

EXCLUSIVELY YOURS

Helms Going to Iran

By **BETTY BEALE**
Star-News Staff Writer

Richard Helms will be the next ambassador to Iran.

The CIA chief and his wife were as secretive as always about their plans at the Caspar Weinberger's Sunday party. But the news has since leaked out.

At the Weinbergers' Capitol Hill house, Cynthia Helms would only say that she had the announcement about Dick's new job ready to go out to members of the family as soon as the White House made it official.

And she added, "I am really very happy about it. Six and a half years is long enough in a very tough job. There is so much tension and so many people not liking the facts he has to produce. He feels that everyone in the (CIA) should retire when he is 60 — he put in that requirement — and he'll be 60 in March."

When Budget Director Weinberger, the next secretary of HEW, opened his front door, guests looked straight

"President Truman's serious illness has produced a nagging question that has had to be answered however indelicate it may seem . . ."

ahead through a glass wall to a Christmas card scene. The whole garden with swimming pool, lighted tree and a guest house beyond were framed in that scene.

Inside, the house abounded with seasonal warmth concocted by Jane Weinberger in many forms, including egg-nog; red wine punch, a delectable pork pate and fruit cake.

JAMES SCHLESINGER and his wife were there. When the head of the Atomic Energy Commission was asked if he was succeeding Helms he had only this comment: "That's what the papers say."

Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shultz, and Secretary of Interior and

Mrs. Morton dropped by en route to the dinner Red and Mary Kay Blount were giving at the Chevy Chase Club.

Rogers Morton was telling about the one-man shell he has ordered so he can row on the Wye River by his place in Maryland. It will have to be a strong shell to hold the six-foot-seven man.

Someone asked budget boss Weinberger if he was going away for Christmas and he said no, he would probably be at the GPO as usual adding up figures.

"Every Christmas Eve for the past several years President Nixon has changed the defense budget and that means changing 42 charts," remarked the lean, unperturbed Cap with a wan smile.

Military Fare Well in Civil Service



By
Mike
Causey

One of the surest ways to qualify for a well-paying civilian job in the federal government is to first finish out a career as a military officer.

A new report prepared by the Civil Service Commission indicates that about half the retired military personnel in career federal jobs are making civilian salaries of \$13,000 or better in addition to military pensions they are entitled to draw. It also shows that 12 per cent of the retired military in government are white-collar jobs in Grades 13 or better. GS 13 starts at \$18,737 and tops out at \$24,362.

CSC's study, done for the House Manpower utilization subcommittee was released yesterday, hot off the Government Printing Office's presses. The statistical breakdown will be used as a basis for subcommittee hearings next year into allegations that retired military personnel in

government are showing job favoritism to about-to- retire Army, Navy and Air Force officers.

The report covers some 77,655 retired military personnel in government although some critics, like consumer advocate Ralph Nader, have estimated the government may have as many as 200,000 retired military men and women now on the civilian payroll. Not included in the CSC study were the U.S. Postal Service with more than 600,000 workers, special federal corporations or agencies like the CIA, FBI and National Security Agency that have many top ranks.

Agencies where the retiree headcount was taken employed 480,359 in the District, Maryland and Virginia (state-wide totals, not just metro area), and reported they had 11,368 ex-officers and enlisted personnel working for them. In the Washington metro area alone the total number of retirees was 6,417 as of December, 1971, reporting time for most agencies.

The congressional document says that 94 per cent of the retired military employed by Army, Navy and Air Force quit in the enlisted ranks, and that 80 per cent of all retirees

working for Defense were regulars, as opposed to reservists.

Retired regular officers working for the government may draw full civilian salaries, plus \$2,729.16 of their retired military pensions and one half the remainder. As an example, an ex-officer employed in government as a \$15,000 a year civilian would get all that money. If his military pension was \$8,600 a year, he could draw the first \$2,729.16, and half of whatever was left.

Retired reservists and enlisted personnel get a better deal, being permitted to keep all their military annuity, plus their full civilian salary, under the so-called Dual Compensation Act. At the time

the law was passed, many Congressmen held active reserve commissions.

Other information from the report:

- That 81 per cent of the military retirees worked for Defense, and made up 5.7 per cent of Defense's work force, and 1.4 per cent of other agencies surveyed.

- Enlisted retirees outnumber former officers by 3 to 1 in government jobs.

- Although 80 per cent of the retirees were regulars, less than 5 per cent of the retired officers working for government were regulars, the rest having left with reserve status which qualified them for larger civilian-military benefits.

The Federal Diary

President Could Replace 100,000 Workers



By
Mike
Causey

Although the Nixon administration's "sweep" of the bureaucracy is presently limited to 1,800 key political appointees and their personal staffs, the President has the option of replacing as many as 100,000 other federal workers, just by asking them to leave.

Mr. Nixon's demand for undated resignation letters was aimed at the 1,200 Schedule C employees, and 600 NEA's (for Noncareer Executive Assignment) people. All serve at the pleasure of the President or agency head.

Most of the Schedule C and NEA people are replaced by a new administration, but the unprecedented request for mass resignation letters from

a second-term chief executive came as a shocker.

While there is little likelihood he would do it, Mr. Nixon also has the power to fire many thousands more, serving in what are called Schedule A positions.

Schedule A people, about 100,000 of them, are "excepted from Civil Service rules and regulations, not of a confidential or policy determining character for which it is not practical to hold any kind of examination." Most of them are attorneys, chaplains in VA hospitals or overseas teachers in the Defense Department. Schedule A also includes such groups as undercover narcotics agents, and top-level employees in agencies with their own personnel systems such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, CIA, FBI and Atomic Energy Commission.

Of that group, lawyers would appear to be the most vulnerable if the White House talent search team decides that a massive overhaul of the bureaucracy is appropriate.

Exact figures as to the actual number who could be easily replaced, without going through normal civil service

procedures, are impossible to get. Also, incumbents in Schedule A would have firmer tenure rights if they had come from the career federal service, or had veterans preference retention rights.

Another federal category in which the President has wide personnel leeway is the so-called Schedule B group. Schedule B people get their jobs through noncompetitive exams (as opposed to regular civil service which has competitive tests). They are often the "rare bird" jobs, in science or engineering fields, or top-secret communications work with Navy or Air Force. There are about 1,700 people in Schedule B.

Top federal brass say there is no indication that the governmental shakeup will affect any of the Schedule B people. By the same token they believe it is very unlikely Mr. Nixon would ask many of the Schedule A people to leave, because they are in nonpolitical, nonpolicy jobs, or their own career system. But Mr. Nixon's "sweep" could go much deeper, if a really ambi-

tious program of reorganizing the government is pursued.

John F. Griner: American Federation of Governmental Employees plans a daylong ceremony honoring its recently retired president on Jan. 27. Griner stepped down, because of illness, seven weeks after being elected to a sixth two-year term.

Griner has been hospitalized in New Orleans for about six weeks, but plans to be here that day to dedicate AFGE's new building at 1323 Massachusetts Ave. NW, which will be named after him.

Nursing Jobs: National Institutes of Health has openings for nurses at all grade levels. NIH says salaries are negotiable, based on education-experience levels. Call Ms. Rados at 495-2104.

Clerk-typists: Social Security has openings for clerk-typists, GS 3, in Silver Spring. Call 495-4144.

Walter Reed Army Hospital: needs a GS 5 or 7 psychological technician and social service counsellor, a GS 9 training specialist and GS 12 clinical psychologist to work in the alcohol and drug control program. Call 576-2564.

22 Oct 1972

Who's medically fit for the

White House? A doctor says it's too important to be left to the doctors

STATINTL

By Michael J. Halberstam

WASHINGTON: The Constitution requires that the President of the United States be at least 35 years old, a resident of the country for 14 years and a "natural-born citizen." It says nothing about the state of his coronary arteries, his physical endurance and the slow, silent tides that wash his mind. A lot of people wish it did.

The recent abortive candidacy of Senator Thomas Eagleton has again focused attention on the issue of Presidential physical and mental fitness. This time the debate has centered on the fitness of a man nominated and not elected, but it takes no great historian to remember the crises precipitated by the illnesses in office of Wilson, Roosevelt and Eisenhower, and John Kennedy's constant burden of pain. Spurred by the tragedy in Dallas, Congress in 1966 passed the 25th Amendment, which for the first time provided a mechanism whereby an incapacitated President could be so declared and deposed while in office. But this, in a sense, is ex post facto legislation. The important thing, say some observers, is not to elect men or women who will be prone to disability once in office.

One articulate proponent of some kind of screening before nomination is James Reston of The Times, who wrote about the problem in his column last summer. Reston pointed out that physical and mental checkups are required before a man can be appointed to a high position in the C.I.A. or Atomic Energy Commission, but that no medical examination at all is required of the man who has ultimate responsibility for nuclear warfare—the President. Reston's suggestion was clear-cut: Men with the power of peace and war should be checked objectively before they are nominated and elected—and checked regularly thereafter. Furthermore, such checkups should be done "not by the officials' own doctors, but by medical boards representing the national interest."

Even before the Eagleton affair, two Washington specialists in health testing, internist William Ayers and engineer James Aller, had suggested that all candidates from the Presidential level through Congress and the state legislatures be required to complete a health questionnaire and undergo a battery of health tests (without psychologic testing). Ayers and Aller suggested that once such data was collected it could either be released voluntarily and reviewed by Congressional committees, as is now done with the financial records of some nominees to high office, or made public as the result of specific legislation.

These ideas have an instant appeal. As Reston wrote, "No sensible corporation or even professional football team could afford to tolerate" the

present system in which absolutely no medical data at all are required of candidates for high office. The old joke about the man in the Congressional race who had years ago served some time in a state mental institution and got elected on the basis that he was the only candidate who had a piece of paper proving his sanity rings a bit hollow when one considers the risks of instability in office. Indeed, it is true that many large corporations give their executives yearly physical examinations, and that the results are sometimes made available to higher-ups in the company, helping them to identify men with heart or drinking problems and to decide promotions.

Politicians and statesmen, no less than corporate executives, are frail vessels like the rest of us, and the history of incapacity in office is lugubrious reading indeed. Hugh L'Etang's fascinating book, "The Pathology of Leadership," is an account of the physical and mental illnesses of national leaders during the 20th century. It makes a valuable grace note to the standard histories of our time, for even as the usual texts focus on the complicated maneuvers of great statesmen and mighty nations, L'Etang reminds us that the statesmen involved were suffering from cancer, hardening of the arteries, depression and a host of other debilitating diseases.

Dr. Howard Bruenn, a young Navy physician who served as consulting cardiologist to Franklin Roosevelt between March, 1944, and April, 1945, has given a careful account of the President's final illness, hardening of the

arteries, which affected his heart and led to a stroke. From Dr. Bruenn's notes and clinical data (including electrocardiograms), it is clear that Roosevelt was a sick man during his final year. Perhaps not a dying man, as some have claimed; perhaps not a man whose mind was failing, as many have said; but certainly a man who better belonged on the sandy beaches of some retirement community than as chief of state of the world's most powerful nation.

Those who blame whatever concessions were made at Yalta on Roosevelt's illness rather than on the *Realpolitik* of the moment must keep in mind that neither Churchill nor Stalin were models of fitness in 1945. Churchill, who was 70 and suffering from an intestinal upset, had for a year been so fatigued or arteriosclerotic that he had difficulty concentrating on a single subject for any length of time. Stalin's medical history, of course, went with him to his grave (or to the graves of the physicians executed after the "doctors' plot" of 1953), but even in 1944 intimates noted that he lacked his usual vitality. There is little reason to doubt that Stalin suffered from suspicion bordering on paranoia most of his life. In statesmen, of course, particularly those at the head of totalitarian states, a little paranoia is a protective trait.

While Yalta might have better been held at an old men's home or the Mayo Clinic, is there any reason to believe that younger or healthier men would have made a better peace? L'Etang writes: "The examination of state papers, documents or cabinet minutes should ideally be accompanied

16 JUL 1972

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EX-AGENT SEEKS TO LIFT PLEDGE

CIA Secrecy Decision Could Hinder News

BY ROBERT C. TOTH
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — A little-noticed government suit against an ex-CIA man is under way and could have far greater impact on government secrecy restrictions than the Pentagon Papers trial in Los Angeles.

A U.S. district court in Alexandria, Va., has enjoined Victor L. Marchetti, 42, now a writer, from violating the pledge of secrecy in his CIA contract. It granted the government unprecedented "prior restraint" via civil process on his writings on intelligence subjects.

If the government's view is upheld through appeal courts, authorities will have a potent new weapon for curbing security leaks.

The White House has followed the case closely and is considering inserting the same CIA secrecy provision into all government employment contracts if the suit is upheld in the courts.

This would probably inhibit press contacts with officials who would become more vulnerable to government legal action. Much less proof is needed to show a breach of contract in civil court than the "heavy burden" required of the government in criminal cases, like Daniel Ellsberg's, where intent to harm the national interest, as well as actual harm to those interests, must be proved.

On the other hand, if the courts uphold all of Marchetti's arguments, as presented by the American Civil Liberties Union, the CIA contract's secrecy agreement could be declared unenforceable and much more intelligence information would become public from former CIA employes.

This, aside from making a living, is Marchetti's declared aim. He wants to open the agency up to greater congressional and public scrutiny and to force the reform of what he calls its "clandestine-oriented" attitudes and practices.

"This excessive secrecy, the sanctity of the cult of intelligence, is just so much crap," Marchetti said in an interview in his comfortable suburban home. He alleges there is enormous waste and inadequate congressional control over the CIA's \$700 million annual budget and the operations of its 17,000 employes.

The CIA refuses to discuss the case.

Marchetti's experience dates back to the early 1950s, when he served in Europe as an Army intelligence officer. He later was graduated from Pennsylvania State University in Soviet studies and was recruited by the CIA out of the classroom.

He signed two secrecy agreements then. One pledged he would not disclose the initial interview. The second was signed when he began work and was a condition for employment. In it he swore claim to any intelligence information (or collection, handling and analysis of it) learned while in the agency and pledged "never" to reveal such information unless authorized in writing by the CIA chief.

