

**NOMINATIONS OF VICE ADM. WILLIAM F. RABORN, JR., TO BE
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AND RICHARD HELMS
TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE, AND
MISCELLANEOUS BILLS**

**HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
UNITED STATES SENATE**

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

**NOMINATION OF VICE ADM. WILLIAM F. RABORN, JR., USN (RETIRED)
TO BE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE**

**NOMINATION OF RICHARD HELMS TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE**

H.R. 3043

**AUTHORIZING SPECIAL ALLOWANCES FOR DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY
PERSONNEL FOR EVACUATION EXPENSES**

H.R. 3044

**AUTHORIZING INCENTIVE HAZARDOUS DUTY PAY FOR FLIGHT DECK
AIRCRAFT CARRIER DUTY**

S. 1856

**AUTHORIZING MEMBERS OF THE NAVAL SEA CADET CORPS TO PUR-
CHASE NAVAL UNIFORMS AT NO EXPENSE TO THE GOVERNMENT**

APRIL 22, 1965



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**NOMINATION OF VICE ADM. WILLIAM F. RABORN, JR.,
U.S. NAVY (RETIRED), TO BE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL
INTELLIGENCE**

**NOMINATION OF RICHARD HELMS TO BE DEPUTY
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE**

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1965

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:35 a.m. in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Jackson, Young of Ohio, Inouye, Brewster, Smith, Thurmond, Miller, and Tower.

Also present: T. Edward Braswell, Jr., professional staff member; Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk; Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk.

Senator STENNIS. The committee will please come to order.

I would like to commend the photographers for getting here early and taking photographs prior to commencement of the meeting.

I want to express the regrets of Senator Saltonstall, who could not be here today, due to a bad cold. He asked that he be recorded as favoring both the nominations of Admiral Raborn and Mr. Helms.

Also, by telephone, I talked to Senator Symington this morning, and he expressed his great regrets at not being able to be here today. He expressed his interest in the nominations of both Director and Deputy Director of the CIA, and his approval of these nominations.

Admiral Raborn, we welcome you. You have been nominated for Director of Central Intelligence, and Mr. Helms, we welcome you, too. You have been nominated as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.

Members of the committee, both of these gentlemen are known to many of the committee members. Admiral Raborn retired from the Navy after a distinguished career and we are all familiar with his contribution and leadership in the Navy including the Polaris program.

Mr. Helms has had long experience in the intelligence field and is presently Deputy Director for Plans for the Central Intelligence Agency. The committee is pleased to have both of you gentlemen with us, and we will begin, Admiral Raborn, with you and receive any remarks that you may care to make.

Admiral RABORN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. If I may, I have a statement which I would like to read.

Admiral RABORN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. If I may, I have a statement which I would like to read.

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Senator STENNIS. You may read your statement. I wish to put in the record the biographical sketches of Admiral Raborn and Mr. Helms.

All right, Admiral, you may proceed.

(The nomination and biographical sketch of Admiral Raborn follow:)

NOMINATION REFERENCE AND REPORT

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
April 14, 1965.

Ordered, That the following nomination be referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Junior, United States Navy, retired, of California, to be Director of Central Intelligence.

VICE ADM. WILLIAM FRANCIS RABORN, JR., U.S. NAVY (RETIRED)

William Francis Raborn, Jr., was born in Decatur, Tex., on June 8, 1905, the son of William Francis Raborn, Sr., and Cornelia Moore Raborn. He attended public schools in Ryan and Marlow, Okla. In 1924 he was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy by Senator Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma. He graduated from the Naval Academy and was commissioned an ensign in the Navy on June 7, 1928.

Admiral Raborn is married to the former Mildred T. Terrill of Baytown, Tex. He has two children, Mrs. Barbara Raborn Richardson, and William Francis Raborn III.

Following his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1928, he performed gunnery duty aboard the U.S.S. *Texas* and the destroyers *Twiggs* and *Dickerson* until June 1933. He was assigned to flight training at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Fla. He was designated naval aviator on April 16, 1934.

