the TAB OpCom vote was evenly split. Chairman Briskman, by casting an affirmative vote, ruled that the motion had passed; he indicated that he would keep all the discussion in mind and would try to arrange for an interested and available IEEE Director to attend CSIT meetings and provide the direct liaison that most deemed to be very desirable.

THE MEETING RECESSED FOR LUNCH AT 12:30 P.M. AND RECONVENED AT 2:00 P.M., AT WHICH TIME REGIONAL DIRECTOR CARL BAYLESS JOINED THE MEETING AT THE INVITATION OF THE CHAIRMAN.

6. Divisional Directors' Reports Mr. J.E. Barkle, Chairman of the IEEE Audit Committee, reported that the Audit Committee is looking into the accounting procedures and format. In the reorganization, distribution of G&A and overhead is better, and we will have proper control administratively to prevent misallocations. Mr. Barkle mentioned that USAB has a controller who approves all charges and suggested that other Boards may have to take similar action so that there would be a group of controllers. The Audit Committee can make recommendations to ensure controls are established and maintained, but somebody else will have to execute these recommendations. The Audit Committee cannot, as suggested by Mr. Doyle, send in auditors, since it does not have resources, manpower, or time to do so.

Several members of TAB OpCom commented on the need for a reporting system that enables a member of a committee to request the next level of reporting to determine whether a certain charge

Columbia University in the City of New York | New York, N.Y. 10027

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

Seeley W. Mudd Building

11/8/76

Dear Norm,

Frank and I, with some input from Jeff, have been producing converging drafts of a Chile letter. This morning, by phone, we agreed on a final draft (enclosed), which Jeff concurred with after hearing it read over the phone. When I got home this evening, I found your letter- with yet another draft!

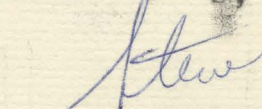
As I've stated earlier, I'm concerned about 2 things. One is that, as editors, we should be fair to those who debate with us and not make rebuttals longer than their responses. Second, I believe that the scope of the Newsletter should not exceed that of CSIT- which is quite broad- but does not cover every important issue in the world.

I was somewhat uncomfortable about that part of the Kirberg interview that went beyond the matter of the treatment of engineers. I feel that the response to Noy should be brief- shorter than his letter- and should focus on the imprisonment question. Both points have been somewhat compromised in the enclosed draft, but not too badly.

I feel that your draft is far too long (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as Noy's letter) and goes too far afield. This despite the fact that I agree with all your points- except for the little dig at his foreigner's English.

I hope we can avoid another round of drafts!

Best regards,



cc: Frank & Jeff

11/8/76

We feel that, regardless of their politics, all accused persons have a right to a fair trial. Tens of thousands of Chileans imprisoned by the Pinochet regime have been denied this right, and thousands have been executed or tortured- some to the point of death. These abuses have been attested to by individual eyewitnesses and news correspondents, doctors, Chilean church groups, the UN High Commissioner on Refugees, visiting US congressmen, a representative of the Federation of American Scientists, and the International Movement of Catholic Jurists. Amnesty International, which helped obtain Dr. Kirberg's release, estimates that there are at present in Chile 5000 to 8000 "prisoners of conscience"- people imprisoned for their beliefs who have never used nor advocated violence.

Prior to the 1973 military coup, Chile enjoyed 41 consecutive years of democratic government, civil liberties, political freedom, and respect for human life. We reject Mr. Noy's assertion that those who violently overthrew a democratically elected government, and who maintain themselves in power by autocratic means, are bringing happiness and prosperity to the Chilean people.

In closing, we note that 2 of the 3 engineers referred to by Mr. Noy, Fernando Flores and Pedro Felipe Ramirez, have recently been released. Flores is now with Stanford University's Computer Science Department. The Vatican offered Ramirez a position at the University of the Sacred Heart in Milan.

Draft Response to Noy Letter

We feel that, regardless of their politics, all accused persons have a right to a fair trial. Tens of thousands of Chileans imprisoned by the Pinochet regime have been denied this right, and thousands have been ^{executed or} tortured ^{some to the point of death,} and/or executed. These abuses have been attested to by individual eyewitnesses, and news correspondents, doctors, Chilean church groups, the UN High Commissioner on Refugees, visiting US congressmen, a representative of the Federation of American Scientists, and the International Movement of Catholic Jurists. Amnesty International (which helped obtain Dr. Kirberg's release) estimates that there are at present in Chile 5000 to 8000 "prisoners of conscience" - people imprisoned for their beliefs who have never used nor advocated violence.

Prior to the 1973 military coup, Chile had enjoyed 41 consecutive years of democratic government, civil liberties, political freedom, and respect for human life. We reject Mr. Noy's assertion that those who violently overthrew a democratically elected government ^{and who maintain themselves in power by autocratic means} are bringing happiness and prosperity to the Chilean people.