By all accounts, Marchetti did well in the agency and left under no cloud. He first trained for clandestine work but turned to analysis of Soviet military affairs. He rose to become executive assistant to the deputy director, then Adm. Rufus Taylor. A year after Taylor retired, Marchetti resigned his \$25,000-a-year post.

When he quit in 1969, he signed a third secrecy agreement which in effect repeated his earlier pledge not to disclose without advance authorization intelligence information obtained while employed.

Writes Spy Novels

To maintain the same standard of living for his wife and three children, Marchetti turned to writing spy novels and nonfiction on intelligence subjects. He believed he could bring a "certain realism" to these matters that would increase its market value.

From his recitation of the facts, Marchetti was soon relieved about the wariness of the secrecy over his literary attempts.

He first wrote a novel, "The Rope Dancers," which the agency asked to read in its initial stages. Marchetti promised to submit it only in finished form. When the manuscript was completed, a CIA man called and asked to take it to the agency to be copied and studied. Marchetti refused, allowing it to be read only in his house. No objections were made to its content, he said. It was published and enjoyed modest success; an option for movie rights was purchased.

Then he turned to non-fiction, writing an article for the Nation in April ("CIA: The President's Loyal Fool"). He also prepared a piece for Esquire ("Twilight of the Spooks"), and drew up the outline for a nonfiction book. He submitted the outline and the Esquire draft to six book publishers; four made offers, one of which he accepted. But one publisher apparently told the CIA.

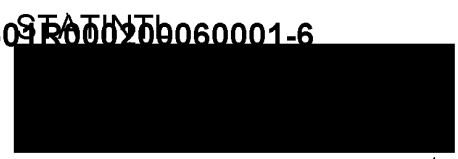
Marchetti had not cleared any of it with the agency. He said he intended to submit the unpublished nonfiction when it takes final shape, which means after his editors have seen it. He did not, however, submit the Nation article for clearance at any time because, he said, "there was nothing in it to damage national security.

"That's my judgment," he acknowledged. "In my opinion, the CIA is not qualified to decide what violates national security." Some independent body like the courts should make such decisions, he said.

Restraining Order

The agency moved on April 18, a month after getting the unpublished material, to enjoin Marchetti from alleged further breaches of the secrecy agreements. Without his

STATINTL



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EVENING - 623,245
WEEKEND - 354,797

MAY 27 1972

Buried Treasure

A brisk game of hide and seek was in progress during the week as Sen. Proxmire (D-Wis.) urged his colleagues to look somewhat more diligently for military aid buried in the budget—not long after some of them insisted on concealment. The taxpayer is still "it."

Proxmire, who heads a Senate Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, estimated that some \$6 billion in various forms of military and "security" aid is among the assets "squirreled away."

An illustration of the practice was offered by Chairman Fulbright (D-Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Com-

mittee when he observed—by way of suggesting that U. S. embassy staffs abroad ought to be sharply reduced—that there are 249 "military attaches" serving with the American mission in Iran. But his proposal for a 10 per cent personnel cutback foundered after protests that it might decimate the ranks of CIA operatives at the embassies.

The situation further strengthens the case for Congressional review of White House agreements with foreign capitals under which U. S. aid and manpower are covertly furnished. If the Senate did not have to guess at facts, it might cut figures.

have never done anything to us." I have listened as political leaders commented that "this shows you this country is in trouble," and that "political assassination is becoming as American as apple pie," and that our country "is in really great danger when those—differing—voices can't be heard."

This is an assessment of the situation which might have been justifiable in the heat of the moment when a public official is killed and there is some evidence that it might be a plot. It is an assessment which no sound thinking person should make today, even under stress, unless he deliberately seeks to infect the country with an unwarranted sense of corporate guilt for political purposes.

For the truth of the matter is that the previous assassinations have all been at the hands of deranged individuals. As a society we bear no more guilt for their acts than for the acts of Richard Speck or the skyjackers, or any other unstable individual whose own torment leads him to acts of desperation.

I, too, believe we should continue to search for ways to minimize the opportunity or incentive to commit such crimes against our unheralded citizens as well as our national leaders.

But we must keep our perspective. We must remember our history: That an assassination attempt was made on Andrew Jackson's life in the first quarter of the 19th century; that in 1856 a Member of Congress beat Senator Charles Sumner senseless on the floor of the Senate and crippled him for life; that a madman killed President Lincoln in 1860; that another madman assassinated President Garfield in 1881 and still another took the life of President McKinley in 1901.

Eleven years later an assassination attempt seriously wounded President Theodore Roosevelt and others of his party while he campaigned for the presidency. In 1935 an assassin took the life of Louisiana Governor Huey P. Long. In 1954 there was a vicious attack on Members of the House of Representatives, several of whom were seriously wounded; and an attempt was also made to assassinate President Truman. Only 9 years separated that attack from the killing of President Kennedy, and no more than 25 years have separated any of the attacks mentioned.

Further, I do not set this forth as an exhaustive summary of such crimes or attempted crimes against political figures. Hardly a presidential election has gone by that some private citizen has not died in a quarrel over politics.

But we do not and must not attribute these individual acts to a whole Nation.

If anything contributes to the atmosphere that causes such acts it is the politics of confrontation in times of severe testing. If there is any lesson here, it is for the press and politicians to use the utmost discretion in inflaming passions for political purposes.

S. 1438—PROTECTION OF THE PRIVACY AND OTHER RIGHTS OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, last December, the Senate by unanimous con-

sent gave its approval for the third time to S. 1438, a bill to protect the constitutional rights of executive branch employees and prohibit unwarranted governmental invasion of their privacy.

The bill is now pending before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. That committee also has on its agenda H.R. 11150, an amended version of S. 1438 reported from the Employee Benefits Subcommittee presided over by Representative JAMES HANLEY. H.R. 11150 is sponsored by Representatives HANLEY, BRASCO, UDALL, CHARLES H. WILSON, GALIFIANAKIS, MATSUNAGA, and MURPHY of New York.

Since it was first introduced in 1966 in response to complaints raised during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, the need for this bill has been self evident to everyone but the White House and some of those who do its political bidding in the civil service.

Its bipartisan nature is obvious from the fact that in three Congresses more than 50 Senators cosponsored it, and an overwhelming majority of the Senate approved it each time.

The history of the fight for enactment of this legislation is set out in an illuminating article written by Robert M. Foley and Harold P. Coxson, Jr., in volume 19 of the American University Law Review. Although the article discusses the bill as S. 782 in the 91st Congress, that version was identical to S. 1438 as passed by the Senate.

The authors have reservations about certain inadequacies of the bill, which I confess I share, but these are the results of compromises thought necessary to obtain passage. They also believe the bill does not go far enough in meeting other serious due process problems often encountered by individuals in their Federal employment. There are, I agree, major omissions in the statutory guarantees of the constitutional rights of these citizens and the authors define them well. As a practical matter, however, one piece of legislation cannot effect all of these changes. I believe we must begin with the passage of S. 1438.

I wish to offer the observation that a great deal of careful legislative drafting is reflected in the balance S. 1438 achieves between the first amendment rights of individuals and the needs of government as an employer. It is my sincere hope that the balance so carefully developed over a 5-year period will not be disturbed as the bill makes its way toward passage.

The authors conclude their analysis with these observations, which I commend to the attention of Members of Congress interested in protecting the right of privacy of all Americans:

There is no question of greater importance to a free society than that of defining the right of privacy. This right is the most important pillar of freedom. The framers of the Constitution, with a keen awareness of the case with which tyrannous power can be used to erode freedom had this right clearly in mind as they wrote that citizens should be "secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures. . . ." In fact, the heart of the Bill of Rights is predicated upon this right. In this light one must view the governmental incursions into this consti-

tutionally protected area. To allow encroachments upon the right to privacy of federal employees within the framework of free society may lead to an irrevocable disintegration of the right to privacy for all.

The Court has been able to define some areas where privacy is protected, but this is not enough. There is no definitive guideline for such an interpretive process. The time is ripe for Congress to begin a comprehensive definition of this right, since this process obviously cannot be achieved entirely through the courts. The guideline must come from Congress, which is the only government body charged with expressing the common will of society. S. 782 appears to be a good stepping stone.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article, entitled "A Bill to Protect the Constitutional Right to Privacy of Federal Employees," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the American University Law Review]
S. 782—A BILL TO PROTECT THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO PRIVACY OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

A State which dwarfs its men, in order that they may be more docile instruments in its hands even for beneficial purposes—will find that with small men no great thing can really be accomplished. . . .¹

Legislative attention has recently been focused on the unwarranted invasions of privacy and restrictions on liberty perpetrated by the Federal Government against its nearly three million civilian employees. S. 782,² recently proposed in the 91st Congress, addresses the question posed by the philosopher John Stuart Mill a little over a century ago: What are the limits of legitimate interference with individual liberty?³ Today, expanding federal activities and increasing reliance on technological innovations have extended the traditional limits to the point that further interference will render "individual liberty" a hollow phrase. Although occasional encroachments on traditional areas of liberty and privacy might be justified by the overriding interests of society,⁴ there is a need to periodically reexamine the extent to which such encroachments will be sanctioned. "There is once again serious reason to suggest that the law must expand its protection if man's traditional freedoms are to be preserved."⁵

S. 782 is a legislative attempt to protect federal employees from specific violations of their constitutional rights⁶ and to provide a statutory basis for the redress of such violations.⁷ The major emphasis of the bill is the protection of federal employees from unwarranted invasions of privacy by government officials. This article will demonstrate the need for S. 782, analyze its provisions, and measure its effectiveness.

For the past five congressional sessions, violations of federal employee rights have been the subject of "Intensive hearings and investigation" by the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Senate Judiciary Committee.⁸ As a result of numerous complaints from civil servants,⁹ the Subcommittee initiated legislative hearings in June, 1965, on "Psychological Tests and Constitutional Rights."¹⁰ Following these hearings, the Chairman of the Subcommittee, Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.), wrote to then President Lyndon B. Johnson:

"The invasions of privacy have now reached such alarming proportions and are assuming such varied forms that the matter now demands your immediate and personal attention."¹¹

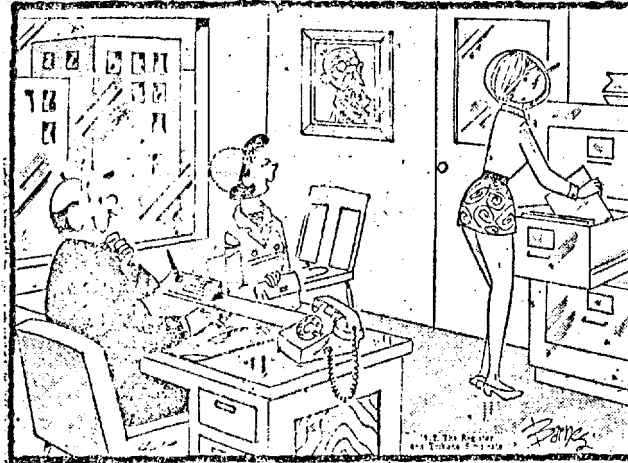
17 APR 1972



THE BETTER HALF

BY BOB BARNES

STATINTL



"Stanley has told me so much about you, Miss La-mour . . . Your karate lessons . . . Your experiences in the CIA . . . Your go-go dancing."

The Federal Diary

Supergrade Shakeup Hearings Begin



By
Mike
Causey

Hearings begin today on the controversial supergrade shakeup bill, with administration officials confident they can persuade Congress to let it set up a gradeless corps of federal executives who would work under individual, short-term contracts.

Called the Federal Executive Service, the legislation eventually would take in all 7,000 top federal employees in Grades 16, 17 and 18. The so-called supergrade jobs pay from \$26,678 to \$36,000.

The FES proposal contains a grandfather clause that would allow present supergraders to stay outside the new corps. Officials have made it plain that workers who do not go into the FES can forget about future promotions or better jobs.

Federal officials assigned to sell the FES program say there is general support for it (although the scientific com-

munity objects) when it is explained properly. But reporters who specialize in civil service coverage, and professional groups says the supergraders have doubts and misgivings about the FES that they are afraid to voice publicly.

At this week's meeting of federal personnel directors in Charlottesville, Va., top Civil Service Commission brass were doing heavy lobbying to convince doubters (who would themselves become part of the FES) that it represents a good deal for capable officials, and would not become a political football.

Most employee unions and professional society's will oppose the FES, on grounds that they don't like the three-year agreement plan, or are concerned about who would select supergraders in the future and who would determine, which contracts are to be renewed. FES members whose options were not picked up by agencies could be bounced back to Grade 15, or retired if eligible. After the initial three-year appointment, agencies could make future renewals for a one-year period.

Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert E. Hampton will tell the House Manpower Subcommittee that the FES

mix would be 25 per cent political, 75 per cent career, which is the current official rate of exchange. Agencies would be allowed to set salaries, within guidelines approved by CSC and could also alter their mix of career vs. political executives, according to mission.

Despite reports that Congress will kill the contract provision, best reading is that most members still are undecided if, indeed, they even know what FES is all about. Some, in fact, relish the idea of a little competition for top government jobs and point out that House members must run every two years, and senators every six if they want to stay in Washington.

While some trade-offs will be made by the Nixon administration, top officials consider the contract proposal the key to a successful FES. As Hampton sees it, the contract provision would enable the government to get rid of marginal executives whose work or performance is not bad enough to warrant dismissal, but who should not hold top-level jobs. CSC's Democratic commissioner, Ludwig J. Andolsek agrees and will work to sell the plan to doubting Democrats.

Employee unions will push for an explanation of the makeup and operation of qualifications boards that would review candidates for supergrade jobs. As one union leader said: "We want to know what type of people, and where they come from, would be on the boards. If the 'public members' are like some of the 'public members' of Phase II commissions, they can forget it."

Hearing examiners would not be included in FES for the present and exemptions would also go to supergraders or equivalent in the Foreign Service, Peace Corps, Postal Field Service, U.S. attorney Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, CIA, National Science Foundation, VA's Department of Medicine-Surgery; Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Federal Reserve or Panama Canal Zone company or government.