In June of 1934 he was assigned to Fighting Squadron 5 aboard the carrier *Lexington*. He continued in this type of duty assignment in other naval fighter squadrons until 1937. In June 1937 he returned to the Naval Air Station at Pensacola where he served as an instructor. He then returned to duty with naval fighter units. In August 1942 he reported to the Free Gunnery School, U.S. Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, as officer in charge where he initiated, developed, and organized the Aviation Free Gunnery School.

From March 1943 to the fall of 1944, he was assigned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air and served there as head of aviation gunnery training. He then joined the U.S.S. *Hancock* as executive officer. The *Hancock* carried out operations against enemy Japanese forces in the Philippine Islands, the South China Sea, Iwo Jima, and the Japanese homeland.

His subsequent naval assignments were as: Chief of staff to Commander Task Force 38 and commander, Carrier Division 2 in the Western Pacific; operations officer on the staff of the commander, Fleet Air, with headquarters in San Diego, Calif., and the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., where he was responsible for the development of guided missiles and aviation ordnance. In July 1950, he assumed command of the U.S.S. *Bairoko*, which conducted training in antisubmarine warfare in waters off Japan, Okinawa, and Formosa.

He attended the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., in 1951 and 1952. In July 1952, he was designated Assistant Director of the Guided Missiles Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department. He continued in this assignment until he assumed command of the U.S.S. *Bennington* in April 1954. He then served as Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations on the staff of the commander in chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet from February 1955 until December 1955 when reported as Director of Special Projects, Department of the Navy.

As Director of Special Projects he was charged with the task of developing a fleet ballistic missile system. He established the Special Projects Office, Department of the Navy, and created a management system, implementing a new management tool—the progress evaluation reporting technique. This system has been adopted extensively in many areas of American industry.

The operational readiness of the fleet ballistic missile system was established by two underwater launchings of Polaris missiles on July 20, 1960. On March 9,

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1962, he became Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Development), Navy Department. Admiral Raborn was retired from the Navy on September 1, 1963.

At the time of his nomination to the position of Director of Central Intelligence, Admiral Raborn was vice president for program-management at the Aerojet-General Corp. He resided at 315 Madcline Drive, Pasadena, Calif. He is a Mason and a member of the Baptist Church.

Admiral Raborn has been the recipient of the following awards: Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star Medal, the Bronze Star Medal with Silver Star, the Commendation Ribbon with Bronze Star, the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, the Defense Service Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Medal with one Silver Star and one Bronze Star (six engagements), the World War II Victory Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal and the Philippine Defense Ribbon. President Kennedy presented Admiral Raborn with the Collier Trophy Award in 1963.

**STATEMENT OF VICE ADM. WILLIAM F. RABORN, JR., U.S. NAVY
(RETIRED) NOMINATED TO BE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL
INTELLIGENCE**

Admiral RABORN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

There was submitted previously to the members of this committee a biographical sketch. I would like to give you a short summary of my experience and background.

I was born in Decatur, Tex., on June 8, 1905.

I graduated from the Naval Academy in 1928. After some years of sea duty I was assigned to flight training at Pensacola, Fla., and completed this training in April 1934. After various carrier and other assignments, I returned to the naval air station at Pensacola, serving as an instructor.

In 1942 I was assigned to the Free Gunnery School at the Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii. There, as officer in charge, I developed and organized the Aviation Free Gunnery School.

After an assignment in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, I joined the U.S.S. *Hancock*, and incidentally Mr. Chairman, this carrier is still engaged in active duty in the Asian waters today, as executive officer in the fall of 1944, participating in operations against Japanese forces in the Philippines, South China Sea, Iwo Jima, and Japan.

Subsequently, after other assignments, I was assigned to the Bureau of Ordnance in Washington where I was responsible for the development of guided missiles and aviation ordnance. In July 1950, I assumed command of the U.S.S. *Bairoko*, which conducted training in antisubmarine warfare in waters off Japan, Okinawa, and Formosa.