In closing, we note that 2 of the 3 engineers referred to by Mr. Noy, Fernando Flores and Pedro Felipe Ramirez have recently been released. Flores is now working at Stanford University's Computer Science Department. Ramirez, who, while a prisoner was offered a position by ^{offered Ramirez a position} The Vatican at the University of the Sacred Heart in Milan, is in Europe.

EDITORIAL RESPONSE

2320 words

The writer makes the following points explicitly:

- (1) It is acceptable to forcibly remove a university rector and imprison him without a trial for two years on the basis of his "political background".
- (2) It is similarly acceptable to "punish" the other engineers mentioned in the Kirberg interview "for their political roles".
- (3) The way to decide the popularity of a regime is not through popular elections (as Allende's government was installed) but by bloody and repressive military coups followed by a visitor's sampling of opinion "of the middle class".

The writer also makes the following points implicitly:

- (4) That the "economical catastrophe" alleged to Chile "under Allende" was simply a result of its government's actions and policies, not the consequence of the CIA's admitted "destabilization" program, or the US government's documented program of financial sanctions against Chile under Allende.
- (5) And, conversely, that Chile's alleged "getting back on its feet" under the dictatorship is again a result of Pinochet's economic policies, unrelated to the US government's massive financial support.

← We reject all of these points.

We believe that a vast majority of IEEE members will reject at least Noy's first three explicit points, and will agree with us that all individuals have a right to a fair trial, whatever their politics.

The current Chilean government has denied this right to most of the 100,000 people it has arrested, of whom an estimated 10,000 have been executed or died from maltreatment or torture since the military coup in September 1973. The facts of repression, arbitrary imprisonment, torture, and the ^{above}numerical estimates have been reported and confirmed by highly responsible and respected individuals and groups, including: Chilean church groups, news correspondents, the UN High Commissioner on Refugees, a team of US Congressmen, representatives of the Federation of American Scientists and several international organizations including: Amnesty International, the International Movement of Catholic Jurists (centered in Spain), and the International Association of Democratic Jurists (centered in France). [Amnesty International, which helped secure the release of Dr. Kirberg, is a highly respected, nonpolitical

organization that works for the release of people imprisoned for their beliefs who have not used nor advocated violence. Mr. Noy might wish to contact their Salt Lake City Chapter, currently trying to aid political prisoners in a number of countries, including Indonesia, the USSR -- and Chile.]

It is of interest to note that Pedro Felipe Ramirez and Fernando Flores, two of the engineers mentioned in the Kirberg interview, recently were released from Prison and have left Chile. The Vatican has offered Mr. Ramirez a teaching position at the Pontifical University of the Sacred Heart in Milan.

Note: Frank Kotasek has compiled an 8-page set of notes and references documenting the assertions made in this response. He is willing to send a copy to any interested person in return for \$1 to cover reproduction and mailing costs. *His address appears elsewhere in this issue.*

EDITORIAL STAFF

Norman Balabanian	Frank Kotasek
Jeff Bogumil	Steve Unger

Steve
Frank
Jeff.

Here is my version of the response to Noy. If it meets with your approval, with possible minor changes, please let me know by return mail or phone. If you have major reservations that we can't resolve, I would prefer going it alone.

Frank: Are you willing to do what the last para says?
Is it proper to ask for money?
Could we have requests go to Stephanie instead, with \$1 to IEEE?
In the latter case, Stephanie could retype it.

Draft Response to Noy Letter

We feel that, regardless of their politics, all accused persons have a right to a fair trial. Tens of thousands of Chileans imprisoned by the Pinochet regime have been denied this right, and thousands have been tortured and/or executed. These abuses have been attested to by individual eyewitnesses, and news correspondents, doctors, Chilean church groups, the UN High Commissioner on Refugees, visiting US congressmen, representatives of the Federation of American Scientists, and the International Movement of Catholic Jurists. Amnesty International (which helped obtain Dr. Kirberg's release) estimates that there are at present in Chile 5000 to 8000 "prisoners of conscience"- people imprisoned for their beliefs who have never used nor advocated violence.

Prior to the 1973 military coup, Chile had enjoyed 41 consecutive years of democratic government, civil liberties, political freedom, and respect for human life. We reject Mr. Noy's assertion that those who violently overthrew a democratically elected government are bringing happiness and prosperity to the Chilean people

In closing, we note that 2 of the 3 engineers referred to by Mr. Noy, Fernando Flores and Pedro Felipe Ramirez have recently been released. Flores is now working at Stanford University's Computer Science Department. Ramirez, who, while a prisoner was offered a position by the Vatican at the University of the Sacred Heart in Milan, is in Europe.