The sessions before Rep. David Henderson's (D-N.C.) subcommittee could take some time. He has invited all members of the parent Post Office-Civil Service Committee to sit in, and most will.

Interest in the bill is unusually high because the White House says this is the most important civil service measure in Congress.

M - 463,503

S - 867,810

APR 12 1972

STATINTL

You Spies Can Come In From the Cold; You're Being Automated Out of Work

By VICTOR HILSON

Special to The Inquirer And Newsday

SCIENTISTS and technology have or soon will replace most spies, report two West German experts on espionage.

"Agents and informers have long ceased to be the main performers on the espionage stage; James Bond died long before he became a hero on the screen" say Heinz Hohne and Herman Zolling in discussing modern intelligence.

Replacing the 007s in the cloak-and-dagger business, according to Hohne and Zolling, are television cameras and intercept apparatus, electronics, long-distance and microphotography, satellites and computers, plus new and ingenious code-breaking systems.

"... the traditional spy is almost without employment," the German experts assert.

Giving no source, but without any qualification, they back up this statement by presenting what they call a breakdown on manpower use by the Central Intelligence Agency on espionage operations.

—ABOUT 25 PERCENT of intelligence data is received from secret sources (agents and electronic espionage).

—25 PERCENT from published material (radio, press, television, documents in the public domain and literature for various specialists).

—ABOUT 20 PERCENT from routine reports from official agencies (such as foreign and defense ministries of foreign countries).

—ABOUT 30 PERCENT from reports of American military attaches stationed in various nations, and from other Americans representing their country in international groups such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Hohne and Zolling indicate this data on the CIA indicates that in America's top secret agency, "the place of the secret agent was taken over by the scientist and the technician."

* * *

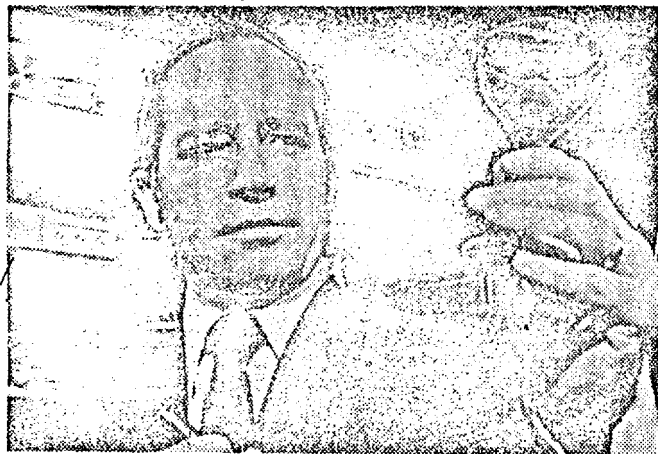
BOTH Hohne and Zolling have impressive qualifications in the old-fashioned spy business.

Last year, Hohne wrote a definitive work on how Nazi and Soviet spies (except frontline) more or less canceled each other out in World War II. Now he is writing a biography of Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, for years Adolf Hitler's No. 1 spymaster.

Zolling learned enough about the spy trade in the second world war to become espionage-intelligence editor for Der Spiegel, West Germany's controversial counterpart of Time Magazine.

Oddly the writers' prediction of the demise of traditional spies comes in a current book about the generally accepted "master spy of the century," Nazi Gen. Reinhard Gehlen.

Gehlen provided extraordinary frontline intelligence against the Soviets in World War II, efforts which are related in detail in "The Gen-



Who Needs James Bond?

The martini olive is a bugging device

eral Was a Spy" (Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, \$10). He performed as well against the Russians when he switched to the CIA at war's end — bringing all his records with him, the authors say.

Gehlen's remarkable success, Hohne and Zolling say, can probably be linked to the fact that his agent-apparatus in the East consisted chiefly of Russians fed up with the Communist regime.

Their numbers apparently were unlimited; more importantly, their "cover" was almost perfect since they were born and bred in the country they betrayed.

Electronics, microphotographic apparatus and satellites, of course, need no nationality "cover."

One wonders, then — if Hohne and Zolling are correct in saying the traditional spy's race is about run—what will spy fiction writers write about?

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

STANDARD-TIMES

DEC 16 1971

E - 71,238

S - 62,154

CIA gets hung up

It has been a joyful occasion, the return to the United States from Communist China prisons of Richard Fecteau of Lynn and Mary Ann Harbert of California.

As thankful as everybody is, however, let there be no outpouring of gratitude toward the People's Republic. Mr. Fecteau, it should be noted, served 19 years of a 20-year term, and Miss Harbert was imprisoned for three years on as yet no known charge.

Indeed, were it not that other Americans are in the People's Republic's custody, an inquiry should be instituted on what happened to Miss Harbert's sailing companion. The fact that he still was being "questioned" more than a year after his arrest by the Chinese, and thereafter allegedly committed suicide, suggests he was receiving anything but normal treatment.

The other regrettable aspect of these developments is that the United States apparently is caught in the unfortunate position of having maintained throughout the years of Fecteau's imprisonment that he was not engaged in espionage when apprehended, whereas his former wife now flatly states the Chinese were "not lying" when they charged he was.

Persons who volunteer for Central

Intelligence Agency employment must agree, it is to be presumed, that if their cover is exposed they cannot expect their government to immediately admit they were spies and beg for consideration. It might even invite harsher punishment, in fact, to do so.

But it does seem that in these many years, the CIA or the State Department would have found some method of getting out from under the apparent false disavowal on Fecteau. Perhaps some effort was made. If so, the facts should be reported—the CIA couldn't lose any more face than it has over this case.

The Soviet Union initially denied that the late Rudolph Abel was in espionage work. But once he was imprisoned here, Moscow made such a mighty effort to obtain his release, exchanging for him the prisoner of prisoners, U-2 pilot Gary Powers, symbol of years of Soviet frustration, that it was tantamount to admitting Abel's spy role. The Soviet escaped a little more gracefully than President Eisenhower, who first lied about Powers' duties.

Espionage is always a heroic occupation, but as a business between nations it would be less sordid if some method could be found to avoid the lie when it is uncovered.

MIAMI, FLA.

HERALD DEC 13 1971

M - 380,828

S - 479,025



Jack Kofoed Says

Is the Secretive CIA Worth the Expense?

The Central Intelligence Agency has laid off 5,000 spies, and only 134,000 employees are left on the payroll. Nobody knows how much the CIA costs us, because it doesn't have to account publicly for its spending. The expenditures run into billions.

The spies, who managed to keep their methods secret for years, haven't been successful at that recently. It has been disclosed in Vietnam that torture is one of their gimmicks for obtaining information from close-mouthed people. They've ordered murder, as in the case of a double-crossing agent in Vietnam. The CIA apparently is answerable to no one, which makes it the most dangerous government agency the United States has ever known.

The intelligence beagles haven't been as successful as they'd have us believe. Pearl Harbor should have been anticipated. Douglas MacArthur scoffed at Chinese intervention in Korea two days before the Reds moved in. His G2 should not be saddled with all the blame, for the male Mata Haris of the CIA

were supposed to know.

And, what about the Bay of Pigs? There was a perfectly fouled up job, based on completely unreliable intelligence. We don't seem to be getting adequate information for the billions we're spending.

After the Pentagon Papers A Month in the New Life Of Daniel Ellsberg

By J. ANTHONY LUKAS

September 22

NORMAN MAILER and Rip Torn flounder together in the island grass, Mailer bleeding from his hammered head, Torn's ear half bitten off. They rise and exchange maledictions:

Mailer: Kiss off!

Torn: Walk on!

Mailer: Kiss off!

Torn: I'll leave the kissing to you!

The lights come up. The preview audience at the Whitney Museum moves disbelievingly toward the outer gallery where cocktails and canapés await them among Edward Hopper's melancholy seascapes. I spot José Torres, Buzz Farber, Mailer himself and then, suddenly, Daniel Ellsberg and his wife, Patricia. We wave and shrug our shoulders. Only a few days before, the Ellsbergs had agreed to let me trail them about for a few weeks; but I'm not scheduled to start until the following day.

I ask Ellsberg what he thought of the film, Mailer's "Maidstone." He says he was struck most by the two-page mimeographed prospectus handed out at the door which said "Maidstone" was created out of "a deep and revolutionary conviction" that a film must probe "the mystery of life, in all of its fathomless complexity." Ellsberg says it read like "all those prospectuses the Government prepared for the pacification program in Vietnam—how they were going to win the minds and hearts of the Vietnamese people. This time it's the minds and hearts of the audience. The guys in Vietnam never realized

J. ANTHONY LUKAS, a staff writer for The Times Magazine, is the author of "Don't Shoot—We Are Your Children!"

how badly they failed. Do you think Mailer realizes how he failed?"

Abruptly, he's off on a different tack, his blue-gray eyes snapping electrically. An enthusiastic amateur photographer, he's intrigued by the *cinéma vérité* technique in the film.

"All through it I kept saying, 'If Mailer can do it, anybody can do it.' Maybe I should make a film."

September 23

AS prearranged I reach the Ellsbergs' 14th-floor apartment on Sutton Place South at 1:15 P.M., in time for us to dash to the airport and catch the 2 P.M. shuttle to Washington where Dan is scheduled to receive the "Federal Employee of the Year" award that night from the Federal Employees for Peace.

But I find him far from ready to leave. He has mislaid a spiral notebook containing his notes for that evening's speech. For 15 minutes, he ransacks briefcases, bookshelves and a desk piled high with notes and documents for the book he is doing for Simon and Schuster. "This is terrible, I know I had it with me when I went to see the lawyer yesterday." But no luck. We're going to miss our plane, so I phone for reservations on a 2:30 flight. (I'm reminded of the afternoon I phoned to broach the proposal for a magazine piece. Ellsberg said he had to catch a train and couldn't talk long, but he talked nearly 10 minutes. Then he called an hour later to say, "We missed the train. You might as well come over now.")

We are to be joined on the trip by Peter Schrag of the Saturday Review who has been interviewing Dan that morning. While Ellsberg continues his hunt, Schrag and I admire the apartment, actually Patricia's bachelor digs (she is the daughter of Louis Marx, the millionaire toy manufacturer). The Ellsbergs, who now live in Cambridge, have kept it as a New York *pied à terre* and refuge for Patricia in case Dan goes to jail after his trial next spring for unlawful possession and use of the Pentagon Papers. Meanwhile, it's quite a *pied à terre*. Three large windows present a spectacular view of the East River. The décor is expensively modern. Two deep brown leather couches confront each other across a square glass coffee table under a silver lamp arched halfway across the room. On a

dining table near the windows, a French maid has now set lunch: Melon, chicken, tomatoes, ginger ale. But we barely have time to munch some chicken before rushing to the airport.

IN the taxi, Ellsberg betrays some disappointment about this evening's event. Leaders of the Federal Employees for Peace report difficulties in rounding up an audience. Most Government agencies have refused to let them post notices on their bulletin boards. "It's too bad," he says. "I'd hoped they could use my appearance to do some real recruiting—particularly at State, Defense and the C.I.A. I wanted to see posters with my picture on them all over the Pentagon: 'Come hear Dan Ellsberg speak for peace.'"

About half an hour before the banquet is due to begin, we enter the ballroom of La Gemma, a catering hotel four blocks from the White House. Ellsberg learns to his delight that the evening is a sellout, more than a thousand people are expected. Now, he's a little worried because he never found his notebook and still hasn't written his speech.

"Couldn't I just find a little room here where I could eat alone and write?" he asks.

"Oh no," says Susan Strauss, one of the evening's organizers. "All these people want to watch you eat."

At 8, the ballroom is packed with lawyers from the Justice Department, desk officers from State, tax men from Internal Revenue and squads of fluttery secretaries. When Ellsberg walks onto the rostrum they give him a standing ovation.

I find myself sitting next to Richard Strout of The Christian Science Monitor (who is the New York Times' editor). Strout tells me that back in July he got a phone call from

Continued

NOV 1 1971
M - 237,967

S - 566,377

On local campuses

A changing mood,
psychiatrists busier

By Jean Dietz, Globe Staff

A year ago this fall at the annual orientation session offered by the Harvard Health Service to freshmen, Dr. Preston K. Munter found himself talking to an auditorium marked by plenty of empty seats. Three pairs of bare, unwashed feet protruded from a balcony in the most direct line of vision to the speakers' platform.

This September, the same hall was jammed to capacity by a responsive freshman class. On the surface, their appearance was considerably less scruffy, "much more like the students we used to see before all the trouble," according to the university's chief psychiatrist.

The same changing mood is reflected on every campus this year. The end of the age of affluence and the period of revolt is driving students back to their books.

Ironically, they are flocking to the psychiatrists' offices in droves to share their new concerns in an era of introspection and quiet.

AVAILABILITY

"If you went to see the shrink about a job problem, they might send you to the dean's office or somewhere," explains a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"But engineering jobs are getting scarce, and if you were considering having to go into your father's business, you might convince them that the problem of how to get along with your father is a legitimate emotional concern."

The increase in numbers seeking psychiatric counseling says more

about the increasing acceptance and availability of such services here than about incidence of mental illness or mental health.

Even with eight senior psychiatrists, three training fellows, and a number of part-time affiliates, there is now a two-week wait for a routine appointment at Harvard.

This gives a single academic community access to far more highly trained specialists than the state of Montana which has 14 psychiatrists to serve the entire population.

From the view of their psychiatrists, however, college youth of 1971 is coming closer to what their middle-aged parents regard as "normal."

"It's healthy for people to worry about money unless the situation becomes extreme," says Dr. Dana Farnsworth, who retired as chief of the Harvard Health Service in June. "You seldom find people becoming mentally ill over ordinary realistic problems."

Although students are still concerned about war, hypocrisy, civil liberties and racial discrimination, the economic picture has made a significant difference in their attitudes.

"It's very expensive to be a radical activist," a former revolutionary told Dr. Munter this fall. "This year I can't afford to be involved."

