

Executive Registry
64-7273

29 October 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: Anti-CIA Material in SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

1. This memorandum is for information only.
2. The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE has a circulation of over 330,000 on weekdays and over 350,000 on Sundays. It lists its political philosophy as "Independent-Republican." Charles de Young Thieriot is President, Publisher, and Editor; Scott Newhall is Executive Editor; Gordon Pates is Managing Editor; and Templeton Peck is Editor of the Editorial Page.
3. During the past year the paper has continued its traditional anti-CIA policy in coverage of and comment on the news. Material in this regard appears in five major categories of articles in the paper:
 - a. Editorials
 - b. Columns by Arthur Hoppe, Royce Brier, and Herb Caen
 - c. Book Reviews
 - d. News Items About Local Developments
 - e. Headlines Over News Agency Dispatches
4. Attached are typical items in all five categories with a summary of key quotations from each article.

[Redacted Signature Box]

STAT

Paul M. Christian
Assistant to the Director
for Public Affairs

Attachments:
Tabs A-E

cc: DDCI
✓ Exec. Dir-Compt.

Paul M. Christian

A

EDITORIALS

2 September on Kaplan Fund: "Normally, operations of the CIA spooks reach the public print only after another adventure in ineptitude has embarrassed the United States."

25 August on Matthias report: "The disclosure that the Central Intelligence Agency has given consideration to the possibility of 'some kind of negotiated settlement' of the war in South Vietnam and to the possibility of neutralizing the area raises perplexing questions for the American people."

21 June on the past week being distinguished, among other things by: "the State Department's denial of a denial that the CIA was up to its frequently wrung withers in the Congo."

19 June on the Congo situation (headlined: "President Ought To Curb the CIA"): "In the extensive repertory of the Central Intelligence Agency we are accustomed to find false-whiskered deceit, outright lying, clumsy secretiveness and free-spending confusion. But the CIA has lately outdone itself in the Congo by setting out to deceive, entrap, embarrass and annoy the State Department.... It is quite intolerable that the CIA should be allowed to get away unreprieved with the performance it has just turned in there."

5 March on charges by Soviet defector Goleniewski: "We dearly love to catch the CIA in meddlesome corners."

12 January on CIA press conference on the Soviet economy: "The President may well have been ill-advised to let this agency, most of whose operations ought to be abolished, open the doors for self-glorification and publicity."

SEPTEMBER 2, 1964

CIA Pops Up Again In a Strange Place

THE CENTRAL Intelligence Agency (CIA) does not, in its latest public exposure, add to its luster or to the confidence of the public which pays its huge and unannounced check.

Normally, operations of the CIA spooks reach the public prints only after another adventure in ineptitude has embarrassed the United States. This time, however, a highly secret operation of the agency has been uncovered by, of all things, another agency of the Government. Since the CIA has bamboozled ambassadors and misled Presidents, this is, in a way, reassuring.

THE CIA HAS NOW been revealed as a source of funds for a foundation suspected by Representative Wright Patman of using its tax-exempt monies in battles to win control of private business.

The CIA's entry into the foundation field has interesting implications. It may certainly create questions about the credentials of any American scholar traveling anywhere on a foundation grant. The brush leaves a wide smear.

That the CIA was involved with a foundation of questionable practice should not embarrass it. It has often been found in alliances with partners whose reputations should assure them arrest on sight. We have urged that its activities be limited to the essential gathering of intelligence and that it be restrained from dallying in coups d'etat or sponsorship of bombing runs on native villages in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We don't think the CIA should play with tax-exempt foundations either.

AUG 25 1964

Vietnam Policy And New Doubts

THE DISCLOSURE that the Central Intelligence Agency has given consideration to the possibility of "some kind of negotiated settlement" of the war in South Vietnam and to the possibility of neutralizing the area raises perplexing questions for the American people.

Administration sources have been quick to label the CIA paper one of study but not at all indicative of policy. This is an election year and divulgence of the paper was doubtlessly politically inspired. The instant dismissal of the paper's status must be considered in terms of the vote-seeker. Candidates do not cherish the appeaser's label.

