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The CIA in New Zealand sends its future officers to Piedmont Military College which is connected with the Mere-Mere army base. This is so that these same officers can work with the men and facilities of Mere-Mere and so get used to the handling of men, that is giving orders competently .

The first year courses at Piedmont are general officers courses as it is considered too early to specialize in the first year . In the second year, the students specialized in whatever aspects of military training they prefer .

I, Kerry George Hamill, attended Piedmont military college in the years nineteen sixty nine and nineteen seventy .

In nineteen sixty nine, I took courses in ; Military History, Basic book-keeping and Accounting, Psychology, Mathematics and a compulsory survival course . The military history and mathematics courses were for my own personal interest . The others were all necessary for my work with the CIA .

The military history was taught by a civilian history lecturer from the University of Waikato . We studied wars and battles and the development of weapons from the stone age to the hydrogen bomb . The lecturer's name was Mason .

The mathematics course was taught by 'Captain Dodds', a retired New Zealand born CIA officer. He was recruiting people for CIA at Piedmont and Mere-Mere where he was teaching mathematics also. This maths course gave a detailed study on ballistics. The book-keeping accountancy course was also taught by 'Captain Dodds'. This course is necessary for CIA officers, as at some stage, they are going to have

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to set up a small business as a front for their real motives .
The course is completely practical, that is, does not go into theories but teaches methods only .

The Psychology course was an introductory one mostly . We studied some of the prominent psychological theories and did some animal behaviourism . This course was conducted by 'professor Pepper' from the University of Waikato Faculty . Very little was gained by this course, but it was set up as a precursor to the second year courses .

The survival course which was the most important of all first year courses occupied most of the time and was compulsory for everyone in the college . It was taught by a Sergeant-Major from the Australian Duntroon army training base . 'Sergeant-Major Brown' was an under-cover recruiting agent for the CIA in Australia as well as New Zealand . He was a Sergeant-Major in The CIA also . Over the years, he had recruited dozens of CIA agents from these two army training bases .

In this survival course, a certain amount of theory was taught with the practical side of it . The theory involved ; Nutrition, Physiology, medical procedures and medicines .

The first step in the survival course was physical fitness ; Obstacle courses, running, swimming and hiking were all parts of this fitness campaign .

Our first practical lesson in survival was during May of nineteen sixty nine . It was held on Great Barrier Island in the Hauraki Gulf . For this exercise, each person was supplied with a

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knife, some matches, five days of survival rations and the clothes he was wearing . We had to establish a camp and live there for three weeks . Divided into groups of four first year students and one second year student who would act as a commander and tutor . We had to learn the arts of spear fishing, making and using fish traps and animal traps . Recognition of edible grubs, roots, fruits and berries and the proper preparation of these foods . We were to do poison tests on all foods before cooking . The idea of the poison test was to familiarize us with it, and give us confidence in using it on any plant or likely food substance . We had to construct shelters and camouflage them from aerial recognition also . This lesson taught us to live off the land around us without being overly conspicuous.

The second practical session was during July of nineteen sixty nine . This time, we were dropped in the Urawera National Park with maps, compasses and food rations . We were once again in groups of four, but without a second year student as guide . The object of this exercise was to find our way undetected as quickly as possible to the Rotorua army base .

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The third practical session in survival was in the mountain of the Southern Alps in the South Island of New Zealand . It was in September of nineteen sixty nine, mid-winter when this was held . This time, we were to learn the techniques of rock and ice climbing . How to use rope, that is, knots, splices, and slings etcetera . We were taught how to set up and use a 'flying fox' . Here, instead of groups of four, due to the dangers of the terrain, we were in three groups of fifty in each .

The last excursion was on the Wanganui River . It was in October of nineteen sixty nine that in groups of fifty we were supplied with one and two men canoes, a full travelling pack and rifles . We were to follow the Wanganui River down to the sea which was about three hundred miles, of this at least, one third had to be done at night . In this session, we learned boat handling and the killing and preparation of large animals for food .

The final part of this survival course was held at the Mere-Mere army base during November nineteen sixty nine . A basic self-defense course teaches holds, throws and the bodies weak points etcetera . Rifle handling and target practice were taught using 303 calibre rifles and 38 calibre pistols .

In the second year, at Piedmont, nineteen seventy, I was to specialize in intelligence . There are special courses offered for this at Piedmont .