"Social awareness seems to be somewhat watered down," says Dr. Vernon Patch clinical director at the College Mental Health Center of Boston which provides psychiatric services for 21 colleges, universities and nursing schools. "All the schools report less interest in volunteer community work. Students who would have been activists a few years ago are now on their way to pick up law degrees and try to work through the

Psychological pressures within each university community and the nature of the individual student obviously vary from campus to campus, as well as the subjective reactions of psychiatrists to young people and social change.

DEPRESSION

At Boston University, Dr. Alan S. Katz reports a 50 percent increase in the number of students seeking help at the university's mental health clinic last year, with the upward trend continuing this fall. He senses a "massive depression" among students.

Whereas the students with the usual anxieties over inability to study, how to separate from parents or love problems used to average three or four visits to the BU clinic, the staff now sees many individuals eight or nine times before referral elsewhere for long-term treatment.

"We're seeing a big increase in passive — dependent personalities among students whose family problems have undoubtedly been compounded by drug-taking during their school years," says the therapist.

Dr. Katz suspects that frequent complaints about impotence from young males are often allied with the effects of drug-taking.

"This is the first year we are seeing students who have voluntarily stopped using all drugs, including marijuana, because they feel wrecked," says the B.U. psychiatrist.

DRUGS USE OFF

The off-campus location of the College Mental Health Center on the 43d floor of the Prudential Tower offers anonymity, a quality highly valued

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

OCT 28 1970
M - 219,462

S - 268,338

Career Corner

CIA Usually Finds Its Own Spies

Dear Joyce: A friend has expressed an interest in working for the CIA. He is bilingual, a graduate of electronics school, is well-read and facile with many hobbies and interests. How would he go about joining the CIA? Are there similar groups which might employ him? To whom would he apply? J. M., Chicago.

He can write for application forms to: Office of Personnel, Central Intelligence Agency, 1820 N. Ft. Myer Dr., Arlington, Va. 20305.

However, Andrew Tully, the Washington columnist says in his book, "CIA," that it is extremely rare for unsolicited spies to be hired. Except for clerical personnel, most CIA employees are recruited at colleges (usually Ivy League) where CIA headhunters may have the brightest prospects under watch for several years before an approach is made. Mature persons -- particularly those with a background in science or technology -- also are recruited.

Of every 1,000 unrequested applications, Tully estimates that about 800 are rejected at first screening. The remaining 200 are investigated to the last eyelash, and most of those are eventually turned down.

Clerical and junior level staff are sometimes recruited from other federal agencies. One woman told me she thought she was about to be hired as a staff writer for a nonsecret government agency. At the final interview, she was taken to a CIA office and offered an assignment in Germany, which she accepted and later described as routine and somewhat monotonous.

Education and preparation for those who wish to enter the intelligence and data-gathering field is too diverse for a complete listing here. Write to the CIA for a booklet, "Careers in



Joyce Lain

Intelligence," which in part states...

Salaries at the professional level typically range from: \$8,500 to \$28,000. Clerical earn-

ings are often between \$5,000 and \$8,000. All government fringe benefits apply to CIA personnel, although the CIA is not under United States Civil Service regulations.

Other agencies with opportunities for intelligence employment include: National Security Agency, Ft. George Meade, Md. 20755; Bureau of Intelligence and Research, U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. 20520; and military service groups which hire a few civilians. These are: Defense Intelligence Agency (Army); Office of Special Investigations (Air Force), and Office of Naval Intelligence (Navy).

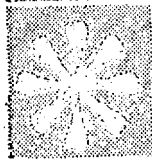
18 OCT. 1971

STATINTL

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How the CIA Runs Secret Airline in Asia



SPECIAL REPORT

By JAMES MCCARTNEY
Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The CIA, in supersecrecy, is running an airline in Southeast Asia with as many planes as Pan American — and about as many employes as the CIA itself — some 18,000.

Although virtually unknown to the U.S. public, which pays the bills, it ranks in numbers of planes among the half-dozen largest U.S. air carriers.

The airline is called Air America Inc., and it probably is the world's most secretive airline.

Its pilots — supposedly "civilians" — have manned T28 fighter-bombers on raids in Laos, according to the Pentagon papers.

THEY OFTEN fly hazardous missions in Laos, carrying troops into battle — and the wounded out.

They play the role of a part-time air force to many "irregular" of guerrilla fighters for a secret, CIA-sponsored guerrilla army in Laos.

Says a former CIA official: "Without Air America there could never have been a Laotian war."

Air America also carries freight, owns and operates Asia's largest aircraft maintenance facility, carries passengers, evacuates refugees, drops rice to the starving — and carefully hides its activities.

THE STORY of Air America, in fact, is one of the most intriguing of the U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, shrouded in Oriental mystery.

Its mysteries, however, have now attracted the attention and concern of congressional investigators.

For the first time they have become fascinated with Air America — as well as with other CIA-related airlines that long have provided "cover" for clandestine U.S. activities.

Air America simply is the largest of a highly complex structure of secret, and semi-secret, CIA-related corporations with interests in air power.

"Nobody on Capitol Hill seems to know exactly what Air America does," says one investigator.

"But I can guarantee you that we're trying to find out."

THE CORPORATION has every outward sign of complete legitimacy — a Wall Street board of directors, thickly carpeted offices in Washington, neatly marked and maintained aircraft in the Far East often doing yeoman service for the U.S. government.

Many of the services of Air America are completely open in Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Japan.

But then there is the covert side.

Says Victor Marchetti, a former special assistant to the CIA's chief of plans, who quit in "disenchantment" and is now cooperating with congressional committees:

"The CIA created Air America. We owned it. It did our bidding.

"The top man of Air America, the man who built it, George Doole Jr., was a CIA man."

MARCHETTI recalls seeing an internal CIO memo in which the officer in charge of Air America's budget complained that the airline had become "so huge."

"The memo complained that Air America had more employes than the CIA — and the CIA had 18,000," Marchetti says.

Marchetti recalls that at one time the CIA made a movie about its activities in Laos — hoping to get public credit for its long-secret activities.

"The big star of the movie was Air America," he says.

"It carried the supplies and weapons into battle, supported the guerrilla army of Meo tribesmen, and evacuated the wounded." The movie was never shown publicly.

THE PENTAGON papers also furnished a flash of insight into Air America's activities.

In talking about the beginning phases of the escalation of the aerial war in Laos, the published version of the papers says:

"A force of propeller-driven T28 fighter-bombers, varying from about 25 to 40 aircraft, had been organized there (in Laos).

"The planes bore Laotian Air Force markings, but only some belonged to that air force. The rest were manned by pilots of Air America (a pseudo-private airline run by the CIA) and by Thai pilots . . ."

THE PAPERS also include the text of a cablegram from then Secretary of State Dean Rusk to the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane, granting "discretionary authority" to use Air America pilots in T28 fighter-bombers for search and rescue flights.

Rusk mentioned "T28 operations" as "vital both for their military and psychological effects in Laos" — but did not discuss the full scope of Air America's role.

The Pentagon papers make clear that Air America pilots were flying heavily armed combat missions as long ago as 1964.

OFFICIALLY, Air America activities are supposed to be limited to carrying cargo and men on government contracts.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigators in Laos in recent months have been puzzled by the fact that T28 fighter-bombers at major airbases have been unmarked except for serial numbers on their tails.

McCartney

continued

STATINTL

Careers with the CIA Rarely Opened to Unsolicited Spies

Dear Joyce: A friend has expressed an interest in working for the CIA. He is bilingual, a graduate of electronics school, is well-read and facile with many hobbies and interests. How would he go about joining the CIA? Are there similar groups which might employ him? To whom would he apply? -- J. M., Chicago

He can write for application forms to: Office of Personnel, Central Intelligence Agency, 1820 N. Ft. Myer Dr., Arlington, Va. 20505. However...

ANDREW TULLY, the syndicated Washington columnist says in his book, "CIA", that it is extremely rare for unsolicited spies to be hired. Except for clerical personnel, most CIA employees are recruited at colleges (usually Ivy League) where CIA headhunters may have the brightest prospects under watch for several years before an approach is made. Mature persons -- particularly those with a background in science or technology -- are also recruited.

* Of every 1,000 unrequested

Career Corner

By Joyce Lain

What job would you like to see explored in this column?



applications, Tully estimates that about 800 are rejected at first screening. The remaining 200 are investigated to the last eyelash, and most of those are eventually turned down. At least 6 months can pass before you get a decision, and if you don't make the team, the CIA won't tell you why.

CLERICAL AND JUNIOR level staff are sometimes recruited from other federal agencies. One young woman told me she thought she was about to be hired as a staff writer for a nonsecret government agency. At the final interview, she was taken to a CIA office and offered an assignment in Germany, which she accepted and later

described as routine and somewhat monotonous.

Information is not available about the number of CIA agents who work overseas as contrasted with those who are employed in Washington and other parts of the U.S.

EDUCATION AND PREPARATION for those who wish to enter the intelligence and data-gathering field is too diverse for a complete listing here. Write to the CIA for a booklet, "Careers in Intelligence," which in part states...

"It is largely to the graduate schools that the Agency is looking for mature students equipped for extensive training in intelligence fields... students in economics, economic history, international trade, political science, international relations, history, physics, chemistry, electronics, biology, geology, engineering, cartography, agriculture, even forestry. CIA often needs people whose specialties may seem superficially to be unrelated to the national security."

SALARIES at the

professional level typically range from: \$8,500 to \$28,000. Clerical earnings are often between \$5,000 and \$8,000. All government fringe benefits apply to CIA personnel, although the CIA is not under U. S. Civil Service regulations. Dismissals are infrequent -- inept job performance is more likely to result in less sensitive assignments.

OTHER AGENCIES with opportunities for intelligence employment include: National Security Agency, Ft. George Meade, Md. 20755; Bureau of Intelligence and Research, U. S. State Department, Washington, D. C. 20520; and military service groups which hire a few civilians. These are: Defense Intelligence Agency (Army); Office of Special Investigations (Air Force), and Office of Naval Intelligence (Navy). Intelligence experience in the military may -- or may not -- be helpful in obtaining civilian spy biz employment.

Send career topic suggestions to Joyce Lain Kennedy at this newspaper. Sorry, no mail answer are possible.

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STATINTL

Spies: Foot Soldiers in an Endless War

OUTSIDE London's Marlborough Street magistrates' court one morning last week, a throng of newsmen waited impatiently. The object of their interest, an ostensibly minor Soviet trade official named Oleg Lyalin, 34, failed to show up to answer the charges against him—"driving while unfit through drink." He was resting instead in a comfortable country house near London where, for the past several weeks, he had been giving British intelligence a complete rundown on local Soviet espionage operations. His revelations prompted the British government two weeks ago to carry out the most drastic action ever undertaken in the West against Soviet spies: the expulsion of 105 diplomats and other officials—nearly 20% of the 550 Russian officials based in Britain.

The case generated waves from Moscow to Manhattan. As soon as Soviet Party Leader Leonid Brezhnev returned to the Soviet capital from his three-day visit to Yugoslavia, he took the extraordinary step of convening an emergency meeting of the 15-man Politburo right on the premises of Vnukovo Airport. The high-level conference, which forced a 24-hour delay of a state dinner in honor of India's visiting Premier Indira Gandhi, might have dealt with the still-mysterious goings-on in China. But it might also have dealt with the difficult problem of how the Kremlin should react to the unprecedented British expulsions—a problem that Moscow, by week's end, had not yet solved.

Potato-Faced Fellows

In Manhattan, British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home spent 80 minutes with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. "We have taken our action," said Sir Alec, "and that's all there is to it." Nonetheless, he emphasized that the British step was "designed to remove an obstacle to good relations." Harrumphed Gromyko: "That's a fine way to improve relations." He added that Moscow would be forced to retaliate. But the British apparently knew of some spies among the remaining 445 Russians in Britain. "Yes," said a Foreign Office man, "we have retained second-strike capability."

The British case dramatized the expanse and expense of espionage activity round the world. It was also a reminder that the old spy business, which has received little attention in the past three or four years, is as intense—and dirty—as ever, despite the rise of a new type of operative. Since World War II, espionage has undergone a metamorphosis. For a time, its stars were the famed "old-time" agents—the Colonel Abels, the Golden Lonsdales, the Kim Philbys. Says British Sovietologist Robert Conquest:

embassy operations rather as a skilled armored thrust compares with human-wave tactics in war." Moreover, the growing phalanxes of routine operatives are supported by spy-in-the-sky satellites that can send back photographs showing the precise diameter of a newly dug missile silo. But even as the modern army still needs the foot soldier, so does espionage still need the agent on the ground. "A photograph may show you what a new plane looks like," says a key intelligence expert, "but it won't tell you what's inside those engines and how they operate. For that you still need someone to tell you."

Eric Ambler, author of spy mysteries, has little use for the new species of



BBC FILM SHOWING SOVIET "DIPLOMAT" AT SECRET PICKUP POINT

There was still a roar in the old lion.

spy, particularly the representatives of the *Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti* (KGB), the Soviet Committee for State Security, and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. "KGB men?" he sneers. "They're the potato-faced fellows you see on trains in Eastern Europe wearing suits that aren't quite right and smelling too much of eau de cologne. The CIA people all smell like after-shave lotion. They always look as if they are on their way to some boring sales conference for an unexciting product—and in a way, they are."

In one respect, Ambler is unfair and behind the times. The contemporary KGB man is generally far more polished, more sophisticated, more accomplished in foreign languages and manners than his counterpart of a few years ago. But Ambler is right in

liberately misleading, planted by departments of "disinformation."

It is work that occupies tens of thousands of mathematicians and cryptographers, clerks and military analysts, often with the most trivial-seeming tasks. Yet it is work that no major nation feels it can afford to halt. Says a former British ambassador: "We all spy, of course, more or less. But the Russians are rather busier at it than most. They're more basic too: not so subtle as our chaps. I like to think that we have a certain finesse in our methods—that we don't go at the thing bull-headed. But maybe our tasks are different from theirs, just because this country is so wide open."

remains the question, in Eric Ambler's words: "What on earth has the KGB got to spy on in Britain? You would think 105 spies

CLEVELAND, OHIO
PLAIN DEALER

M - 409,414

S - 545,032

ALVIN BEAM

Leading a Horse to Walter

One of the brighter books of the year—for the browse and the chuckle—is *Thank You for the Giant Sea Tortoise—and Other Unforeseen Results of New York Magazine Competitions* (Viking; \$6.95).