During 1951 and 1952 I attended the Naval War College at Newport, R.I. In July of that year I was designated Assistant Director of the Guided Missiles Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department. In April 1954 I assumed command of the U.S.S. *Bennington*.

In December 1955 I was assigned as Director of Special Projects, Navy Department, charged with the task of developing a fleet ballistic missile system. I established the Special Projects Office, Department of the Navy, developing a new management system, the progress evaluation reporting technique, commonly called PERT. As I am sure most of you will remember, the operational readiness of the fleet ballistic missile system was established by two underwater launchings of Polaris missiles on July 20, 1960.

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In March of 1962, I became Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Development, and thereafter was retired from the Navy on September 1, 1963.

Since retirement I have been associated with Aerojet-General Corp. as vice president for program-management and have resided in Pasadena, Calif. I wish to advise this committee that I have submitted my resignation to Aerojet-General Corp., to become effective prior to entering on my duties, if confirmed, as Director of Central Intelligence.

I would like to state, Mr. Chairman, that I have reviewed the relationships between this committee and the special subcommittee established for legislative oversight of the Central Intelligence Agency. As I understand the situation, I would have no reason to act in a manner different from that of my most able predecessors.

It is my intent to keep the CIA Subcommittee fully and currently informed of those matters under my jurisdiction. I believe it essential for a Director of Central Intelligence not only to keep the members up to date on intelligence matters but also to be fully responsive to their needs and questions.

I am fully aware that there will be matters concerning which the members would not have the occasion to query me, either through not knowing of a particular situation or for other reasons. However, I conceive of it as my responsibility to bring to the attention of the members those matters on which I believe they should be informed. I believe that the interests of this country are served by a continuing program of the Central Intelligence Agency keeping the members informed, not only of intelligence information but also as to the activities, programs, and organization of the CIA itself.

I would like to say that I am approaching the position of Director of Central Intelligence with grave appreciation of its awesome responsibilities. However, please let me assure you that I intend to apply myself to these responsibilities with all of the dedication and abilities I possess.

This completes my statement and I will be happy to respond to any questions, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I have just a few questions and then I propose to call on each member of the committee.

Admiral Raborn, I understand you have resigned from your company, and through that resignation you have cut off all affiliations with the company, is that correct?

Admiral RABORN. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I looked into this and found that you really have some contractual power. Do you have any stocks or have you submitted a list of stocks, if any you have, that have to do with contracts or probable contracts with the CIA?

Admiral RABORN. Yes, sir; I have submitted such a list.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

In keeping with the general rule, if the committee should ask you to dispose of any of those stocks you will do so, is that correct?

Admiral RABORN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Members of the committee, we have a list of Admiral Raborn's stockholdings which we can go over at the pleasure of the committee.

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Admiral, this is a highly important position that you have been nominated for. It is extraordinarily important with world affairs as they are today. I don't know of anything that is more sensitive nor any more important counsel and advice that will come to the President and his other advisers than that that will come through you and under your administration. I am sure you already are conscious of this. I am not trying to give you a lecture, of course, but I do think this is an extraordinary responsibility, and not just another executive appointment that is to be formally approved by the Senate because the President recommends it. The Senate has a special responsibility in connection with the appointment for this post, and I think the fact that there is no opposition to your appointment, so far as the chairman knows, is a real tribute to you and puts a double burden on you. I think the legislative branch never exercises a higher function than passing on nominations and none are more important than this.

I am interested in your responsibility to the legislative branch of the Government. The Constitution, as you know, puts the sole power to declare war in the Congress, and while it is a power that is falling into disuse, nevertheless it is still there, and I don't see how we could exercise that power at the present time unless we have the very highest order of intelligence information. As I understood you, you recognize an obligation to the legislative branch of the Government as well as the executive; is that correct?

Admiral RABORN. Yes, sir. Very strongly.