BE THIS AS IT MAY, the paper says to the American people that "there remains serious doubt that the struggle can be won" and warns that "the counter-guerrilla effort continues to flounder." The report blames the ineptitude of the Diem regime and of its two successors. The CIA, we believe, speaks here with authority for it is dealing with its own creatures.

The report is a reasonably precise restatement of the views of French President Charles de Gaulle, who says flatly that the United States cannot win the struggle against the jungle shadows. France suffered 172,000 casualties in its own attempt.

De Gaulle's views and this CIA study flatly contradict the repeated assurances of Administration spokesmen that victory is just around the next rice paddy. They also bring into question the entire policy of commitment in a country where massive American aid—reportedly misused and inefficient if not downright corrupt—has resulted in continuing street riots, repeated American casualties and a population not visibly sympathetic with U. S. aims.

JUN 21 1964

San Francisco Chronicle

THE VOICE OF THE WEST

Charles de Young Thieriot, Editor and Publisher
George T. Cameron, Publisher 1925 to 1955
Founded 1865 by Charles and M. H. de Young

PAGE 22

June 21, 1964

CCCCA

Editorial

The Wonderful Week That Was

THE WEEK OF JUNE 12-20, A.D. 1964—the week just ended—could move into history as a week that shook the world, or anyway jiggled it a little, here and there.

It was a week whose criss-cross of events severely tried the fabric of American civilization, warp and woof—the Supreme Court having warped California's legislative system irreparably out of shape, and dependable Dr. Max Rafferty having woofed again that there must be Communists, Communists, just about everywhere.

"California is two States," said Governor Brown as the Supreme Court implicitly ordered California's Senate to go straight—straight into the pocket of Los Angeles politicians, where the Assembly has long resided. Dr. Rafferty's ominous caveat against the infiltrating, boring crypto-Communists sent the State Board of Education scrambling to the summit of Mount Whitney—a climb they had to make because he wasn't there.

THE WEEK was further distinguished by the joyful wedding of Judy Garland which didn't take place at all; by the resignation of Henry Cabot Lodge which wasn't submitted or even considered, and by the State Department's denial of a denial that the CIA was up to its frequently wrung withers in the Congo.

There was also a brisk under-the-counter sale of babies in Los Angeles, with this newspaper presciently reporting that in San Francisco the production of illegitimate babies is far ahead of the demand. Something new popped up in ladies' bathing suits, scandalizing the clergy and giving many a press agent and professional stripper a day in the sun. McCovey pinch-hit a ninth-inning homer. William Knowland cemented Republican unity by threatening to kick Senator Kuchel loose from his job if Kuchel didn't support Goldwater who was promoting Republican unity by voting against the civil rights bill. Governor Rockefeller further promoted unity by throwing his support to Governor Scranton, who was entered in the race after withdrawing from it on President Eisenhower's injunction to stay out and preserve unity.

President Johnson came to San Francisco, smiling broadly, even though the Confederate Flag flew over the Civic Center.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

JUN 19 1964

San Francisco Chronicle

THE VOICE OF THE WEST

Charles de Young Thieriot, Editor and Publisher

George T. Cameron, Publisher 1925 to 1955

Founded 1865 by Charles and M. H. de Young

PAGE 44 Friday, June 19, 1964

President Ought To Curb the CIA

IN THE EXTENSIVE repertory of the Central Intelligence Agency, we are accustomed to find false-whiskered deceit, outright lying, clumsy secretiveness and free-spending confusion.

But the CIA has lately outdone itself in the Congo by setting out to deceive, entrap, embarrass and annoy the State Department. This department is not only the authorized co-ordinator of our foreign policy but it also is, of course, the representative of the President of the United States in the Congo, as elsewhere abroad. It is quite intolerable that the CIA should be allowed to get away unreproved with the performance it has just turned in there.

As close readers of the dispatches will recall, the State Department a few days ago explicitly denied a report that American citizens were flying American T-28 aircraft in attacks on rebellious tribesmen in the Eastern Congo. The next day the department had to reverse itself by saying it was "now informed" differently; American citizens, it acknowledged, were flying U. S. aircraft against the Bafulero tribes.