NOTES

(1) Imprisoned, tortured, or killed:

clergymen, doctors, farmers, workers belonging to unions
(Rose Styron (Amnesty International), "The Amnesty Report," NY Review of Books, 5-30-74, pp43-44;

pp The Chicago Commission, "Terror In Chile," NY Review of Books, 5-30-74, pp38-39,41;

Cong. Anthony T. Moffett (D-Conn), "Chile's Murderous Regime," NY Review of Books, 11-13-75;

Rose Styron, "Torture In Chile," New Republic, 3-20-76, pp15-17)

children

(Styron, 5-30-74, p43;

Laurence R. Birns, "Chile in The Wall Street Journal," Nation, 12-3-73, p583)

Christian Democratic politicians

Bernado Leighton (former VP of Christian Democratic Party, Christian Democratic congressman 1970-1973, member of Frei cabinet in 1960's) fled Chile September 1973, wounded by assassins in Rome 10-6-75.
(Moffett, p44)

Tomio and other Christian Democratic politicians have fled Chile; lives still appear to be in danger.

(Alexander Cockburn and James Ridgeway, "Why Chile's Secret Police Killed Orlando Letelier," Village Voice, 10-4-76, p11)

(2) For example: John Barnes (in Chile), "Slaughterhouse in Santiago;" Newsweek, 10-8-73

Lester A. Sobel, ed., Chile & Allende, New York, Facts on File, 1974, pp147,152.

(3) For example, the Committee for Cooperation and Peace, organized by Lutheran bishop Helmut Frenze and Catholic bishop Fernando Ariztia and supported by Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish clergy.
(Sobel, pp166-167;
Styron, 5-30-74, pp43-44)

(4) UN High Commissioner on Refugees set up a sanctuary in Chile.
(Styron, 5-30-74, p42)

UN High Commissioner not connected with UN Commission on Human Rights (ECOSOC). To my knowledge, no UN commissions have been allowed to enter Chile:

Spring 1974 - UN Commission on Human Rights (ECOSOC) sent telegram to Chile calling on Chilean regime to cease "immediately any violation of human rights." Chile denied any violations.

Chilean delegate to UNCHR made it clear that his government would not accept the presence of any formal investigatory group in Chile.

(Cong. Donald Fraser (D-Minn), "Human Rights at the UN," Nation, 9-21-74, pp230-231)

May 1975 - Pinochet invites UN to send a commission to Chile.

July 1975 - Pinochet revokes invitation.

Oct 1975 - ERM Based on testimony of 83 witnesses taken outside Chile,

Commission publishes report that states "in Chile, political repression continues in a systematic and devastatingly far-reaching manner."
(Styron, 3-20-76; Nation, 11-8-75, pp450-451)

(5) Sobel, pp165-166.

Gary MacEoin, No Peaceful Way, New York, Sheed and Ward, 1974, pp178-180, 202.

Chicago Commission, pp38-40.

Styron, 5-30-74, pp42-43.

Styron, 3-20-76, pp15-17.

May 1976 arrests
(Cockburn and Ridgeway, p12)

April 1976 arrests
(Nation, 5-1-75, p515)

(5a) Estimates of total number of arrests since September 11, 1973:

Orlando Letelier: 100,000
(Orlando Letelier, "Economic 'Freedom's' Awful Toll," Nation, 8-28-76, p142)

Amnesty International: "nearly 100,000"; "majority have not been sentenced or even tried."
(Styron, 3-20-76, p17)

Chicago Commission: 80,000 arrested 9-73 to 3-74;
18,000 in prison on 1-20-74
(Chicago Commission, p38)

El Nacional, (Caracas): 20,000 in prison on 9-18-73
(Sobel, p147)

(6) Evidence of brutal torture, death by torture: (torture, deaths still occur)

Sobel, pp 151-152, 165-166, 169.

MacEoin, pp181-182.

Chicago Commission, pp39-40.

Styron, 5-30-74, pp42-43.

Styron, 3-20-76, pp15-17.

"The Mexican newspaper Excelsior May 16 (1974) published excerpts from an extensive report on torture of Chilean political prisoners. The document had been prepared by a Chilean interchurch group & called the Comité de Cooperación Para la Paz (Committee of Cooperation for Peace).

The committee was sponsored by Chile's Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish religious leaders. Its report, not intended for publication, was obtained by Excelsior director Julio Scherer García during a recent visit to Chile. Scherer wrote the May 16 article and subsequent reports on other aspects of repression by the junta.

The report cited at least 134 cases of torture of political prisoners and 12 cases of death by torture since the September 1973 military coup. 'The tortures noted here,' it declared, 'are only those that leave no margin of doubt. They have been recalled by those who suffered them, or recounted by those who witnessed them.' (continued...)

The cases were cited by date, location and type of torture. The tortures included beatings, burns, immersion in water, electrical shock and simulated executions."