I enrolled in the Psychology for Intelligence Officers course . This was taught by an American CIA intelligence 'Major Rouse' . He came from America to teach this course and look for any especially promising intelligence officers who would be asked to join the CIA and go to America for further training, so I later heard from my father who knew the man from previous visits . We were taught interrogation techniques such as confusion of prisoner's time and space orientation . The effects of changes in attitude towards the prisoner, lack of sleep, pain etcetera . Questioning techniques and the recognition of unusual behaviour and what it may mean in varying circumstances .

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The general communications course had a special section for intelligence officers . Besides including radio procedure, types and some theory on radio waves, aeri-als and morse code, it studied in detail special devices . I took this course under a 'Captain Perham' . He was a captain in the communications department of CIA who often worked with research . He was based at Washington D.C. normally, but had come to New Zealand to give these special lectures on ultra-small electronic listening and transmitting devices . The various devices studied were tape recorders, miniature transmitters and receivers and miniature cameras . Infra-red film was studied as well as ordinary film . Captain Perham also gave us a series of five lectures on codes . How to use the code book for coding and decoding and the various systems of making codes up .

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A course on covers for intelligence officers was given by a 'Colonel Sanders' . He is a colonel in the New Zealand intelligence service . Colonel Sanders shows us the advantages and disadvantages of certain types of fronts . He described in great detail how to go about setting up an entire office . How to recruit agents for it and what sort of capital expenditure would be needed to keep it going . The ideal one was a small business with no large overhead and dealing directly with the public .

The public speaking course was compulsory for all second year students . This was taught by a Mr S. Tarr of the Carnegie Institute . Tarr was the head of the CIA office in Hamilton . He held the rank of Captain .

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In nineteen seventy one, two and three, I attended the University of Waikato . At the beginning of nineteen seventy four, I got a job at the head office in Auckland, New Zealand . An American colonel 'Raymond Davies' was in charge of this office and was the big chief of CIA New Zealand . It was during the next six months, January nineteen seventy four to August nineteen seventy four , that I learned the CIA methods, offices and order of command .

In New Zealand, the CIA has offices in the towns of Whangarei, Auckland, Hamilton, Rotorua, Whakatane, Gisborne, Taupo, Wanganui, Wellington, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dunedin and Westport . These offices are in contact with the Auckland head office by direct telephone lines for instant communications . The CIA in New Zealand is primarily concerned with the political and financial stability of the country, especially in relation to protecting American financial investments .

In New Zealand, the main way that the CIA controls public politics is through the radio and television stations . The television station manager for NZTVI, Mister P. Allen is on the payroll of the CIA . All his stations political programs are very conservative . Similarly, the manager of XX2, one of Wellington main stations, is on the CIA payroll . J. Farmer (station-manager) has been broadcasting for the CIA for more than ten years now and is a powerful voice in New Zealand politics . These are the methods of the CIA in New Zealand .

In New Zealand, most agents start as grade five field agents for the CIA . They receive one thousand two hundred and fifty dol-

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-lars per year .They will then go to grade four and receive one thousand five hundred dollars per year . Both of these positions are very junior and no more than four to six months each is one on those grades . A grade three field agent is on two thousand five hundred dollars per year . A grade three agent will be working with a grade one or two agent or a junior officer . A grade two field agent will receive anywhere between five and eight thousand dollars per year . He is an independant operator and will work anywhere where his language is spoken .

A grade one field agent is an international operator . He receives up to twelve thousand dollars per year . These men are virtually their own bosses and travel around the world picking up their orders from the American consulates etcetera . A grade one and two field agents are the only people who are automatically supplied with a gun : usually a .38 pistol . A grade one field agent is an international trouble shooter,so to speak . If he wants to go further in the CIA,it means he has to do an officer's course . He is first promoted to sergent-major where his pay goes down to ten thousand dollars per year and does his officer's course .The next step in his promotion is Major,thus bypassing first, second lieutenant and captain . None of the field agents have any uniforms or insignia . They do have an identity card with a photo and the CIA emblem on it . A sergent-major has three gold inserted vees on his upper arm with a horizontal stripe underneath them .

For an officer,he starts as second lieutenant which is one bar and one pip on his shoulder . The pay is one thousand five

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hundred dollars per year . The first lieutenant is next on three to five thousand dollars, depending on the assignment . He has two bars and a single pip on his shoulder . A first lieutenant will often work by himself under the guidance of a captain or a major . The next step up is a captain . He has three bars and two pips and gets from six to ten thousand dollars per year . A captain can be in charge of a small district office with a small staff of agents under him . A Major is the next step on the CIA ladder and is worth eight to twelve thousand dollars every year . His insignia is four bars and three pips on his shoulder . The next step is to colonel . A colonel gets between ten and twenty five thousand dollars every year . A colonel is the highest position a non-American citizen can achieve in the CIA . It is also the highest overseas or field posting, that is the top CIA man in any country outside the United States is a colonel . A colonel in charge of a country operations will be receiving the whole twenty five thousand dollars whereas someone like my father who has a much smaller staff and area to control only gets twelve thousand dollars per year .