WE DO NOT BELIEVE the State Department was lying the first time out; we believe it was being deceived, deliberately and characteristically, by the cloak and dagger branch. The New York Times reported that the State Department spokesman was barely able to disguise his embarrassment and annoyance.

We have in the CIA what is well called "the invisible government"; because of this, no one tells the American people exactly what is being done in their name and by whom. But from every indication it is clear that American "civilian" pilots were hired by the CIA for the Congo and that they have been flying the same propeller-driven trainer-fighter airplane there that has been used in South Vietnam and Laos. Their air strikes have been in violation of U. N. Security Council resolutions for which, incidentally, the United States voted, and we are relieved, to say the least, that the State Department has seen to getting the American flyers called off.

The employment of Belgian mercenaries to fight for Katanga and Moise Tshombe against the forces of the U. N. was righteously and properly decried by the State Department back in 1961 and 1962. For the U. S. Government to permit the CIA to get us similarly involved in a mercenary operation is contemptible.

IS ANYONE SO NAIVE as to suppose that the Congolese government is the true contractual employer of the "civilian" pilots who flew out to strafe the rebels in the Eastern Congo?

Cannot anyone in authority, beginning with Lyndon B. Johnson, do anything to control and curb these anonymous, unapproachable, pipe-smoking tablecloth-plotters of the CIA?

San Francisco Chronicle

THE VOICE OF THE WEST

Charles de Young Thieriot, Editor and Publisher

George T. Cameron, Publisher 1925 to 1955

Founded 1865 by Charles and M. H. de Young

PAGE 42 Thursday, March 5, 1964

Spies in the News

WE HAVE LATELY been regaled by another tale of high emprise in the rarefied sphere of international espionage, this one involving a first-chop Polish agent of Soviet intelligence, who finked to wily agents of American counterintelligence, and spilled some beans that were smashers. He is reported to have said that official American posts abroad are crawling with infiltrated Soviet agents.

These tingling revelations are made public in a copyright article by a New York newspaper (not the Times) with a long tradition of gee-whiz reportage, and this circumstance multiplies and aggravates our uncertainty and confusion as we reflect on them. We are bored by defectors whose spillage is surely going to blow the whole Soviet spy machine into bits; we dearly love to catch the CIA in meddlesome corners, and we are annoyed by newspapers that inflate vague reports and thin rumors into a semblance of world-wide crisis.

In this case, therefore, we are still examining our position.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
(San Francisco, California)

JAN 12 1964

San Francisco Chronicle

THE VOICE OF THE WEST

Charles de Young, Thieriot, Editor and Publisher
George T. Cameron, Publisher 1925 to 1955
Founded 1865 by Charles and M. H. de Young

PAGE 23 January 12, 1964 CCCCA

Editorial

CIA Unmasks to Polish Its Image

THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE Agency last week dropped its mask, removed its cloak and held a press conference without precedent.

The CIA operatives who held the conference were intelligence analysts, expressing their findings about the state of the Soviet economy. Their evaluation is that the Soviet Union has fallen into a sharp decline and is falling behind rather than catching up with the United States.

The impressive Soviet growth rate of from 6 to 10 per cent annually recorded in the past decade has slipped to around 2.5 per cent in the last two years, the CIA men said, and that isn't all. Agricultural production figures for 1963 are 10 per cent below those of 1953.

These figures are so disparaging of the Soviet economic performance that a number of nongovernment specialists, mostly professors at United States universities, have expressed their skepticism in such phrases as "it's fantastic" and "I just can't believe it" and "it is impossible." The professors are willing to accept an estimate that the Soviets have slipped down to maybe 4 per cent, but not as low as 2.5 per cent.

AN ORDINARY American citizen, unaccustomed to be told anything by or about the CIA until one of its high-flying espionage planes has been shot down or one of its invasion expeditions has failed, is left rather baffled by these disclosures. What is the CIA up to in suddenly opening its double-guarded gates and inviting the press in?

One supposition is that the agency is tired of being known only for its mistakes and ineptitudes and wants to improve its public image. Another explanation was given out by a CIA spokesman, who said President Johnson gave approval for the news conference because he believed the true picture of the Soviet economy should be made known. Still another version reveals that the State Department was upset by the CIA's making its findings public.