(Sobel, pp 166-167)

(7) ~~XX~~

The following estimates are total deaths, including battles between army and rebels. However, ~~241~~ non-prisoner deaths are only a small fraction of total.

Swedish Ambassador Harald Edelstam: 15,000 killed to 12-9-73

(Sobel, p158)

MIR estimates 25,000 killed in first few days of coup.

(MacEoin, pp 172,211)

Peter Winn: 25,000 to 11-8-75

(Peter Winn, "Chile: Twilight of the Goons," Nation, 11-8-75, p 461)

Laurence R. Birns: 7000-10,000 to 12-3-73 is realistic

(Birns, p584)

Prevailing estimate among Chicago Commission's (Chilean) sources is 20,000 to 25,000 to March 1974.

(Chicago Commission, p40)

2796 corpses processed through Santiago city morgue from 9-11-73 to 9-25-73.

(John Barnes, Newsweek, 10-8-73)

Pinochet: 513 total deaths including 37 police and army to 10-6-73

(Sobel, p150)

Pinochet: 2170 total deaths to 2-27-74

(Chicago Commission, p 40)

(8) Congressmen Anthony Moffett, Thomas Harkin, and George Miller visited Chile in March 1976 and "came away convinced that the reports of bloody repression are substantially true."

(Nation, 5-1-76, p515)

(9) Sobel, ppl47, 165-166.

Styron, 5-30-74, pp42-44.

Styron, 3-20-76, ppl5-17.

(9a) One representative from each of the 3 groups:

(10) Dr. Leonard Sagen, a physician, went to Chile for the Federation of American Scientists (date not given).

(Robert Karen, "Against the Tide of Torture," Nation, 11-30-74, p550)

(11) Leopoldo Torres Boursault (Spain), secretary general of the International Movement of Catholic Jurists (of Lawyers), visited Chile Oct 1973.

(Sobel, p 151; MacEoin, ppl81-182)

(12) Joe Nordmann (France), secretary general of the International Association of Democratic Jurists (or Lawyers), visited Chile Oct 1973.

(Sobel, p151; MacEoin, ppl81-182)

Other groups and commissions visiting Chile:

Chicago Commission of Inquiry into the Status of Human Rights in Chile visited Chile Feb 1974.

(Chicago Commission, pp38-41)

3 members of the International Commission of Jurists visited Chile April 1974.

(Sobel, p 166)

Muchel Blum (France), secretary general of the International Federation of Human Rights, visited Chile Oct 1973 with Torres and Nordmann above.

(Sobel, p 151)

- (13) These estimates have been leaked but never published (officially). They are total deaths, including fighting between soldiers and rebels, but are not much greater than prisoner deaths alone.

1-28-74 - Sen. Kennedy quoting from State Department Letter: estimates of deaths were "in the thousands"

(Sobel, pp 167-168)

3-22-74 - Latin America, (reliable London newsletter): CIA estimates 11,000 deaths during Sep-Nov 1973; State department estimates range up to 20,000.

(Sobel, p 168)

CIA estimates 1 2000-3000 deaths 9-11-73 to 9-16-73.

(Birns, p 582)

14)

- (14) Styron, 3-20-76, p16.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

abbreviations

IADB = Inter-American Development Bank

IMF = International Monetary Fund

WB = World Bank

Eximbank = US Export-Import Bank

Aid to Pinochet

From Sep 1973 to Mar 1974, Pinochet received \$570 million in aid and credits (1. Sobel p 173), including:

\$320 million credit from 11 US and 2 Canadian banks (Sobel p 161)

\$ 53 million US bilateral loans ~~xx~~ (1. Sobel pp 151,161)

\$ 95 million IMF loan (1. Sobel p173)

\$ 82 million credit from Argentina, Brazil, and Marubeni Corp. of Japan
(1. Sobel pp 172-173)

(adds up to \$550million total)

From Sep 1973 to Dec 1976, Pinochet will have received \$2 billion - \$2.5 billion in aid and credits (for example ~~on~~ 3. Cockburn/Ridgeway p 11 claim \$2 billion to Pinochet from 9-73 to 12-75 and \$500 million in 1976).

In 1975 Chile received \$84 million in US economic assistance (4. Moffett p44).

In March 1976 Congress passed Sen. Kennedy's bills to cut off all military aid to Chile and put \$90 million ceiling on all other US aid to Chile in 1976 (5. Styron p17).

US Sanctions against Allende

US private banks reduced credit from \$219 million (Sep 1970) to \$20 million (Nov 1972) (6. Sigmund p333)

US successfully pressured WB, IADB to ~~x~~ refuse all new loans to Chile after mid-1971 (6. Sigmund pp 327-329).