The volume was put together, appropriately enough, by Mary Ann Madden, a smart young contributing editor of New York magazine and lady in charge of its zany weekly contests that draw answers from across the nation. The

first words of the title come from an entry in a contest asking for not very likely greeting card messages. Other entries in the same week included "Thinking of You as You Picket," "So You've Been Chosen Thane of Cawdor," "Good Luck to You on Your Appointment to the CIA," and "Sorry About Last Night."

MANY A READER of the book will want to devise his own first sentence for a novel he thinks he'd never quite get through. Here are some of the entries in the week when that was the challenge:

"Ktath," the Gomaq of the Cliff People, stared out into the pale sunlight and scratched his pelt."

"It had been a bad year for selling secondhand sewing-machine parts and no one knew it better than John Fogle."

"As I take my pen in hand, dear reader, I am ever mindful of my wife's gentle insistence that it is my obligation as a novelist (dare I call myself that name?) to guard against letting his mind wander."

And "I liked being a virgin better," she said."

Another week, competitors were asked to submit "a typical letter to the editor of

any department in a well known newspaper or magazine." I liked this one designed to appear in the Queries and Answers column of the New York Times Book Review:

"Z.B.L. writes: 'Maurice B.N. Parkleigh-Dennell concluded his poem "Carrots at Lake Salomx" with the lines "Tis full the heavy riders crunched/Withal our "guests" red bounty munch." Who are the "guests" referred to in these lines, and what are Parkleigh-Dennell's middle names?'"

OF COURSE there is a lot of punning. Competitors, one week, were asked to offer familiar phrases involving punned versions of well-known names. A modest sampling of the results:

"Jean Crain Corn and I don't care." "Here today, Guatemala." "Willa Cather at the River." "Regis Toorney, I can't find my glasses." "Thou canst lead a horse to Walter Matthau canst not make him drink." And "There's a little Iphigenia in Aulis."

There had to be a week in which Miss Madden called for "fractured definitions." She offered as an example: "MESCALINE: Sloppy Irish girl." Here are a few of the responses: "BUMPKIN: an unpleasant Mafia assignment." "ACCIDULATE: Southern U.S. expression repeating accusation of tardiness." "BUSHWHACK: female Australian soldier." "ANCILLARY: what to do when questioned by Mr. Spivak on Meet the Press." And "BLEMISH: the official language of Belgium."

One contest looked to the infancy of famous persons and asked for their first words. For Margaret Mitchell there was "And furthermore . . ." For the late novelist William Faulkner: "Yoknapatawphawawa."

There are proverbs too, including "Strife is a runcible spoon." But I've only scratched the surface. You'll enjoy.

JUN 1971

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP

6

The Federal Diary

STATINTL

New Agency May Sift Job Complaints



By
Mike
Causey

A small, but powerful new independent agency to handle all federal employee job action cases may be in the works.

Still in the talking stage, the agency is seen as an executive-branch version of the General Accounting Office. GAO oversees fiscal operations of other agencies, but reports only to Congress. The appeals agency would rule only on the merits of cases, and not set job policy.

Top brass in the administration, and key congressmen have discussed a new unit to handle in-house squabbles—which can damage careers—concerning promotions, demotions, firings and forced retirement. Backers want to make it completely independent of the Civil Service Commission, now the ultimate appeal authority.

About 3,000 formal "adverse

actions" are filed each year by government workers. In cases that go through agency channels alone, the government is upheld about 85 percent of the time. Of those that go to CSC—including some that have also been handled by agencies first—about 30 percent go in favor of the employee.

The appeals agency concept is an outgrowth of recent House hearings on alleged "Big Brother" tactics in government. Chairman James M. Hanley's (D-N.Y.) Employee Rights Subcommittee held the sessions to get union and management views on the need for tightened rules on political and charitable arm-twisting.

Hanley's group may begin closed sessions next week, to work up a compromise to the so-called Federal Employee Bill of Rights cleared earlier by the Senate. Author Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.) says that supervisory pressure on civilian and military people in government has gotten so out of hand that new administrative controls are needed to protect the rights of workers.

Both the Johnson and Nixon administrations have opposed the Ervin bill, on grounds that there are sufficient adminis-

trative controls to handle arm-twisting cases, which they claim are minimal.

Hanley's group is expected eventually to clear a bill more palatable to the White House. It would exempt security agencies from rules and appeals boards contained in Ervin's plan. In addition to exempting the CIA, FBI and National Security Agency, this would also include intelligence activities of the State Department and other federal operations that keep a close tab on the personal habits of employees, fearing they might be subject to blackmail.

The idea behind the independent appeals agency is to give a better "face validity" to the system, which many employees and unions feel is stacked against them.

Although top CSC officials contend that their appeals and review section operates independently, they concede that a new body outside the commission would be viewed as less management-oriented.

On Capitol Hill, backers of the new agency are talking about having it handle all employee grievance cases. This would require a substantial staff.

Within the administration, officials behind the plan see

it as handling only those cases that have first worked their way through the agency or CSC, for a final review. This could be handled by a much smaller group.

"We eventually may have to have something like this," a top CSC official said, "although the idea isn't supported by staff work." He said people on Capitol Hill "aren't too excited by it, but they do think it should be studied."

Ashby G. Smith is working in a top staff job with the National Association of Retired Federal Employees, lobbyist for more than 140,000 former government workers. Smith was long-time president of the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees.

Agriculture: Some of its employees are upset because their recreation association newspaper ran a front page commendation of D.C. Police Chief Jerry Wilson, for his handling of the Mayday demonstrations. The association's 39-member board approved the praise, but workers say it doesn't reflect the attitude of the 10,000 Agriculture people it represents.

16 JUN 1971

Lie-Detector Ban Proposed By Sen. Ervin

By FRANK VAN RIPER

Washington, June 15 (NEWS Bureau)—Branding lie-detectors a form of "Twentieth Century



Sam J.
Ervin

witchcraft appropriate for a police state," Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) said today that he will seek to prohibit the federal government and private industry from using the machines to screen job applicants. Ervin, chairman of the Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee and a staunch defender of individual liberties, declared in a speech here that the lie-detector, or polygraph, is "one of the most pernicious of all the pseudo-scientific instruments of the Twentieth Century soothsayers."

He said that the machines, which measure an individual's involuntary responses to questions, "are an unconstitutional means of obtaining the products of men's minds for employment purposes."

He'd Ban It Wholly

"I intend to introduce a bill to ban the use of the lie-detector on applicants and employees of the federal government, and its use on applicants and employees of private businesses engaged in interstate commerce," Ervin told a People's Forum on Privacy sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department and the Transportation Institute.

Aides to Ervin's subcommittee cited a 1965 House study as perhaps the only definitive word on how extensive is the government's use of polygraphs. That study revealed that both the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency use polygraphs to screen job applicants.

But the Army was cited then as the heaviest government use of lie-detectors, conducting more than 12,000 of approximately 20,000 tests conducted by federal departments and agencies in 1963.

Besides screening prospective employees, the House report noted, 19 federal agencies permitted the use of polygraph tests for "security matters," investigation of information leaks, and searches for criminal misconduct. The '65 report said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for example, conducted 2,314 polygraph tests in '63.

Despite the government's apparent reliance on polygraph information, the House report concluded, "There is no lie-detector, either machine or human."

"People have been deceived by a myth that a metal box in the hands of an investigator can detect truth or falsehood," the report declared.

STATINTL

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

House Unit Yields Power to Probers

By Jack Anderson

Nothing rankles Washington's legislative lords more than encroachments upon their power. Let the President step across the constitutional line and usurp some congressional prerogative, and there will be holy howls on Capitol Hill.

Yet the mighty House Appropriations Committee, the guardian of the federal purse, has delegated some of its most precious powers to FBI agents, Army auditors and other government gunshoes. There is even one CIA agent assigned to the appropriations panel.

These borrowed bureaucrats are entrusted with investigating their own agencies — the same agencies that not only pay their salaries but will take them back after their hitches on the Hill.

Explained committee aide Frank Sady: "They're familiar with the programs and know what's going on" in their own departments.

The committee's curious recruiting practice not only flies in the face of decades of congressional bombast about the sanctity of the Constitution's separation-of-powers doctrine but depends upon foxes to investigate raids on the chicken coop.

J. Edgar Hoover alone has 30 FBI employees working for the Appropriations Committee. Three serve as professional staff members and three as secretaries on a

three-year rotating basis while they continue to draw their FBI pay. The other FBI agents usually spend one to three months away from their regular duties.

Sleuths on Loan

Sleuths are also shanghaied from other federal bureaus, ranging from the Army Audit Agency to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. An Agriculture Department employee, for example, investigated the food stamp program for the committee.

At least six bureaucrats, including the CIA man, are doing menial work for the committee. They answer telephones, check the punctuation in congressional statements and perform other odd jobs. For this, they continue to draw their regular salaries—up to \$23,088 a year—from their agencies.

"When we spot a bright young man at a budget hearing or elsewhere," acknowledge Paul Wilson, the committee staff director, "we often have him come over and work for us."

The pay level of the drafted bureaucrats isn't considered. Result: the committee often uses home-run hitters as bat boys.

But no one has been foolhardy enough to turn down a personnel request from the committee that dishes out the dough.

DES MOINES, IOWA
TRIBUNE

E - 113,781

MAY 29 1971

Foreign Relations Diplomas

LOGAN — Fourteen Utah State University students have been awarded International Relations Certificates after completing a curriculum designed to prepare them for advanced study and jobs in the international field.

The certificate is awarded to students who meet the university's requirements for a bachelors degree and who have taken 40 hours of credit from political science, anthropology, economics, English, geography, history, languages, philosophy, religion or sociology courses. A minimum of a 2.5 grade point average must also be achieved.

Students earning the certificate qualify for positions with the U.S. Foreign Service, Agency of International Development, Central Intelligence Agency, U.S. Information Agency and similar positions, and also for the United Nations and regional or specialized international organizations.

Receiving the certificates were: Craig Griffin Anderson, David John Anderson, D. Craig Anderson and Charles Wimmer, Logan; Bruce E. Bailey and Dennis J. Mosses, Ogden; Lyle G. Cooper, Wellsville; William Ladd Hollist, Brigham City; Calvin W. Allred, Othello, Wash.; Brian Charles Strausky, San Diego, Calif.; Sima Simananta and Charoen Vechasilpa, Thailand; Bahadurali Ahamed Hassam, Uganda; and Behzad Shahandeh, Iran.

WILKES BARRE, PA.
RECORD

M - 24,810
MAY 25 1971

The President's Men

Recent statements that President Nixon has surrounded himself with the largest White House staff in history are probably correct, although the official figures are somewhat misleading. Nixon's fiscal 1972 budget requested 540 permanent personnel positions in the White House Office--more than double the budget figure of 250 actual staff positions in 1970.

Administration spokesmen argue that all Nixon has done is to consolidate existing personnel slots under the White House payroll. The fiscal 1971 budget announced the step as a "new departure, proposed in the interest of candor and accuracy" to honestly reflect staff costs which "traditionally have been dispersed and obscured."

Every President in recent years has been assisted by numerous staffers on leave from other departments or agencies, and paid by them. The Civil Service Commission estimates this number has ranged from 200 to 300 each year, and its figures do not include CIA or NSA personnel. In accordance with his new "truth in staffing" policy, Nixon's budget appropriation request went from \$3.9 million in 1970 to an estimated \$8.5 million in 1971 and \$9.1 million for fiscal 1972.

Comparing Nixon's White House Office staff to that of his predecessors is revealing. President Eisenhower's staff hit a low point of 246 in 1954, then climbed steadily to hover between 365 and 395 during his remaining years in office. President Kennedy tried to cut back the large staff he inherited, believing that it was too apt to become institutionalized, but met with little success. His staff grew to 423 in 1962, largest official size until Nixon took office.

Despite Administration claims that the new staff figures represent frankness, not expansion, considerable criticism of staff growth, real or imagined, has surfaced. Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) recently said funds routinely appropriated every year for the White House, Office of Management and Budget, and National Security Council proved his argument that "authority was becoming too concentrated around the Chief Executive and immune from congressional review."

Symington singled out the National Security Council, which he said had a staff of 110 persons and was requesting funds for fiscal 1972 (\$2.3 million) four times the amount spent in fiscal 1968. Since that speech, figures supplied by the National Security Council reveal its total staff is 140, with only 79 on the NSC payroll and the rest paid by other agencies.

MAY 1971

The Federal Spotlight

STATINTL

**Labor Council Limits
Security Exemption**By JOSEPH YOUNG
Star Staff Writer

President Nixon's federal labor relations council has ruled that agencies cannot use the unchallenged excuse that they are involved in internal security work to avoid dealing with government employe unions.

The council, which operates the labor-management program, reversed the decision of the assistant secretary of labor for labor-management relations who had refused to hear unions' challenges to such agency contentions.

The assistant secretary contended that he had no such authority, but the council overruled him.

It held that the assistant secretary has the authority to review an agency's action in which it classifies all or some of its units as performing as investigative or auditing work involved with internal security matters and thus not subject to unionization.

Government employe unions are disturbed over the fact that an increasing number of defense units as well as non-defense agencies such as National Aeronautics and Space Administration and others raise the issue of internal security being jeopardized by unionization of their employes.

The federal labor relations council agreed with this concern, declaring that an agency head could circumvent the intent of Nixon's executive order on labor-management relations in government by labeling segments of the agency's operations as "internal security" operations, thereby depriving employes of their rights to collective bargaining under the order.

"Any such interpretation would enable an agency head, arbitrarily or capriciously, to defeat the underlying purposes of the order," the council said.