The State Department probably is right. The President may well have been ill-advised to let this agency, most of whose operations ought to be abolished, open the doors for self-glorification and publicity. That kind of thing could go to their heads, which, at best are none too level.

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

COLUMNISTS

Arthur Hoppe 3 September on Kaplan Fund: "If our CIA wishes to get involved in our charitable organizations, it should do so openly to avoid confusion. And we could organize a nice Mother's March for Espionage, Plots and Counter-revolutions."

Royce Brier 26 August on Matthias report (headlined: "CIA Gloom About Vietnam"): "The surprising thing about the Central Intelligence Agency's estimate that the war in Vietnam probably can't be won is that it was drawn up in the first place and became public in the second place."

Arthur Hoppe 9 August on his visit to Cuba: "So I say our CIA must work to form an underground of diving board lovers, pipe smokers and lemonade haters among the Cuban people. For, after much consideration, I feel they represent as great a hope as any of a successful uprising against Mr. Castro at the moment."

Arthur Hoppe 26 June on assignment of Allen Dulles to study Mississippi killings: "As an old CIA man, Mr. Dulles will, I assume, promptly overthrow the present government of Mississippi."

Royce Brier 22 June on Congo developments: "CIA has driven three Presidents into embarrassing corners with its bumbling machinations."

Royce Brier 14 January on CIA press conference on the Soviet economy: "As everybody knows, CIA is a spy outfit swollen to thousand of operatives and evaluators, who have functioned a mite this side of brilliant in the international maze of the past decade."

Our Man Hoppe

PAGE 43

Cloak? Dagger?
Receipt Book?



Arthur Hoppe

MORE PROBLEMS. Congress says the CIA has been channeling secret funds through a charitable, tax-exempt foundation set up by Mr. J. M. Kaplan, the former grape juice king. Who is suspected of using his charitable funds to buy up various companies. Which is certainly charitable. If not tax-exempt.

And right away you can see the problems: Can Mr. Kaplan claim a deduction for U-2 flights? Has the CIA secretly wound up in control of our great American grape juice industry? Should spies be taxed? And so on.

But, personally, as a householder, I'm worried about an even graver problem. If our super-secret espionage agency in infiltrating our charitable organizations, you know what's going to happen when you accidentally leave your porch light on.

* * *

GOOD EVENING, I'm your friendly neighborhood volunteer for the Mothers March on Nagging Sinus Headaches.

"I gave at the office."

"That's what they all say. But if you'll just stop to think of the wonderful work we mothers are doing dispensing free aspirin to underprivileged headache sufferers . . ."

"Excuse me, I don't know what it is, but you just don't look like a mother. It isn't so much your dark glasses and deer-stalker's cap. I think maybe it's your beard."

"That's precisely what I told them down at Disguises. 'Mothers, I said firm-

ly, 'do not wear beards.' But you know how pig-headed my outfit can be."

"What outfit?"

"Sorry, that's top-secret, classified information and I'd advise you not to pry. Now, if you'll just hold this beard, I'll write you a receipt for your generous contribution to man's unending battle against nagging headaches. How about \$25?"

"I don't know. Other people's headaches don't seem to have that much appeal."

"Oh. Well, then, how about overthrowing Fidel Castro? Surely, as a patriotic American you will wish to give till it hurts to this noble purpose. Shall we say \$20?"

"A worthy cause, I'm sure. But the chances for a breakthrough seem remote."

"I know how you feel. You want results for your charity dollar. Well, let's check the list of causes. Hmmm. Unleash Chiang Kai-shek? Steal the plans to the Siegfried Line? Say, how about a nice coup in Vietnam? We haven't had one all week. And, friend, need I add that it's all tax deductible?"

* * *

NO, IT WON'T DO. If our CIA wishes to get involved in our charitable organizations, it should do so openly to avoid confusion. And we could organize a nice Mother's March for Espionage Plots and Counter-revolutions.

Excuse me, I think I'll go down and make sure the porch light is on.

AUG 26 1964

Royce Brier

On CIA Gloom About Vietnam

THE SURPRISING THING about the Central Intelligence Agency's estimate that the war in Vietnam probably cannot be won, is that it was drawn up in the first place, and became public in the second place.