US made no new AID, Eximbank loans to Chile after mid-1971 (6. Sigmund pp 326, 330, 333).

From 1971 to 1973 AID and Eximbank cancelled \$205 million in loans which had been approved prior to 1971 (1. Sobel p 94, 2. MacEoin p 97).

Repayment schedule for previous Chilean Debts:

1971 \$300 million

1972 \$400 million

1973 \$400 million

US was only member of "Paris Club" (Chile's creditors) that refused Allende's request to reschedule Chile's debt. (1. Sobel p 84, 2. MacEoin p 134) *

From 1971 to 1973 the CIA channelled \$7 million in covert-action funds to anti-Allende unions, business groups, and political parties; this helped finance the Oct 1972 and August 1973 truckers' strikes. CIA spent additional \$1.5 million supporting El Mercurio, Chile's largest newspaper [which called for the overthrow of the Allende government]. (7. Branch p 122; Paul E. Sigmund, letter to Foreign Affairs, January 1975 p 375)

* Chile never declared a permanent moratorium on repayment of its debts (as Sigmund has falsely implied), and its international credit rating was not exceptionally bad.

Although Allende received \$800 million in net foreign loans from other countries, US credit cutoff was fatal:

In 1971 Eximbank turned down Allende's application for \$21 million to buy 3 Boeing jets for use by the state-owned LAN-Chile on its routes to Europe. All the other aircraft used by the company were Boeings, similarly financed by Eximbank, and buying from another company would involve the cost of new training for flight and ground crews, stockpiling of additional parts, and ~~xxx~~ building of expensive maintenance facilities. (2. MacEoin p96) [I believe Chile finally bought 3 Russian jetliners]

"...there were some credits from socialist countries, the principal one being \$300 million from the Soviet Union. Most of this, however, was tied to the import of heavy industrial goods. While it would provide long-term benefits, it did not ease the immediate need of spare parts and supplies for an economy totally integrated into the United States system." (2. MacEoin p 131)

"...The ~~xx~~ termination of Export-Import Bank loans and guarantees and the gradual reduction of short-term credits from American banks also created serious problems in the flow of spare parts, which contributed to the dissatisfaction of the truckers whose strikes in October 1972 and July-September 1973 initiated the chain of events which led to Allende's downfall. In addition, the shift away from American suppliers undoubtedly caused serious dislocations in areas like the copper industry which had relied exclusively on American sources for machinery and parts." (6. Sigmund p337)

October 1971 meeting between Secy of State Rogers and US multinationals:

Rogers raised the question of an embargo on spare parts. Ford Motor Co. said that it would ~~x~~ continue to supply spare parts "with firm letters of credit on reputable banks." (6. Sigmund p332) [Of course, Chile's credit was later cut off]

Aid to Allende

Allende got \$800 million in net foreign loans (new loans minus repayment on old loans) from Jan 1971 to Sep 1973 (Sigmund, letter to Foreign Affairs, January 1975, p 375), including:

approx \$600 million credit from USSR, E. Europe, China

approx \$500 million credit from Western nations excluding US

\$ 25 million in US military aid (Sigmund p334)

\$ 39 million loans from IADB and Eximbank (2. MacEoin pp98, 131)

\$ 82 million loan from IMF (6. Sigmund p 329)

\$100 million disbursement of IADB and WB loans which had been approved before 1971 and were in the pipeline (6. Sigmund pp327,329)

total - greater than \$800 million because of unused credit and repayments on pre-1971 loans and short-term current loans

Aid to Chile Before 1970

1963-1970: Chile received \$1 billion in loans from WB, IADB, AID, Eximbank (1. Sobel p94; 2. MacEoin p 130)

1953-1970: Chile received \$144 million in military assistance from AID (2. MacEoin p99)

~~xxx~~

Net financial assistance to Chile reflected in its foreign debt of \$2.6 billion in September 1970 (6. Sigmund p 337, 2. MacEoin pp92-93)

Chile's foreign debt was \$3.4 billion in September 1973 (6. Sigmund p 337)

ALLENDE'S POPULARITY

Allende got 36.3% of the vote in the September 1970 presidential election. Allende's Popular Unity coalition got 43.4% ~~in~~ in the March 1973 Congressional elections. UP gained 6 seats in Chamber of Deputies (giving UP 63 out of 150 seats) and 2 seats in the Senate (giving UP 20 out of ~~150~~ 50 seats).