Other issues such as the scope of an agency's intelligence, security and investigative work and how the executive order shall apply to such situations will be decided by the council. Entire agencies such as the FBI, Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency already are exempted from the executive order.

The case that resulted in the

council ruling involved employes in the audit division of NASA's citing section and the effort of the American Federation of Government Employees to hold an election among the non-supervisory employes for the purposes of representing them under collective bargaining.

DEFERRED ANNUITY — Hopes are rapidly fading that Congress will approve by May 31 the bill to give the 4.5 percent annuity increase to those who retire after that date. So if you're planning to retire and take advantage of the 4.5 percent increase, do so by May 31.

SAME OLD STAND — Regardless of whether there is a Democrat or Republican occupying the White House, one thing always remains the same. Federal management wants to retain its prerogatives in government personnel matters and wants as little outside interference as possible.

This was emphasized yesterday in hearings by the House Civil Service Employee Benefits subcommittee on the "bill of rights" for government employes.

Speaking for the Nixon administration, Chairman Robert Hampton of the Civil Service Commission was just as emphatic in opposing the bill as was CSC Chairman John Macy in 1968 on behalf of the Johnson administration.

Hampton said the bill to protect federal employes against in-

vasion of privacy by their agencies and coercion to contribute to charity drives and political campaigns was not needed. He said employes already are protected against such threats to their constitutional rights.

Hampton left little doubt that Nixon would veto the bill if it should be approved by Congress in its present form.

He also strongly objected to the bill's proposed board on employes' rights to which employes could take their complaints on agencies' snooping into their private affairs or forcing them into making contributions or outside-work activities.

Under questioning by subcommittee chairman Rep. James Hanley, D-N.Y., and Rep.

Charles Wilson, D-Calif., Hampton said the administration would not object to legislation strengthening federal employes' rights against coercion to make charitable or political contributions.

SPA WINNER — Charles Mullaly, Army Department's civilian personnel director, has been selected by the Society for Personnel Administration as its 1971 winner of the Warner W. Stockberger award for outstanding contributions to the advancement of public personnel management.

Mullaly's selection was a popular choice. He is one of the ablest and most progressive personnel directors in government.

Your World

Is This the Same CIA?

By GARY McEOIN

For the first time in at least 10 years, the head of the CIA has spoken publicly about his work. His reason, he explained, was to counter the "persistent and growing body of criticism which questions the need and the propriety for a democratic society to have a Central Intelligence Agency."



I must say I was amazed to learn that such criticism exists. Perhaps the CIA has means of access to domestic public opinion which I lack. But in my constant investigation of the issues raised by the existence and activities of the CIA, this one has never appeared even marginally.

On the contrary, the type of agency which Richard McGarrah Helms described in his talk would be hard to criticize. It has "no police, subpoena or enforcement powers." All it does is to collect facts about situations around the world that may affect the national security of the United States

and to project "likely developments from the facts."

But there it stops, according to Helms. "We not only have no stake in policy debates, but we cannot and must not take sides," he said. "The role of intelligence in policy formulation is limited to providing facts. . . . Our role extends to the estimate function. . . . but not to advocacy."

Apparently Helms has neglected to read President Eisenhower's memoirs, a grave oversight for a collector of facts. In "Mandate for Change" Eisenhower describes in detail the role of Allen Dulles, Helms' predecessor as head of the CIA, in the invasion of Guatemala in 1964 and the overthrow of that country's constitutional government by a mercenary army financed and outfitted by the CIA and private United States interests.

THE INVASION was at the point of failure when the invaders lost their air force in combat. Eisenhower in Washington reviewed the crisis with Henry Holland of the State Department and Allen Dulles. Holland, who in Eisenhower's own words was "the real expert in Latin American affairs," warned of the appalling harm the United States would suffer in Latin American and world opinion if we intervened officially. But Dulles fought him and persuaded Eisenhower to overrule him. The planes were replaced and the Guatemala government was overthrown.

Helms has also disclaimed any infiltration of the academic community. Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish political scientist and economist, expresses in his latest book ("The Challenge of World Poverty") his grave concern at "the prostitution of U.S. academic life" through the financing of re-

search on Latin American problems by the CIA and other government agencies. Latin America's intellectuals fully share Myrdal's evaluation.

Eisenhower's account of his second administration ("Waging Peace") also places the CIA in a role far more extensive than the collection and projection of facts. He provides data which can be collated with information from other sources to establish the leading part played by the CIA in organizing and equipping the force assembled in Central America in 1960 to invade Cuba.

A public official engaged in espionage might possibly defend the morality of deceiving an enemy. I do not see, however, any possible moral—or even political—justification for treating the American public as the enemy to be deceived. Yet such a practice seems to have become a recognized and widely accepted part of our institutions.

The CIA is not an insignificant detail of government. Its annual budget, for which the director does not have to account, is in excess of \$3 billion. The size of its staff is classified but it reportedly more than 20,000. Employees are exempt from civil service procedures. The agency makes and enforces its own rules for hiring, investigation and firing. And, as transpired in 1969 when it refused to allow its members to testify at a court-martial of Green Berets charged with murder, it is not even answerable to the nation's judicial system.

National security considerations may justify such exceptional procedures. But they must not be expanded to the point where they erode the bases of our system of law and justice.

STATINTL

WOODBURY, N. J.

TIMES

MAY 5 1971

E - 21,314

Someday, We Must Take a Stand

By FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN
Of the Times Staff

If the increasing frequency of derogatory news stories in the press is any barometer, it now appears that the Red hounds are in full cry for the hide of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Recent leaks to the press on Capitol Hill have indicated that President Nixon plans to replace Hoover with Jerris Leonard, presently heading up the civil rights division of the Justice Department. The reports, of course, may be nothing more than a trial balloon but they are nonetheless disturbing.

It was almost inevitable that this would come about. Only Hoover's sterling reputation, his years of service to the American people and the high esteem in which he is held by the public have forestalled the attack this long.

For the Reds have had their sights on Hoover for a long time. The very fact they and their liberal allies now feel secure enough to openly take him on is an ill omen indeed for the American people. For Hoover and his department are among the few remaining deterrents to the total subversion of every institution in American society.

While testifying in closed hearings before a Special Congressional Committee after his defection to America in 1961, former Polish intelligence officer, Col. Michael Goleniewski made known the presence of 19 Americans working in important capacities for the Soviet Secret Police in the CIA, State Department and various scientific laboratories. It is interesting to note that Goleniewski told the committee that, to the best of his knowledge, only the FBI had not been infiltrated by communist agents.

The colonel and his wife defected when information he had been supplying the United States from behind the Iron Curtain began coming back to him in his capacity as a high official in the communist secret police. He knew it would not be long before he was arrested by the Reds.

Unfortunately, it is one of the enigmas of our time that despite the abundance of proof to the contrary, most Americans seem incapable of believing that a native born American would ever commit treason in the service of a foreign ideology.

From the early 1930s, when Agnes Smedley, an American writer, was work-

ing Shanghai and Tokyo with the Richard Sorge spy ring, a succession of Americans have been shown to have betrayed their country in the service of the USSR.

Smedley was never a card-carrying communist, nor did she ever associate with the local communist parties in the countries in which she worked. Yet she served her Red masters well for over 20 years.

Sorge, while posing as a loyal Nazi, and while a press attache at the German Embassy in Tokyo, was able to avert a Japanese attack on the USSR, and two months prior to the Dec. 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, informed Soviet intelligence that the Japanese were getting ready for an attack in the Pacific but would not attack the Soviet Far East as the Russians feared.

Despite the evidence disclosed over the years, however, both about this case and others such as those of Alger Hiss, the Rosenbergs and David Greenglass, the American people seemingly refuse to become aroused by the threat facing them lest they be labeled extremists or witchhunters by the communists and their sympathizers.

In the years since they spirited away our atomic secrets the communists have grown bolder with each passing day. It is now an everyday happening to see the Red clenched-fist salute. Reds defiantly teach and speak in our colleges and infiltrate our youth, labor and other social movements and institutions. And although we see the results of such activities all around us we seem too paralyzed to defend ourselves.

Compounding the enigma is the fact that anyone who attempts to point out this treason, halt their activities or bring them to justice is subjected to a campaign of abuse and vilification by the press, the liberals and even by some government officials. The pattern is always the same. No matter the stature of the individual who singles these traitors out, and regardless of the esteem in which he may have been held until that time, he is from that moment on portrayed as a Fascist, a nut or an extremist.

Meanwhile, the traitors in question are depicted as harassed and besmeared innocents who are nothing more than humanitarians attempting to remedy the horrible inequities of the American imperialist society.

The Reds and their allies have ruined more than one good man by these tried and proven tactics. Their campaigns of vilification have successfully prevented the American people from rallying to the support of sincere and patriotic leaders who have repeatedly attempted to warn them of the peril which they face. This, then, is the nature of the campaign that is and will be waged to discredit and replace Hoover.

Already they have denounced the FBI for keeping tabs on Daniel Bennett, a Swarthmore College professor, whose name appeared in the documents stolen recently from the Media, Pa. FBI office. No mention is made of the fact that since that time, the professor himself reportedly disclosed his support of the Black Panther organization and acknowledged that a leaflet calling for the support of the Philadelphia branch of that revolutionary organization was printed on equipment housed in his garage.

Similarly, the attack on Hoover by Rep. Hale Boggs (D. La.) has so far produced no supportive evidence for Boggs' charges that the FBI was tapping the telephones of congressmen and senators.

One supposes that it is too much to expect that the American people would for once rally to the support of one of their most distinguished public servants. A protest such as was made in the case of Lt. Calley would, if made, squelch the move on Hoover once and for all.

If they are ever to stem the tide of Red subversion the American people will sooner or later have to make a stand. Hopefully they will do so before it is too late. They would do well to begin by rallying to the support of one of their stalwarts, J. Edgar Hoover. We need him for as long as his health and age will permit him to serve.

17 MAR 1971

STATINTL

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R00

Foreign Service Union Ruled Out

By
Mike
Causey



It will apparently be some time before a dignified American senior diplomat will have to break off SALT talks or fishing rights negotiations to consult with a union shop steward over personnel problems or complaints of inadequate washroom facilities.

That is because President Nixon has approved a controversial State Department proposal to exempt all 14,000 career Foreign Service workers from the government's own labor-management code.

Now State, AID and USIA people in the Foreign Service category will join their colleagues at Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI, where it is considered more blessed to collect data and investigate than to enter into nitty-gritty problems with management.

The exemption will apply, if State-AID-USIA can convince the Federal Labor Relations Council that they have come up with an alternative labor-relations program. It's a good bet the Council will be so convinced.

State made the recommendation for a separate labor-management system for Foreign Service people last year. At the time, most employee groups at the foreign affairs agencies opposed the plan—mainly because they think it gives the personnel office all the high cards.

But State argued, successfully, that the unique nature of the Foreign Service did not lend itself to the normal give and take of unionization. The National Security Agency, CIA and FBI have advanced similar arguments that spies, sleuths and political experts don't have the sort of work, or problems, that lend themselves to union activity.

For years the State Department was a hot bed of apathy where union activities were concerned. But in recent years more and more FS people, mostly younger workers, have joined organizations and pushed for a more militant stance against management.

The American Foreign Service Association now has about 6,000 members; the Junior Foreign Service Officers Club about 2,700 and the American Federation of Government Employees about 1,800 at State-AID-USIA. Most of the AFGE people are civil service, rather than foreign service.

The AFSA has been rocked by internal battles recently between younger members who want it to act more like a union and other factions who see the need for it to remain a professionally-oriented group that has management's ear. The AFGE has petitioned for an election that, if won, would give it exclusive bargaining rights for several units that include foreign service officers.

But the President's decision to back the State plan—pending approval of an acceptable bargaining program—is a setback to all three groups. At least one of them might take legal action against State.

Meantime, other special interest employees—investigators and the like—will be wondering if their agencies won't also make a bid to carve them out of the labor-management program.

Federal Viewpoint: All six D.C. delegate candidates are scheduled to be at a noon to 2 p.m. meeting today at the Labor Department auditorium. They will be grilled on local questions as they affect the federal workforce. AFGE's National Capital Area Department is sponsoring the meeting, but it is open to all.

Supervisory Groups: Civil Service Commission has recommended the following agency guidelines for dealing with groups representing supervisory or management employees:

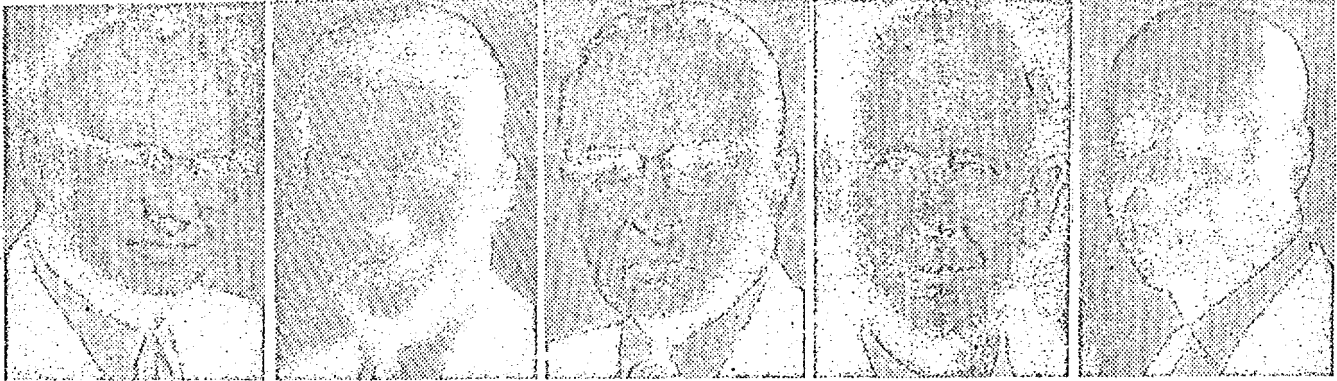
- That the organizations consist only of management types, and exclude rank-and-file workers who are eligible for coverage by unions with exclusive bargaining rights.

