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# Espionage

## CIA Head Dulles Retiring After 20 Years of

BY RICHARD L. CLAY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—

Allen W. Dulles, the retiring head of the Central Intelligence Agency, made an un-  
usually public appearance in the new  
Agency headquarters today to attend the National Security meeting.

Mr. Dulles, the retiring head of the CIA, was awarded for distinguished service in the field of intelligence. The President praised Dulles as "an almost unique figure in our country," a man who has served the United States under seven Presidents as a diplomat, wartime chief of undercover operations and head of

"I know of no man who brings a greater sense of personal commitment to his work," Mr. Kennedy said of Dulles, "who has less pride in office than he has."

Dulles, who is 68 years old, is ending a career of 20 years of active intelligence and cloak-and-dagger operations.

FROM APPEARANCE, one would never associate Dulles as an unquestioned master of espionage and undercover operations. A friendly gentleman, gregarious, even jaunty, with a hearty laugh and a manner exuding confidence, Dulles, nevertheless, had the business of world friends and agents on his mind, which he and they knew the CIA was keeping alive were not more than a few years before Dulles

joined the CIA at the request of the late Walter Bedell Smith, nine out of 10 of the agents sent into the Soviet Union

was a hard core that is invariably associated with espionage and undercover

operations. But in the less important aspects of being director of CIA, he is something of a softy. He hates to fire or retire an Employee whose usefulness is limited because of age or other reasons.

The past two years have been rough ones for the CIA and its director because of the U-2 incident and the failure of the Cuban invasion. In both cases Dulles offered to resign and accept the blame. But neither President Eisenhower nor President Kennedy was willing to let him shoulder the burden.

Most officials believe that in the U-2 case Dulles should have been sacrificed rather than to have the President take the blame, not because any specific blame attached to Dulles, but because of the higher interests of the United States.

Failure was due both to the activity of Soviet counter-espionage and to the rather elementary training, documents and equipment given to the spies.

The U-2 flights had been going on for four years and had become almost routine. The President was acquainted with the schedule and had approved it. It apparently occurred to no one that there were special risks at a time of appar-

ent reduction in tension between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The really embarrassing aspects of hoodwinking the public were the transparently untrue cover story, which probably had been on the shelf for so long that no one thought much about it until it had to be used, and then it was successively changed stories until the truth was admitted after the United States had fallen into Khrushchev's trap of keeping secret the capture of the pilot, Maj. Francis G. Powers.

"Your successes go unnoticed," President Kennedy told Dulles, "your failures are advertised. I have sometimes had that feeling myself."

The most advertised failure was the invasion of Cuba. Because the whole story has not been told, CIA was added in the public mind with the major blame for the failure. CIA was under a great deal of criticism, but this was not a vital error.

THE CUBAN rebel group taking part in the invasion had their own intelligence which they had complete faith in. The men who were risking their lives were determined to overthrow Castro. Even though their intelligence was faulty, the landing was a surprise and a success.



ALLEN DULLES

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