An opinion survey of Santiago commissioned by the opposition-controlled Ercilla magazine in Sep-1972 showed that 60% of the people viewed the performance of the UP government favorably, and that a majority considered the strategies of the opposition to be harmful to the country. (2. MacEoin p191 quoting NY Times 11-30-72)

Economic Statistics

population of Chile in 1970: 9,780,000
annual national income: \$5.8 billion (recent - precise year not given)
gross domestic product: \$8 billion - \$10 billion (my estimate)

"...Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contracted during 1975 by nearly 15% to its lowest level since 1969, while, according to the IMF, real national income "dropped by as much as 26%, leaving real per capita income below its level ten years earlier." (8. Letelier p141)

2. "...The nature of the [Pinochet] economic prescription and its results can be most vividly stated by citing the pattern of domestic income distribution. In 1972, the Popular Unity Government employees and workers received 62.9% of the total national income; 37.1% went to the propertied sector. By 1974 the share of the wage earners had been reduced to 38.2%, while the participation of property had increased to 61.8%." (8. Letelier p142)

	Unemployment	Rise in cost of living index
1968		
1968		27.9%
1969		29.3%
1970	8%	35%
1971	3.8%	22%
1972		163.4%
Jan-Aug 1973	3.1%	150%
1974	10%	376%
1975	20%	341%
July 1976	25%	

(not necessarily official figures, but most credible estimates)

Chile's annual export earnings drop \$15 million for each 1¢ per lb. decline in the world copper price.

	price/lb.
1964	31¢
1969	67¢
June 70	74¢
Oct 70	52¢
1972	49¢
Jan-Aug 73	\$1.00
1974-1976	N.A., but I know that copper is down again

REFERENCES

1. Lester A. Sobel, ed., Chile & Allende, New York, Facts on File, 1974.
2. Gary MacEoin, No Peaceful Way, New York, Sheed and Ward, 1974.
3. Alexander Cockburn and James Ridgeway, "Why Chile's Secret Police Killed Orlando Letelier," Village Voice, 10-4-76.
4. US Cong. Anthony T. Moffett (D-Conn), "Chile's Murderous Regime," The New York Review of Books, 11-13-75.
5. Rose Styron (Amnesty International), "Torture in Chile," The New Republic, 3-20-76.
6. Paul E. Sigmund (anti-Allende; Prof. of Politics, Princeton), "The 'Invisible Blockade' and the Overthrow of Allende," Foreign Affairs, January 1974.
7. Taylor Branch, "The Trial of the CIA," NY Times Magazine, 9-12-76.
8. Orlando Letelier, "Economic Freedom's Awful Toll," The Nation, 8-28-76.

JACK M. NOY
3510 FLEETWOOD DRIVE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84109

SEP 15 1976

September 11, 1976

Editor, IEEE
CSIT Newsletter
345 E 47th St.
New York, NY 10017

IEEE - EDITORIAL
NEW YORK

Dear Sir:

Since reading your interview with Dr. Enrique Kirberg I have visited Santiago, Chile and several towns in Chile. While I do not know anything of the political back ground of Dr. Kirberg I could think that it might have been far to the left as that of the present President of my alma mater the T.U. Berlin. That could explain his treatment by the present regime.

In talking to the people of Chile both of the middle class and the engineering profession I find that there is general relief and satisfaction. The country has turned around after an economical catastrophe and is getting back on its feet. The people are much happier than under Allende. The country had lost a very large number of its engineers and they are returning, although many seem to be permanently lost for Chile.

Now about the three engineers that Dr. Kirberg would like to see freed. I do not know why we have to call them colleagues. All three occupied important political positions under Allende, two of them being Ministers and one Director of Mines. I am sure they are being punished for their political roles rather than their engineering back ground.

Very truly yours,

Jack M. Noy

*Jeff
Steve
Frank;*

*Do one of you want to answer this?
Can we give a collective editorial response?*

Some points to be made:

- 1. Kirberg not appointed by Allende or during his tenure.*
- 2. "Political background" not a test for academic position.*
- 3. Chile's economic catastrophe a consequence of US withholding own aid as well as*

preventing international banking support.

- 4. "The people of Chile" referred to are the beneficiaries of repression.*
- 5. "Country getting back on feet" again a consequence of US pouring in of aid. (references?)*
- 6. etc.*

Steve Unger
9-26-76

DRAFT RESPONSE TO NOY LETTER

We feel that the right to a fair trial is independent of the politics of the accused. The extensive denial of this right by the current Chilean government has been attested to by groups representing a wide range of views (including a UN Commission and American congressmen who visited Chile). Amnesty International is a highly respected, nonpolitical organization that works for the release of people imprisoned for their beliefs, provided that they have never used nor advocated violence. They report many such cases in Chile; in particular, they worked for the release of Dr. Kirberg. Mr. Noy might wish to contact their Salt Lake City chapter, currently trying to aid political prisoners in Indonesia, the USSR--and Chile. It is also of interest to note that the Vatican, in an effort to help P. F. Ramirez, one of the ⁴ engineers named in the Kirberg interview, has offered him a teaching position at the Pontifical University of the Sacred Heart in Milan.