- That the supervisory group not be affiliated with a labor organization or federation of labor organizations.

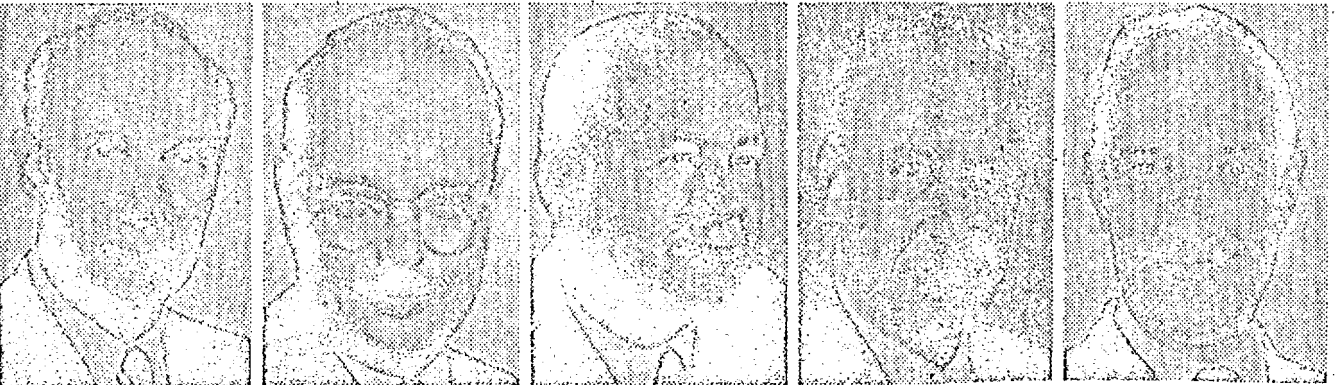
- That individual agency heads determine which levels of "consultative relationships" it will permit the supervisor groups, and that the agency set criteria for granting the requests.

The CSC guides are part of the Nixon Administration labor-management program. One of its goals is to make it clear that supervisory people are part of the management team, and to disassociate them from rank-and-file unions.

2 MAR 1971



CHARLES M. BAILEY JAMES B. CARDWELL ALAN M. LOVELACE DAVID D. NEWSOM JOHN E. REINHARDT



WILFRED H. ROMMEL WILLIS H. SHAPLEY R. J. SMITH LOUIS W. TORDELLA MAURICE J. WILLIAMS

10 Federal Officials Honored

Ten federal officials have been selected for the annual Career Service Awards of the National Civil Service League.

They will be awarded \$1,000, watches and citations at a banquet April 23 at the Washington-Hilton Hotel, the league announced.

The awards are made to "draw attention to the valuable contributions of government employees to our national well-being," said league president Mortimer M. Caplin, attorney and former commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service.

The honorees are:

• Charles M. Bailey, director, Defense Division, General Accounting Office, for his leadership in improving government financial practices, particularly with regard to military financial administration.

• James Bruce Cardwell, assistant secretary and comptroller, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; for his outstanding administration of the second highest departmental budget in government.

• Alan M. Lovelace, director, Air Force Materials Laboratory, Air Force Systems Command, Department of the Air Force; for his creative competence in specialized chemical research, matched only by "his managerial capability."

• David Dunlop Newsom, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Department of State; "for his decades of talented interpretation of American policies of the international scene.

• John E. Reinhardt, assistant director (East Asia and Pacific), U.S. Information Agency; for "his consummate skill as one of America's foremost 'cultural ambassadors'."

• Wilfred H. Rommel, assistant director for legislative reference, Office of Management and Budget; "for his significant con-

tributions as the President's foremost career staff adviser in the Executive Office on formulation and coordination of legislation."

• Willis H. Shapley, associate deputy administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; for "his administrative expertise which enables him to help design major policy directions at NASA and interpret them to the Congress and the public."

• R. J. Smith, deputy director for intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency; for "his form-

idable contributions to our nation's security in numberless situations of grave national concern."

• Louis W. Tordella, deputy director, National Security Agency; for "his dominant role in designing, building and maintaining our nation's first unified cryptologic structure."

• Maurice J. Williams, deputy administrator, Agency for International Development, Department of State; for "his superior achievements in international economics, especially in Pakistan and India."

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STATE DEPARTMENT RESTRICTED
CRITICISM OF MINORITY HIRING PRACTICES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 8, 1971

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an exchange of letters between the State Department and myself on the topic of minority recruitment and hiring within that Department:

JANUARY 18, 1971.

Hon. WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
The Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I recently read, and was disturbed by, an article in the *Saturday Review*, a copy of which is enclosed.

If the situation is as described by this article, what steps are being taken to correct it?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Member of Congress.

IS THE STATE DEPARTMENT COLOR-BLIND?

(By R. Peter Straus)

"There are lots of farmers in the world who can't read. But I've never met one who couldn't count." That was Orville Freeman's response to the sophisticate who doubted that a simple agricultural worker could understand the intricate web of motivation for increasing food production. A black American may not feel close to U.S. foreign policy. But he can count. He can make some judgments—by the numbers. And if he—indeed if anyone—counts the number of black Americans who hold important foreign policy posts in our government, the conclusion is as obvious as it is brutal. There might as well be a sign outside the State Department reading NO BLACKS NEEDED APLY.

Ambassadors form the summit of the iceberg that is the foreign service. They represent the President (and the people) of the United States in more than 100 capitals around the globe. But if you are black you don't get to represent the President and the people of the United States very often. In fact, the odds are better than 100 to 1 against you. Since we normally change ambassadors about every four years, there have been a couple of thousand such chiefs of mission sent abroad to represent us over the last 100 years. Yet in that time (other than for Haiti and the African countries that have been token exceptions) only five of our ambassadors have been black. Five in the past century. At the moment there is one—Jerome Holland in Sweden. It is hardly the kind of arithmetic to substantiate public declarations about progress toward equal opportunity. Nor is the progress all that much more evident among foreign service officers in the Department of State, the next most prestigious and significant job category in U.S. foreign affairs. Of the more than 3,300 officials over the past year in that service just thirty-seven were black (1.03 per cent). As a basis for comparison: 63 1/2 per cent of world population is non-white, and 12.5 per cent of the U.S. population is black.

In other words, while major American corporations, police departments, universities, foundations, and churches scramble to reverse the tradition that excludes black Americans, our foreign affairs establishment has not moved.

The virtual bar against top-level black participation in our foreign policy is not

white and non-white employment are designed to conceal more than they reveal. By lumping together job categories from floor sweeper to ambassador and ethnic categories from Indian to Spanish-American, the statistics can be made to look more respectable. The arguments crafted over the years provide a rationale to suit every level of intellectual discrimination. If one were to rank them in ascending order of sophistication, the list might be:

(1) Qualified blacks are not available. They just don't exist, beyond those very few already employed in foreign service.

(2) Government cannot compete with private industry and the attractive salaries and rapid progress that the private sector now offers competent blacks.

(3) Blacks aren't really interested in or drawn by the challenge of foreign affairs work. In this era of urban turmoil and campus unrest their attention is riveted on domestic problems.

(4) Afro-Americans in college, observing the absence of blacks in foreign affairs posts, believe there's little chance of advancement and choose other careers.

(5) It will take time. Senior foreign service officials have had long years of training and experience. So we must wait until the black students now in universities move along through exams and onto the bottom of the job ladder up which they may progress over the years toward more senior jobs.

(6) The United States cannot have unseasoned types representing it abroad. It's all right for IBM or General Motors to take on some blacks from "outside." But foreign affairs responsibilities are too grave to take such a risk.

(7) No U.S. administration can chance an affront to countries, such as our white European NATO allies, that might resist a black U.S. ambassador.

(8) Even countries in Black Africa could resent black U.S. ambassadors as being a kind of second-class representation.

(9) We shouldn't have too many Afro-American senior officials representing us in Africa alone because then the continent would appear to be a professional ghetto.

(10) We certainly can't have senior Afro-American officials in the Middle East or Asia when we don't have them in Europe or Africa.

(11) Foreign leaders want, above all, to know that the U.S. ambassador accredited to their country is close to the President of the U.S. and "wired-in" to the Washington power structure. Obviously, black ambassadors will not be that well connected until there is a black in the White House.

At some point, regrettably, one must conclude that the absence of top-level blacks in our foreign affairs hierarchy is no accident. It is the result of a purposeful discrimination—which is no more forgivable because it is subtle and even sometimes unconscious. The case might be hard to prove in court. One could not point to a single scapegoat. Nor could one adduce the underlying malaise that permeates any bureaucracy as it fights to prevent change.

Outside the "club," there is a similar malaise—often differently expressed. Many responsible Americans worry that changing the rules and introducing a significant number of blacks high up in our foreign service will result in a deterioration of that service. They fret about "lowering the bars" in grading entrance exams and diminishing the effectiveness of this elite corps. Such fears are totally unfounded. We will not reduce the caliber of our foreign service effort by involving more black Americans near the top. Senior-level diplomacy has little—or nothing—to do with the consular skills and protocol techniques toward which the regular foreign service examinations are skewed. It has long been accepted, moreover, that oth-

ers are up for—and even outgrown—specific professional knowledge in qualifying a ranking U.S. diplomat. There are countless examples of individuals whose qualifications relate only to business experience or a university career or, not infrequently, a significant party contribution.

Outright, outspoken bigotry is rare these days. Rather, one has to deal with shortsightedness, snobism, narrow vision, unselfishness, and—above all—lack of time. Administrators—and Cabinet secretaries, personnel directors, and Presidents—all have too little time to think through the ramifications of policies that could be discriminatory. To those who have thought much about questions of discrimination, the most dismaying discovery is to learn that hackneyed clichés and even fabrications are accepted as truth.

For example, one of the underlying "demonstrations" that blacks are not welcome as U.S. representatives abroad is the oft-repeated canard that even Black African countries would prefer white U.S. diplomats. In its most pious expression this view is bolstered with a quotation that, depending on the teller, is variously attributed to the Chief of State of Malawi, or Guinea, or Zambia, or Ghana, or Liberia. And it is reported to have emanated from a highly private discussion between that Chief of State and President Kennedy or President Eisenhower (or, very occasionally, President Truman). The exact words of this apocryphal exchange, made in unaccompanied conversation, are always quoted in virtually identical text: "Don't send me a son of your slaves as ambassador to my country."

If they are to be useful, all lies must have a kernel of truth. And so does this one. When, in 1957, Ghana became the first of the new independent Black African countries, former President Kwame Nkrumah allegedly "let it be known" in Washington that he preferred not to have a black as the first ambassador from the United States. Whether he did not at that time make himself sufficiently explicit or whether his thought was distorted by numerous retransmissions, it is crystal clear today (though still a delicate matter) that he was pleading with us to treat Ghana differently—not as, he felt, we had traditionally treated Liberia. Ghana was exuberant and newly independent. He wanted a fresh and different relationship with the United States. Nkrumah was not the only African who considered our attitude toward Liberia to be that of a "neo-colonialist" toward a "second-class" state. And the epitome of this belief, widely held in Africa, was the unique arrangement by which the senior U.S. representative to Liberia was invariably black (some twenty times over since J. Millor Turner went as minister-resident in 1871)—while all other U.S. ambassadors were invariably white.

The sequel of this absurd yet persistent tale about African leaders who would discriminate against Afro-Americans is that Nkrumah accepted—indeed, warmly welcomed—Franklin Williams as ambassador to Ghana after other black Americans had first been sent as ambassadors to non-African posts.

It is hardly unreasonable to assume that a black American might find easier and quicker acceptance in a non-white capital than his white colleague. This, then, could be the first positive reason for selecting black Americans for responsible posts abroad. It is logical and fits nicely with the conventional wisdom that one has to be like his counterpart in order to fully understand his thinking. But even here there is a rejoinder—and one not devoid of humor. It is that governments of non-white nations—particularly African countries—suspect that most (or, if the position is being argued strenuously, read "all") black Americans

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I hope I can have a full report from you on the issues raised by this Lloyd's of London policy.

Sincerely,

WRIGHT PATMAN.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., February 1, 1971.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PATMAN: This is in reply to your letter of January 25, 1971, wherein you requested information with respect to insurance purchased by Penn Central to protect their officers and directors from charges of wrongdoing.

During the course of the current investigation of Penn Central, our staff has developed information concerning the policies referred to in your letter. We will be pleased to make our file available to a member of your staff at your convenience.

The premium was paid from Penn Central Transportation Company's funds and charged off as a business expense. This is in violation of our accounting rules. Although we do not have a regulation forbidding carriers from purchasing this type of insurance, it is our policy to require premium payments to be charged off as a nonoperating expense not chargeable to the consumer. Insofar as the legality of the insurance is concerned, the State of Pennsylvania recently passed legislation permitting companies incorporated in the state to pay the full premiums on directors' and officers' insurance.

Insurance of this kind is not uncommon in the transportation industry and generally protects officers and directors for wrongful acts, neglect, or breach of duty. Wrongful acts entered into for personal gain or resulting from dishonesty are not covered. This matter will be carefully evaluated during the course of the present investigation of Penn Central. Any recommended legislative remedies will be promptly submitted to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE M. STAFFORD,
Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, apparently a number of States are considering an amendment to the Model Business Corporation Act which would permit corporations to buy insurance to protect their officers and directors against all types of criminal and civil wrongdoing. I have written Missouri Governor Warren Hearnes, Chairman of the National Governor's Conference, to let him know that there is a movement to push this law through various legislatures.

This new provision of the corporation law, in my opinion, is contrary to public policy and contrary to the best interests of stockholders and consumers. When Congress provided in Federal law for fines and liability for unlawful conduct, it did not intend that corporate officers and directors should defeat these laws through insurance. The fact that the insurance may be paid for by the corporation and thus its stockholders and ratepayers, compounds the evil. The proposed amendment, which has been urged by a group of corporate lawyers whose primary concern is protecting the officers and directors of large corporations, would sweep away at least 30 years of court decisions and State legislation prohibiting unlimited indemnification of corporate officers and directors against wrongdoing.