There is nothing surprising in the estimate itself, for it is only what close observers without an ax to grind have been saying for the better part of a year.

Unfortunately the Administration, including the President, the Defense Secretary, and some ranking generals, have an ax to grind. There is no chicane in this, as Mr. Johnson's antagonists aver.

It is simply natural that leaders of military operations are going to put the best face possible on it, and cannot concede failure until it overtakes them. General Washington didn't and Mr. Lincoln didn't, though this is not to compare old frustrations with Vietnam.



* * *

THE VIETNAM WAR MAY NOT be as complicated as it is made to appear by the criss-cross of estimates and pronouncements, official and unofficial, which have been cluttering recent weeks and months.

The United States could win in Vietnam fairly easily, provided there was no Red Chinese intervention. Just put a few divisions of Marines in there and move along, and without nuclear weapons, either. This is what Mr. Johnson's opponents say; they would do if they were in his place, but it is to be doubted.

They would not do it if the American people didn't want it, and there is no indication whatever the American people are hankering for the several thousand casualties such a solution would entail.

Moreover, if the Red Chinese elected to throw in hordes of infantry, as they did in Korea, then all bets are off. And it's the kind of all-bets-off situation the American people want least of all.

SO IF THE POLITICIANS of both parties would cease talking nonsense about how to get out of the Vietnam mess, we might get out of it in time, though not with any whopping victory.

President Johnson has to be practical, and he has to have the support of the people. He is still stuck with an optimism uncalled for by the situation, but his optimism is preferable to acting on impulse and wrecking the southeast Asian, if not the world, peace.

You will note that hundreds of students rioted against the Khanh government Sunday, and took a side-swipe at some American installations. "Oh wad some power the giftie gie us . . ." etc. We are not loved by the Asian masses when we try to save them from a Communist takeover. We are loved (while it lasts) by some leaders whom we cement in power because they are on our side.

It's as coldly pragmatic as that, and ample reason to negotiate ourselves out of a conflict we can't win.

August 26, 1964

Our Man Hoppe

No Springboards For Uprisings

Arthur Hoppe

Havana

IT IS INCUMBENT on us ace newsmen, when inspecting a Communist country, to describe vividly the grim deprivations faced by the downtrodden masses. Because this proves to the folks at home that we aren't Communists. And naturally I wish to do my part by reporting that Cuba today, under its Red regime, suffers from a desperate shortage of diving boards.

At swimming pool after swimming pool, from the towering Habana Libre (nee Havana Hilton) to the resort motels on the eastern tip of the island, one finds a grave lack of diving boards. In most cases only the naked supports still stand, mute evidence of this abject failure of the Communist economy. And there is no question that when the remaining creaky few wear out they will not be replaced.

Mr. Castro undoubtedly blames the American blockade for the Great Diving Board Shortage. Plus the defection of virtually all trained Cuban diving board technicians to Miami, a Free World diving board center. But the hard fact remains that the Communist regime is incapable of meeting the demand for diving boards. And the Cuban people are a long way from making a great leap upward with a back flip. From this, I'm sure all anti-Castroites can take heart.

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THERE IS ALSO, let Mr. Castro deny it, not only a shortage of diving boards but a total absence, on this Communist-ruled island, of pipe cleaners. And as any pipe smoker will tell you, smoking an uncleaned pipe leaves you with a bad taste in your mouth. In fact, it's a revolting situation.

A high official in the Cuban Foreign Ministry informed me personally that this failure to produce pipe cleaners was due to the fact that no Cuban, even before the Revolution, smoked a pipe. But surely this is an exaggeration. And somewhere there must be a frustrated Cuban pipe smoker, his throat raw, his tongue aflame, ready to rebel against the regime that causes his suffering.



Moreover, dissatisfaction with shortages has spread to official ranks. I know this because an otherwise loyal Government worker confided to me over our fourth daiquiri at Sloppy Joe's that he was ready to lead a desperate espionage mission to the United States. To steal the secrets, I inquired casually, of the H-bomb? "No," he said, "to steal the recipe of Coca-Cola."