Senator STENNIS. I mention here the law which provides that either the Director or the Deputy Director will be the only one who will be from the military profession, and that balance is maintained here, of course, in these highly qualified appointments. I think your predecessors, too, have all filled this role very well.

Senator SMITH, may I call on you now if you have any questions?

Senator SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I have no questions.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Senator Smith.

Senator JACKSON?

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, first I want to say you are replacing a very able and outstanding Director, Mr. McCone. I am sure you will agree to that.

Mr. Chairman, I first became acquainted with Admiral Raborn about 10 years ago when he was the special project officer for the Navy. His assignment was to get the Polaris program underway, and I was very much impressed with his ability to run a very large undertaking, to delegate responsibility, and above all, his desire to keep Congress currently informed.

I think those of us who have known him are aware of the fact that he feels very strongly about the need in this direction.

I also want to say that in my judgment he has the integrity and he has the broad understanding of national security problems that should serve him well in this most trying and difficult assignment.

I am very pleased with his appointment.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Senator.

Senator THURMOND?

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I have known Admiral Raborn for a number of years and I am very familiar with the very outstanding work he has

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done in the Navy. I think we are fortunate to have a man of his intellect and character to take this important position, and I shall be pleased to support him.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have no questions. I am very glad to support this appointment.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Miller?

Senator MILLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am sorry I haven't had the pleasure of meeting the admiral before but he certainly has an outstanding record. I would like to ask a couple of questions.

What is your concept of the line of authority between the representatives of the CIA in a foreign country and the Ambassador?

Admiral RABORN. As you know, sir, the Central Intelligence, Director of Central Intelligence, reports to the National Security Council, and we take our cue from the directives stemming from that.

Senator MILLER. I will pass my questions until we have an executive session.

Admiral RABORN. Thank you.

Senator MILLER. Thank you, admiral.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUE. Mr. Chairman, I haven't had the privilege of knowing the admiral personally, but from all I have read about the admiral I am most pleased to support his nomination. We are most fortunate to have him.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Tower?

Senator TOWER. Mr. Chairman, I have no questions.

I note with some degree of pride that Admiral Raborn is a Texan. I have had the privilege of knowing him. I think that the PERT system which he developed is a tribute to his very great managerial ability, and I think the very existence of one of our greatest strategic deterrents, the Polaris system, is also a tribute to his great ability. I think this is one of the wisest appointments that the President has made and I am pleased to have the opportunity to support it.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you Texans are getting together now on more things.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator Brewster?

Senator BREWSTER. Mr. Chairman, I note from Admiral Raborn's biography that he served aboard the *Hancock* and I am reminded of the day in the South Pacific when I saw the *Hancock* steaming, smoking, I believe, to Eleuthera after you had taken a Kamikaze aboard, and so I certainly have no questions or comments but from the admiral's long record of service to the United States I would merely offer my congratulations to him.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, do you have some further remarks to make?

Admiral RABORN. No, sir, I do not.

Senator STENNIS. Well, it looks like you are going to prevail here, and we want to wish you well in these responsibilities. I don't think it can be overemphasized nor magnified too much, and we look forward to your services. In addition to what I have already said, there is a lot of independence that goes with this office, if it is filled correctly.

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You won't be superior to anyone, but you will be independent in your judgment and your activities, and I hope that you feel that way about it, sir.

We will be glad, Admiral, if you could just share the end of the table with Mr. Helms.

Mr. Helms, will you come forward, please.

(The nomination of Vice Adm. William F. Raborn, Jr., to be Director of Central Intelligence, was subsequently approved by the committee in executive session, and confirmed by the Senate the same day, April 22, 1965.)

**NOMINATION OF RICHARD HELMS TO BE DEPUTY
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE**

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Helms, you already have a very distinguished career and record of extraordinarily fine service with the CIA. We wis to commend you for that.

I know that you have been leaned on heavily there, and you are capable, in my opinion, of carrying out any responsibility that goes with the Central Intelligence Agency.