The only situations in which such of-

icers' and directors' insurance may be proper is where the officer or director has been vindicated by a court or is guilty only of an honest business error not involving a violation of a statute.

As stated by the New York Supreme Court 30 years ago:

Liability to suits is considered a risk attendant on directorships, to be assumed, together with the more compensatory features of that office.

Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD a copy of my letter to Governor Hearnes:

FEBRUARY 8, 1971.

HON. WARREN E. HEARNES,
Chairman, National Governors' Conference,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GOVERNOR HEARNES: I am writing to alert you and your fellow governors to a problem which has arisen under many state corporation laws.

As you know, the Model Business Corporation Act is sponsored by the Committee on Corporate Laws, Section of Corporation, Banking and Business Law of the American Bar Association. The Act has been adopted in whole or in part in many states. My alert to you is with respect to only one provision, Section 5(g) of the 1969 revision, which I believe undermines essential safeguards of federal and state law by authorizing a corporation to furnish its directors and officers with insurance against their own wrongful conduct.

The Committee on Banking and Currency learned of this problem through disclosure that the directors and officers of the Penn Central Transportation Company caused the corporation to purchase a \$10 million policy from Lloyd's of London indemnifying them personally against charges of wrongdoing.

Such insurance is authorized by Section 5(g), which apparently has been adopted in Delaware, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Utah and Louisiana and proposed in many other states. The section provides:

A corporation shall have power to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against any liability asserted against him and incurred by him in any such capacity, or arising out of his status as such, whether or not the corporation would have the power to indemnify him against such liability under the provisions of this section. (Emphasis added.)

Thus, Section 5(g) permits the purchase by a corporation, out of funds belonging to stockholders, of insurance against all types of wrongdoing by the directors and officers. Included might be fines, penalties, judgments, settlements, court costs and expenses in defense of both civil and criminal actions against the directors and officers for violation of their duty to the stockholders and the public. Some of the federal statutes which would be undermined by such insurance are the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Sherman Act, the Internal Revenue Code and various federal safety statutes imposing civil liabilities on responsible corporate officials.

I believe that the policy underlying comparable state statutes would also be impaired. In addition, state laws limiting direct indemnification by the corporation to its officers and directors to situations where the defendant has acted reasonably and in good faith, or where he has prevailed in litigation would be completely circumvented. Such safeguards are, in fact found in other subsections of Section 5 of the Model Business Corporation Act itself.

I am calling this matter to your attention so that in the event the above provision of the Model Business Corporation Act is in force or proposed in your state, you will be able to evaluate its propriety from a public policy point of view.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Corporate Laws, Section of Corporation, Banking and Business Law of the American Bar Association.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

WRIGHT PATMAN.

PRESIDENT'S PLAN TO CREATE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE OFFICE

(Mr. DULSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, on February 2, President Nixon sent a special message to the Congress in which he recommended the enactment of legislation to establish a new Federal executive service in the executive branch.

On the same day, the specific legislative proposal was transmitted by letter from Chairman Robert E. Hampton of the Civil Service Commission to the Speaker of the House.

Accompanying the proposal were rather extensive documents explaining the proposal and including a section analysis of the bill. The proposal was referred to my Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Today, the ranking minority member of our committee, Mr. COBBERT, and myself are joining in introducing the President's recommended bill.

BILL IS INTRODUCED

We have taken the initiative in introducing this bill as a matter of courtesy to the President to see that his recommendation is properly entered into the legislative process.

I have not had the proper opportunity to become as familiar as I would like with this extensive proposal. However, it is obvious that it represents a radical new concept in executive personnel management and quite likely will prove to be controversial in many aspects.

Nevertheless, I am confident that my committee will give the proposal careful consideration, and if the need can be established for what the President describes as "landmark" legislation, my committee will be up to the challenge.

We are certainly no strangers in this field as witness our "landmark reform legislation" and our "landmark Federal pay comparability legislation," both enacted in the last Congress.

I am including for the information of the Members the explanatory documents which accompanied the President's legislative proposal:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., February 2, 1971.

HON. CARL ALBERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: President Nixon, in his message today to Congress, recommended enactment of a legislative proposal to establish a new Federal Executive Service in the executive branch.

Accordingly, we are forwarding for con-

By Barbara Raskin.

PSYCHIATRISTS IN WASHINGTON are having an identity crisis. Many who used to be very self-assured—not to say smug—about who they were and what they were doing are acting a bit defensive and anxious these days because, like paranoids who have some real enemies, Washington psychiatrists have some very real problems.

When they all get together, snug and secure within their own establishment, they're full of themselves and full of high spirits. Like right before Thanksgiving, at the fourteenth annual Frieda Fromm-Reichmann Memorial Lecture in the auditorium of the National Institutes of Health, when a large number of the Washington psychiatric community turned out to hear a speech delivered by Dr. Margaret Rioch, our psychiatrists' very own psychologist.

Before the lecture, there is a lot of seat hopping and row jumping as each psychiatrist silently announces his presence ("Look, I'm here now") and checks out the general attendance. Most of the doctors bring their wives and a few drag along their kids for show-and-tell ("See, ours came out all right after all, thank God"). One proud couple has their twenty-year-old daughter in tow along with her nice new graduate student boyfriend and they all spread themselves out across a row of seats, like churchgoing families in a pew greeting and nodding to everyone.

Despite all the intellectual hoopla attached to this highlight of the psychiatric season, the speech is a lightweight presentation that embarrasses the prestigious audience. "When we awake in the morning, we do not really ever know what will happen before we go to sleep that night," the white-haired Dr. Rioch intoned. "We do not even know what we ourselves will do." On and on she goes, sounding like a ninth-grade teacher exhorting her class to face life bravely. But it doesn't matter because the real action is in the audience, where everyone is eyeballing everyone else, except for the few totally uninhibited psychiatrists who have fallen asleep. It's like a Friday night service at a reform synagogue. The congregation is casually, but self-consciously, dressed, with the most common psychiatric tribal costume a semi-assertive sportcoat, dark slacks, and wide, self-expressive tie.

Actually the doctors' wives give off the strongest vibrations. Since most psychiatrists look alike, it's the women who make the important psychosociological distinctions. Many are in Peck and Peck dresses—yellow or green basic wools. Many wear gold or silver link bracelets and expansion band wristwatches. Many have brought along tweedy, looking

sweaters or Mexican knit shawls to put around their shoulders during the lecture. The most aware husbands know enough to be attentive during these put-ons and take-offs; a gracefully anticipated and executed maneuver expresses the solidarity of the marriage.

Most of the ladies have short, well-coiffed hairdos which were washed and set about 4:30 this afternoon, but several of the come-on-strong wives have long hair coiled into a thick bun at the nape of the neck. The real ego-trippers use one of those small knitted snoods over the bun, which is tantamount to announcing that they have completed analysis. Mixed in with the twentieth-wedding-anniversary set are a few new wives with blond hair who clearly didn't meet their husbands while they were going through medical school. The mystique surrounding the recent wives stems from the possibility that they were patients of the psychiatrists they married, and even if they weren't, they act as if they had accomplished the ultimate fantasy of every female patient—snaring her shrink. The triumphant flair of the blonds seems to unnerve the stable couples seated nearby.

Psychoanalysts attending the lecture are king of the mountain and they emit a consciously democratic effusiveness. Products of the Freudian psychoanalytic training institutes, they are to the plain psychiatrists what the brain surgeon is to the general practitioner. They can wear their hair a little longer, cultivate a moustache or Van Dyke beard, and speak with pontifical authority about any issue dealing with man.

Among the two cents plain psychiatrists are proponents of two basic kinds of psychotherapy. One is the directive-organic type who is more medically or organically oriented. These psychiatrists, the D.O.'s, place a greater emphasis on the physical symptoms, consequences, and treatment of the patient's disability, and dispense some psychotherapy of a direct or directive nature. The D.O.'s frequently use physical treatments—ranging from tranquilizers to shock therapy, and they have shorter, less intense, and less frequent sessions with the patient, who is told how to think and behave. Most of these D.O. psychiatrists are mid-western Wasp types, committed to making the patient's hurt go away as fast as possible.

The other group of psychiatrists has an analytic orientation to therapy and uses a variety of theoretical methods which are variations on the Freudian psychoanalysis. Members of the fifty-minute hour, they embark upon long-term, intensive, insight-oriented ses-

Listen, you think psychiatrists don't have problems? Sure, I make \$75,000 a year, but I have to listen to everybody's troubles all day. Then I go home and my wife tells me I should be doing group therapy and making three times as much, and my son says it's not right that I treat just one patient at a time, that I should be preventing mental illness by solving all the problems of the world.

YOU THINK YOU NEED A PSYCHIATRIST?

Foreign Policy: Disquiet Over Intelligence Setup

Following is the fifth in a series of articles exploring the Nixon Administration's style in foreign policy:

By BENJAMIN WELLES

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — President Nixon has become dissatisfied with the size, cost and loose coordination of the Government's worldwide intelligence operations.

According to members of his staff, he believes that the intelligence provided to help him formulate foreign policy, while occasionally excellent, is not good enough, day after day, to justify its share of the budget.

Mr. Nixon, it is said, has begun to decide for himself what the intelligence priorities must be and where the money should be spent, instead of leaving it largely to the intelligence community. He has instructed his staff to survey the situation and report back within a year. It is hoped—with recommendations for budget cuts of as much as several hundred million dollars.

Not many years ago the Central Intelligence Agency and the other intelligence bureaus were portrayed as an "invisible empire" controlling foreign policy behind a veil of secrecy. Now the pendulum has swung.

The President and his aides are said to suspect widespread overlapping, duplication and considerable "boondoggling" in the secrecy-shrouded intelligence "community."

In addition to the C.I.A., they include the intelligence arms of the Defense, State and Justice Departments and the Atomic Energy Commission. Together they spend \$3.5-billion a year on strategic intelligence about the Soviet Union, Communist China and other countries that might harm the nation's security.

When tactical intelligence in Vietnam and Germany and reconnaissance by overseas commands is included, the annual figure exceeds \$5-billion, experts say. The department spends more than 80

per cent of the total, or about \$4-billion, about \$2.5-billion of it on the strategic intelligence and the rest on tactical. It contributes at least 150,000 members of the intelligence staffs, which are estimated at 200,000 people.

Overseeing all the activities is the United States Intelligence Board, set up by secret order by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1956 to coordinate intelligence exchanges, decide collection priorities, assign collection tasks and help prepare what are known as national intelligence estimates.

The chairman of the board, who is the President's representative, is the Director of Central Intelligence, at present Richard Helms. The other members are Lieut. Gen. Donald V. Bennett, head of the Defense Intelligence Agency; Ray S. Cline, director of intelligence and research at the State Department; Vice Adm. Noel Gayler, head of the National Security Agency; Howard C. Brown Jr., an assistant general manager at the Atomic Energy Commission, and William C. Sullivan, a deputy director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Intelligence men are aware of the President's disquiet, but they say that until now—half-way through his term—he has never seriously sought to comprehend the vast, sprawling conglomeration of agencies. Nor, they say, has he decided how best to use their technical resources and personnel—much of it talented—in formulating policy.

Two Cases in Point

Administration use—albeit, tardy use—of vast resources in spy satellites and reconnaissance planes to help police the Arab-Israeli cease-fire of last August is considered a case in point. Another was poor intelligence coordination before the abortive Sontag prisoner-of-war raid of No. 21, at which time the C.I.A. was virtually shut out of Pentagon planning.

By contrast, the specialists point out, timely intelligence helps in decision-making.

It was Mr. Cline who spotted U-2 photographs of a Soviet submarine buildup at Cienfuegos,

Cuba, last September. Suspicions, based on the arrival of a mother ship, plus two conspicuous barges of a type used only for storing a nuclear submarine's radioactive effluent, alerted the White House. That led to intelligence behind-the-scenes negotiations and the President's rewarning to Moscow not to service nuclear armed "in or from" Cuban bases.

Career officials in the intelligence community resist dealing with reporters, but in views over several months with Federal officials deal daily with intelligence matters, with men retired from intelligence careers with some on active duty indicate that President Nixon and his chief advisers appreciate the need for high-grade intelligence and "consume it eagerly."

The community, for instance, has been providing the President with exact statistics on numbers, deployment characteristics of Soviet missiles, nuclear submarines and airpower for the talks with Russians on the limitation of strategic arms.

"We couldn't get off the ground at the talks with this extremely sophisticated formation base," an official commented. "We don't give our negotiators round figures—about 300 of this weapon. We get it down to the '284 here, here and here.' When our people sit down to negotiate with the Russians they know all about the Russian strategic threat to the U.S.—that's the way to negotiate."

Too much intelligence has its drawbacks, some sources say, for it whets the Administration's appetite. Speaking of Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national-security affairs, a Cabinet official observed: "Henry's impatient for facts."

Estimates in New Form

In the last year Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger have ordered a revision in the national intelligence estimates, which are prepared by the C.I.A. after consultation with the other intelligence agencies. Some on future Soviet strategy have been ordered radically revised by Mr. Kissinger.

"Our knowledge of present Soviet capabilities allows Henry and others to criticize us for some sponginess about predicting future Soviet policy," an informed source conceded. "It's pretty hard to look down the road with the same certainty."

Part of the Administration's plan is to reorganize the intelligence community and put and organization of the

Helms Said to Rate High

Sources close to the White House say that Mr. Nixon and his foreign-policy advisers—Mr. Kissinger and Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird—respect the professional competence of Mr. Helms, who is 57 and is the first career head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson in June, 1966, Mr. Helms has been essentially apolitical. He is said to have brought professional ability to bear in "lowering the profile" of the agency, tightening discipline and divesting it of many fringe activities that have aroused criticism in Congress and among the public. His standing with Congress and among the professionals is high.

According to White House sources, President Nixon, backed by the Congressional leadership, recently offered Mr. Helms added authority to coordinate the activities of the other board members. He is reported to have declined.

A major problem, according to those who know the situation, is that while Mr. Helms is the President's representative on the Intelligence Board, the 10 per cent—\$800-million to