Finally we reject Mr. Noy's assertion that those who violently ~~ex~~ overthrew a democratically-elected government are bringing happiness and prosperity to the Chilean people.

REFERENCES

on Vatican action - CALC Report, July-Aug. '76, p9
on AI & Kirberg - AI Matchbox, Summer '76, p 2
on AI Salt Lake City chapter - " , p 14

same issue of Matchbox, p 2: AI was accorded consultative status by UN, Council of Europe, & OAS.

Sean MacBride, chairman of AI's International Executive Committee, won 1974 Nobel Peace Prize.

Frank Kotasek
10-30-76

DRAFT RESPONSE TO NOY LETTER

We agree that the three engineers seem to have been punished for their "political roles"--serving in the cabinet of the elected government of Chile--rather than for their engineering backgrounds or for any violation of Chilean law. Similarly, Dr. Kirberg appears to have been punished solely for his political beliefs. [It may be of interest to Mr. Noy that the victims of arbitrary punishment include Christian Democrats, ~~religious~~ ^{clergymen} ~~leaders~~, small children, and various other non-leftists. (1)]

We feel that everyone has the right to a ~~fix~~ fair trial, whatever his or her politics. According to reports by eyewitnesses, news correspondents, (2) doctors, Chilean church groups, (3) and the UN High Commissioner on Refugees, (4) the current Chilean government has denied this right (5) to most of the 100,000 (5a) people whom it has arrested. ^{Many have also been tortured and/or executed} In addition, [many prisoners are tortured, and] (6) an estimated 10,000 (7) prisoners have been executed or have died ^{from} of maltreatment or torture (6) since the September 1973 military coup. These reports have been confirmed by numerous groups and commissions that have visited Chile, including American congressmen, (8) ~~Amnesty International~~, (9) and representatives (9a) of the Federation of American Scientists, (10) [the International Movement of Catholic Jurists, (11) and the International Association of Democratic Jurists. (12)] ^{rough} The figure on deaths is in agreement with reported US State Department and CIA estimates. (13) ^(which supports Dr. Kirby's view) Amnesty International estimates that ^{at present} there are 5000 to 8000 (14) "prisoners of conscience" (people who are imprisoned for their beliefs and who have never used nor advocated violence), in Chile. [Amnesty International, which helped secure the release of Dr. Kirberg, is a highly-respected, nonpolitical international organization. Mr. Noy might wish to contact its Salt Lake City chapter, which currently is trying to aid prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union, Indonesia, and Chile.]

Mr. Noy's assessment that "the people are much happier than under Allende" is not shared by the majority of visitors to Chile. Moreover, if Mr. Noy's assessment is correct, then why does General Pinochet refuse to allow free elections? Why does the Pinochet government rely on repression and terror to maintain its authority? Why did General Pinochet find it necessary to violently overthrow the democratically-elected Allende government? Prior to the September 1973 military coup, Chile had enjoyed 41 years of continuous democratic government, civil liberties, political freedom, and respect for human life.

Two of the three engineers referred to by Mr. Noy--Pedro Felipe Ramirez and Fernando Flores--recently were released from prison and have left Chile. The Vatican has offered Mr. Ramirez a teaching position at the Pontifical University of the Sacred Heart in Milan.

*insert
at bottom of page*

One of the 3 engineers referred to by Mr. Noy, Fernando Flores, has recently been released. He is at the Argentine Consulate in Santiago, Chile. The Vatican has offered a position at the Pontifical University of the Sacred Heart in Milan, Italy, to Mr. Ramirez.

October 30, 1976

Dear Norman, Jeff, and Steve,

Here's my draft response to the Noy letter. Please revise and send to Norman as soon as possible.

[] = my first choice for deletions.

I don't believe that any references should be included in the final draft.

Sincerely,

Frank

Rec'd 12/2/76

Columbia University in the City of New York | New York, N.Y. 10027

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Seeley W. Mudd Building

11/8/76

Dear Norm,

Frank and I, with some input from Jeff, have been producing converging drafts of a Chile letter. This morning, by phone, we agreed on a final draft (enclosed), which Jeff concurred with after hearing it read over the phone. When I got home this evening, I found your letter- with yet another draft!

I was not going to any drafts until I got the one from Frank.

As I've stated earlier, I'm concerned about 2 things. One is that, as editors, we should be fair to those who debate with us and not make rebuttals longer than their responses. Second, I believe that the scope of the Newsletter should not exceed that of CSIT- which is quite broad- but does not cover every important issue in the world.

I was somewhat uncomfortable about that part of the Kirberg interview that went beyond the matter of the treatment of engineers. I feel that the response to Noy should be brief- shorter than his letter- and should focus on the imprisonment question. Both points have been somewhat compromised in the enclosed draft, but not too badly.