And it's true that while Mr. Castro has taken over the Coca-Cola bottling plant, the Communists can't make decent Coca-Cola. So they're putting a rather tasteless lemonade in Coca-Cola bottles and topping it off with Red Chinese bottle caps. Which, as you can see, is a far cry from the real thing.

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OTHERWISE, I FEAR TO IMPORT, the shortages don't appear crucial. Everyone seems to be getting enough to eat, enough to wear and enough to buy. Although the choices in food, clothing and consumer goods are very limited.

So I say our CIA must work to form an underground network of diving board lovers, pipe smokers and lemonade haters among the Cuban people. For, after much consideration, I feel they represent as great a hope as any of a successful uprising against Mr. Castro at the moment. And if you say that isn't much hope, I'd agree.

JUNE 26, 1964

Our Man Heppe

PAGE 41

Democracy Begins at Home



Arthur Heppe

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has dispatched Mr. Allen Dulles, former chief of the CIA, to the sovereign State of Mississippi in an effort to safeguard the lives and property of visiting Americans. The plan has great merit.

As an old CIA man, Mr. Dulles will, I assume, promptly overthrow the present government of Mississippi. For, as you know, overthrowing governments is instinctive in all CIA men. And if the CIA can overthrow the governments of Guatemala, Laos and other such sovereign states, why not that of Mississippi?

True, we face graver difficulties setting up a new government in Mississippi than in the other sovereign states we have overthrown. But let us not lose hope. Somewhere in Mississippi there must be a native Mississippian sufficiently committed to the principles of Western civilization and the ideals of the Free World to merit our confidence.

And once we have installed him, the rest, of course, is by now routine.

* * *

WASHINGTON will announce with surprise and delight that the old dictatorial regime in Mississippi has been overthrown by "a new democratic government, which will hold free elections." As soon as the majority of the people is on its side.

Guerrilla warfare will immediately break out and the new government will appeal to Washington for economic and military aid. In order to preserve this key to Southeast America, we will dispatch 18,000 American military advisers,

tons of napalm bombs, tankers full of crop-killing chemicals and the chairman of our Joint Chiefs of Staff as our Ambassador.

To "better the lot of the people," we will send economic aid as well. This will consist of a "Strategic Hamlet Program," whereby we round up the natives and herd them into compounds surrounded by barbed wire and armed guards. For their own good.

To show Georgia, Alabama and other nearby sovereign States that "we mean business," we will send warships to cruise off the Mississippi coast. And our Secretary of Defense will visit the battle areas every Friday to issue encouraging statements: "If the improving situation in Mississippi continues to deteriorate daily we shall win in three months." If ever.

This will evoke grave debate on the need for using nuclear bombs in Mississippi as well as carrying the war into neighboring Louisiana to wipe out the insurgents' sources of supply.

But I am confident that if we can drop enough napalm bombs, strafe enough villages, destroy enough crops and kill enough peasants, we can eventually ram democracy down the throats of even Mississippians.

* * *

THE COSTS, of course, will be tremendous—at least \$1.5 million a day, plus numerous American lives. And some will ask, "Is it worth it?" But I say what's good enough for Vietnam is good enough for Mississippi. Besides, it's a hell of a lot closer to home.

JUN 22 1964

Royce Brier

CIA Named in Congo Rumble

SOME TRIBESMEN in eastern Congo are in rebellion against the central government, and they may be receiving aid from the Red Chinese. As in Vietnam and elsewhere these guerrillas are doing very well, and the central government is doing badly.

Recently a shipment of American T-28 combat planes has reached the Congo, and they are being used against the rebels. About two weeks ago it was announced a few American civilians were being employed by the Congo government on training missions. It was soon charged they were also flying combat missions, but the State Department steadfastly denied it.

Last week the State Department reversed itself, said Americans were flying combat, and that the practice would stop. State said it had been deceived about it, and seemed quite annoyed.

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BUT NOT SUFFICIENTLY ANNOYED to be convincing.

Spokesman for State was R. J. McCloskey. He said the contractual relations between American "technicians" and the Congo government did not violate American law. So far as dispatches reveal, he was referring to training operations, and they do not reveal if he was asked if combat missions violate American law.

(In many cases enlistment of an American citizen for combat in the armed forces of a foreign power is ground for forfeiture of citizenship).