(The nomination and biographical sketch of Mr. Helms follow:)

NOMINATION REFERENCE AND REPORT

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
April 14, 1965.

Ordered, That the following nomination be referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

Richard Helms, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.

RICHARD MCGARRAH HELMS

Richard McGarrah Helms was born March 30, 1913, in St. Davids, Pa. He attended Carteret Academy in Orange, N.J.; Le Roscy at Rolle, Switzerland; and the Realgymnasium in Freiburg i/Breisgau, Germany. He was graduated with a B.A. degree from Williams College in 1935, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Helms was a staff correspondent for the United Press in Germany from 1935 to 1937, after which he went to Indianapolis, Ind., as retail advertising solicitor for the Indianapolis Times, a Scripps-Howard newspaper. In 1939 he became national advertising manager for that journal.

He is remembered by his classmates of Williams College as the editor in chief of the yearbook, Gulielmsonian, and also as the editor in chief of the college newspaper, the Williams Record.

While with the United Press in Europe, Mr. Helms interviewed Hitler and later his story "Hitler and Mars, Inc." was published in the Indianapolis Times.

During the winter of 1942, he was connected with the public relations effort of the Navy Relief Society fundraising drive in New York City.

Mr. Helms was commissioned lieutenant (jg), U.S. Naval Reserve, on July 1, 1942, and after attending Naval Training School, Harvard University, was assigned as operations officer, Headquarters, Eastern Sea Frontier. In 1943, Mr. Helms began his intelligence career. He was assigned in August of that year to the Office of Strategic Services and saw service in Washington, England, France, and Germany.

Upon discharge from the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1946, Mr. Helms was employed as a civilian in the Strategic Services Unit, War Department, which was the successor organization to a major part of the Office of Strategic Services. He was employed there until the establishment of the Central Intelligence Group, to which he was transferred. He was then assigned to the Central Intelligence Agency when it was established on September 18, 1947. In August of 1952 he was appointed by Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, then Director of Central Intelligence,

as Deputy to the Deputy Director of Plans. On February 17, 1962, he was appointed Deputy Director for Plans by John A. McCone.

Mr. Helms and Julia Bretzman of Indianapolis, Ind., were married in 1939. Their family includes one son, Dennis, who is now a student at the University of Virginia Law School.

Mr. Helms was nominated by President Johnson as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence on April 14, 1965.

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to have you here, Mr. Helms. This is a highly important post. You are the alter ego in lots of ways, and vested with responsibilities and powers equaling, to a degree, those of the admiral.

Do you have a statement, Mr. Helms?

STATEMENT OF RICHARD HELMS, NOMINEE TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. Chairman, I thank you. I would like to make a very brief statement.

Senator STENNIS. The biographical sketch of Mr. Helms has already been referred to.

Does each member have a copy? It is very helpful for each member to have it.

Mr. HELMS. I consider it under these circumstances to be a great privilege, in fact an honor, to appear before this committee. You have the biographical sketch and I would simply like to summarize my background.

I was born in 1913 in St. Davids, Pa. I grew up in South Orange, N.J., where I went to day school. I spent 2 years at schools in Europe before I went to Williams College where I graduated in 1935.

After that I served in the United Press in Europe, England, and principally Germany, for 2 years, and then joined the Indianapolis Times in the business department in Indianapolis, Ind.

I became national advertising manager there in 1939.

In 1942 I joined the U.S. Naval Reserve and after a brief indoctrination period I was assigned as an operations officer to Headquarters, Eastern Sea Frontier, in New York, involving antisubmarine warfare.

In August of 1943, I was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. I have served consistently with that organization and all its successor organizations until this date. I would suppose that you would describe it as working my way up through the ranks during the years.

For the last 3 years I have been the Deputy Director for Plans in the Central Intelligence Agency under Mr. McCone.