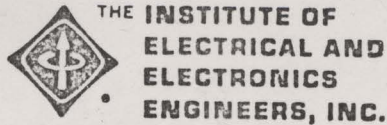
I had absolutely no idea what you were talking about until Frank informed me it referred to the quoted "economical catastrophe".
I feel that your draft is far too long (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as Noy's letter) and goes too far afield. This despite the fact that I agree with all your points- except for the little dig at his foreigner's English.

The dictionary gives "economical" as a synonym for "economic". The spelling of catastrophe frankly escaped me. For this I can be charged with being a lousy copy editor but not a chauvinist, racist.
I hope we can avoid another round of drafts!
Best regards,

Steve

cc: Frank & Jeff

P.S.
I reached Ramberg & Polbi - both of whom declined the editorship. I also spoke to Aaron Ashkenazy - who's a fine man with an outlook we would all concur with - and invited him to our meeting. But I would prefer Frank as editor. I mentioned this to Jeff & he agrees Frank would be a good choice if we can't get a prestigious and amenable big wheel.



Robert D. Briskman
VICE PRESIDENT, TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

November 1, 1976

Mr. R. J. Bogumil
Co-Secretary of CSIT
c/o Mount Sinai School of Medicine
City University of New York
Fifth Avenue and 100th Street
New York, New York 10029

Dear Jeff,

Thank you for your letter of October 17 expressing the concerns of CSIT regarding engineers in Chile. I was hoping to discuss this with you and other CSIT members at your meeting on November 13. Unfortunately, the rescheduling of this meeting to November 20 makes it impossible for me to attend.

It would appear important to establish clearly our concerns, particularly as it regards member engineers. Could you please provide me with the specifics of the information mentioned in your letter and any other details you can obtain. After examining these and further discussion with you, I would intend to bring this matter to the attention of the Executive Committee.

I would hope we could accomplish the above prior to the next Executive Committee meeting which is on December 3. Many thanks for your letter.

Sincerely,

Rob

RDB/vt



MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
of The City University of New York
FIFTH AVENUE AND 100TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10029



October 17, 1976

Mr. Robert Briskman
COMSAT General Corporation
950 L'Enfant Plaza
Washington, D.C. 20044

Dear Mr. Briskman:

I am writing to inform you of a CSIT resolution and to ask your assistance with the matter.

CSIT has resolved to request that you use your good offices on behalf of Chilean engineers who may be unjustly imprisoned or otherwise receiving extraordinary treatment as a consequence of their prior government service.

Information available to CSIT from several sources including public statements by the Secretary of State, Dr. Kissinger, and reports from United Nations' investigators, Amnesty International, and concerned individuals indicates that Chilean engineers formerly employed by the democratically elected government are not now receiving treatment consistent with minimum employment practices as outlined in IEEE sanctioned guidelines.

CSIT has previously requested information on this matter from General Pinochet (copy enclosed) without satisfactory direct response. However, in an apparently related event, Dr. Enrique Kirberg, whose specific case was cited in the letter to General Pinochet, has come to New York. Dr. Kirberg has corroborated our prior information on the nature and scope of the problem.

It is thus the consensus opinion of CSIT that further action by the IEEE would be appropriate, perhaps in the form of an appeal to the U.S. Department of State or through influential multinational electronics industry corporations.

Please inform us regarding Institute action on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. J. Bogumil', written over a horizontal line.

R. J. Bogumil
Co-Secretary CSIT



THE INSTITUTE OF
ELECTRICAL AND
ELECTRONICS
ENGINEERS, INC.

345 EAST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 AREA CODE 212 752-8800

June 16, 1975

General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte
Jefe Supremo del Estado
Edificio Diego Portales
Santiago, Chile

Dear General Pinochet:

The Institute of Electrical & Electronics, Inc. (IEEE) is a transnational organization of 170,000 engineers residing in 130 countries.

The Committee on Social Implications of Technology (C-SIT) of the Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers, Inc. is concerned with the ethical bases of engineering employee-employer relationships. We wish to enquire as to the status of Dr. Enrique Kirberg, formerly rector of the Universidad Tecnica del Estado in Santiago. On the basis of information available to us at present, it would appear that he has not received treatment consistent with our proposed employment practices guidelines, a copy of which is enclosed. We would appreciate your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Hansen, Ph.D.
Chairman - IEEE/C-SIT

• RCH/gd

Enclosure: Copy of Employment Practices Guidelines

cc: Chilean Embassy, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Arthur P. Stern, President, IEEE
bcc: R. C. Lacerda, Director Region 9
H. S. Goldberg
Prof. Clemens, Columbia University
J. M. Benjamin
R. J. Bogumil ✓
V. Klig
A. Rossoff
P. D. Edmonds
Ms. E. Bidstrup
R. M. Emberson
C. F. Stewart
J. M. Kinn