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To proceed any further in the CIA it is necessary to take American citizenship and to work at the CIA headquarters in Washington D.C. In Washington, the CIA is divided into departments with each having special people and tasks to do . The Communications department receives and sends all communiques to the agents and offices throughout the world . It has as staff junior lieutenants as technicians and translators etcetera . Attached to Communications is Records . Here all information received is sto-

-red and sorted out for sending to the various departments . Both Records and Communications make up the nerve center of the CIA . They are presided over by a Deputy-Director . A Deputy-Director receives thirty thousand dollars per year . He has no badge or insignia of rank, but his ID card states his position .

The Operations department is in charge of all the details involved in executing missions . For example, it works out manpower, costs, equipment and sends these things out to the agents . This department is staffed by junior lieutenants up to major and colonels, some are ex-field men as their experience is useful here . Once again, it is commanded by a deputy-director .

The Research department of the CIA is not completely centralized . There are various laboratories scattered about the United States, usually attached to other government research centers such as Universities . These laboratories are responsible for the invention of new equipment, specifically for the CIA, but more importantly, to test and keep track of the research going on in foreign countries, using the data brought in by the field agents . In charge of each laboratory, is a major or colonel who is directly responsible to his deputy-director at headquarters in Washington D.C.

The most important department in the CIA is the Planning department . In this department, there are numerous secretaries and other junior staff . The method of organization is as follows; a central committee is set up, this consists of the director of CIA the directors of Planning, Research, Communications and Records, also

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a State Department, Defense Department and Treasury Department official as well as a Presidential Aide . These people together plan the overall policy of the CIA in any given area . When policy has been decided, then a new committee is formed with the Director, deputy-directors and whatever technical and political experts are needed . These people then inspect, amend and either pass or fail the plans that have been drawn up by the rest of the Planning department . The Planning department besides secretaries etcetera has numerous majors and captains who are all specialists in political maneuvering and espionage . There are also a number of ex-field colonels to make sure that these plans thought up are feasible .

The Director of the CIA receives forty thousand dollars annually . He is responsible for everyone in and every action taken by the CIA . He reports to the President of the United States directly . With a small personal staff of aides and secretaries, he controls and unifies the various departments of the CIA .

The Aides in the CIA have no uniform and their salaries vary from seven to fifteen thousand dollars per year. The secretaries like-wise have no uniform and receive between five and ten thousand dollars per year .

This then is the basic pattern of how the CIA is organized and organizes itself .

With this organization, the controlling of foreign governments becomes much easier . The method of bribing and/or blackmailing to obtain information or action is suited to this set

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up . This situation arose in Australia in nineteen seventy five .

Major Maxwell Lambert of the CIA, based in Sydney, learned that a Mrs. Junnie Morosey, a secretary to the Minister of Finance, Doctor Jim Cairns, was having an affair . At this particular time, Max Lambert's mission was to make sure that the 'Labour Party', under the leadership of Gough Whitlam, did not stay in power . This news was an ideal opportunity for him to get some information and slander the Party . Anyway, he saw Mrs. Morosey and frightened her into letting him look at the Minister's Budget and Loans books by threatening to make their affair public . Max soon found what he was looking for . Dr. Cairns had been secretly negotiating with the Saudi Arabia government for a loan of two billion dollars to try to cover the massive budget deficit . This was against all the policies that the Labour Party stood, and got in power, for . Neither the Prime Minister nor any of his fellow cabinet ministers knew of these negotiations . Maxwell then sent copies of the relevant documents (he had photographed them) to some of the leading Australian newspapers . Dr. Cairns denied the story altogether, but when his affair with Mrs. Morosey came out as well, he resigned immediately . This scandal brought disgrace and loss of trust on the whole government . The loss of Dr. Cairns who was perhaps the most competent minister in the Labour Party Cabinet brought financial disaster down on them . The National Party, seeing its opportunity had the government dissolved and Malcolm Fraser, head of the National Party, was nominated as caretaker Prime Minister until the elections were due . The National Party won

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these elections by a massive majority as the Labour Party was still having trouble with its public image .

The CIA uses these same methods of blackmail and corruption all over the world .

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