I wanted to say, Mr. Chairman, if I may, that I have submitted to the committee a listing of my small securities holdings. I note in this that I have some shares of General Electric and International Business Machines Corp., a hundred of the former and 44 of the latter. The agency has some substantial contracts with these two companies, and if it is the committee's wish, I will dispose of these shares immediately.

Senator STENNIS. If I may say this, I frequently wish for more definite rules with reference to the holding of appointees. I think we have to be very circumspect about it but I wish the committee had by law some better guidelines. But we will apply the rule to you that we have applied to others, and I think we will take that up in executive session. Your offer certainly would satisfy all of

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us, I feel, with reference to those two stocks, as well as the others listed.

You have heard the sentiments of the committee. Is there anything else you wish to say?

Mr. HELMS. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have heard the sentiments expressed with reference to the responsibilities of this position, and it is not just another executive appointment. You feel you have a responsibility, too, to the legislative branch of the Government in assisting them in carrying out their constitutional functions?

Mr. HELMS. I certainly do.

Senator STENNIS. You fully agree to that?

Mr. HELMS. I certainly do, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. How long have you been with the Central Intelligence Agency already?

Mr. HELMS. Since it was founded in September 18, 1947.

Senator STENNIS. Just think of that, since the law was enacted. At this point I express a special regret that Senator Russell could not be here this morning.

Senator Russell has been on this committee continuously since this law was passed, too, and I don't think there is any Member of the Congress more intimately connected with your activities and work. I wish that he could be here. The same thing applies to Senator Saltonstall. He has been a member of this committee, as I understand it, since the law was passed.

Senator Smith, do you have any questions?

Senator SMITH. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Jackson, do you have any questions?

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, we all know Mr. Helms has been an outstanding professional, and has been in the intelligence business, I take it from your statement, for 22 years, since 1943. Everyone who has had contact with him I think is keenly aware of his professionalism, and his complete understanding of the legislative process and the relationship between the work that he must do and the Congress.

I think we are fortunate to be able to develop within the CIA men of his professional standing to reach the No. 2 spot in the Agency.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, no questions.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG. No questions, I am pleased to support this nomination.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Miller?

Senator MILLER. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUE. Mr. Helms' capacity and integrity are matters of record now, he has proven himself, and I am very pleased to support his nomination.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Tower?

Senator TOWER. I am pleased to support the nomination, Mr. Chairman.

No questions.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Brewster?

Senator BREWSTER. No questions, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Helms, is there anything further you wish to say, sir?

Mr. HELMS. No, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I want especially congratulate you again for that long tenure of service and faithful devotion to the cause. You have seen a lot happen since 1947.

Mr. HELMS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The whole world has been partly remade, as well as our Government.

Just for the information of those who might be interested, and we are glad to have these visitors here, I will read a sentence or two from the law that was passed in 1947 in response to demands for an agency of this kind, reading from section 102(A):

There is hereby established under the National Security Council a Central Intelligence Agency with a Director of Central Intelligence who shall be the head thereof, with a Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, who shall act for and exercise the powers of, the Director during his absence or disability. The Director and Deputy Director shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the commissioned officers of the armed services, whether on active or retired status, or from among individuals in civilian life, provided, however, that at no time shall the two positions of the Director and Deputy Director be occupied simultaneously by commissioned officers of the armed services, whether in active or in retired status.

I just read that for the information of anyone who may be here as a visitor.

If there are no other questions, we thank each of you for your attendance, and I certainly wish you well. We have spoken of the obligation you have to the legislative branch. We want to tell you that as long as we think you are doing a good job you will have the backing of the legislative branch, too.

We will now go into executive session for consideration of the two nominations, after which we will proceed in open session for consideration of the rest of the agenda.

Whereupon, at 11 a.m. the committee convened in executive session, after which time it resumed in open session.)

(The nomination of Richard Helms to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence was subsequently approved by the committee in executive session, and confirmed by the Senate the same day, April 22, 1965.)

(Open session resumed at 11:25 a.m.)

H.R. 3043