Mr. McCloskey was also asked if American pilots in the Congo were recruited and supervised by the Central Intelligence Agency, and he said "no comment." Dispatches disclose some Cuban exiles are being trained by American pilots, and CIA connection with Cuban exiles is notorious.

"NO COMMENT" will hardly satisfy the American people they are not again being taken for a blind ride by CIA's reckless adventures.

CIA has driven three Presidents into embarrassing corners with its bumbling machinations. The U-2 flights forced President Eisenhower into a false denial. The Bay of Pigs conspiracy backed President Kennedy into equivocation and stultification, and again CIA's clumsy role with the sinking Diem regime in Saigon distressed Mr. Kennedy, and President Johnson inherited the distress.

When CIA will neither affirm nor deny, giving no proof of its position in any given rumble, it cannot complain if it is the object of suspicion.

It is high time the President and State Department had it out with this arrogant and irresponsible bureau, to learn who is fixing American foreign policy.

June 22, 1964

Royce Brier

Computers Buzz In CIA Beehive

THAT THE Central Intelligence Agency is not, as thought, wholly disdainful of the people, is seen in a curious bit of lore dished out as news last week.

As everybody knows, CIA is a spy outfit swollen to thousands of operatives and evaluators, who have functioned a mite this side of brilliant in the international maze of the past decade.

Ordinarily these folk are moles, concealing identity and action behind a pious shield of national security, and wouldn't give a Congress or even a President the time of day.



But their computers have been buzzing like angry bees this winter, and have come up with a stunning notion, to wit, that the annual rate of economic growth of the Soviet Union has fallen in 1962-63 from a buoyant 6-10 per cent to a sickly 2½ per cent, below the American rate.

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IN THE DOMAIN of economic fetish worship this is hot stuff—if true.

But its accuracy is somewhat tarnished by CIA's blend of arcana and bumbling, hardly endearing it to the 190 million dummies, who also happen to be rich. This manifestly accounts for the need to change the image, with CIA playing Greatheart in the news jungles.

Nobody is forgetting the image offered by CIA in Cuba, where Fidel Castro could be knocked over with a feather, hence the Bay of Pigs. Nor that CIA was doodling in phone booths when the Diem-Nhu mob was cleaned out in Saigon, and was surprised as hell. Nor, farther back, the U-2 affair, a dazzling CIA feat which made an involuntary liar of the President of the United States.

It would be strange if these and other brum-magers did not cast doubt on the CIA estimate of the state of the Soviet economy.

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IT DID NOT, however, require a dubious CIA guess-record to set off several eminent non-government economists.

Prof. Nicholas Spulber, City University, New York: "I just can't believe it." (the CIA figure). He would accept 4 per cent. Prof. Warren Eason, Syracuse University: "Low. I would want to look at it long and hard." Prof. Robert Campbell, Indiana University: "Fantastic." Levine and Bergson of Harvard were "surprised," but thought it possible.

These and other professors, experts in the Soviet economy, based their reactions on their own studies, and on the unlikelihood of such a sharp drop in two years. Everybody, including Khrushchev, concedes some decline, due in part to poor crops.

The news story says the Administration may use the CIA figure as an "argument" in international trade relations. It would seem prudent to do a little spying on CIA first.

January 14, 1964
Sam Freeman
Chambers

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

BOOK REVIEWS

Herb Caen 23 August on "the trouble with 'The Invisible Government,' a tremendously disturbing book about the CIA": "After you've read it you'll never again be able to believe an 'official announcement' out of Washington."

William Hogan 18 and 19 June on Wise and Ross' "Invisible Government": "It may make you mad -- not that secrets are embarrassingly exposed (they are not); not that such expensive agencies may be necessary; but that they have become so monolithic and so often inept."

John Barkham 18 May on Haynes Johnson's "Bay of Pigs": "The whole miserable imbroglio is spelled out in detail with the CIA cast as the villains in the piece."

AUGUST 23, 1964

HERB CAEN



OUT OF MY MIND: The trouble with "The Invisible Government," a tremendously disturbing book about the CIA, is that after you've read it, you'll never again be able to believe an "official announcement" out of Washington . . .

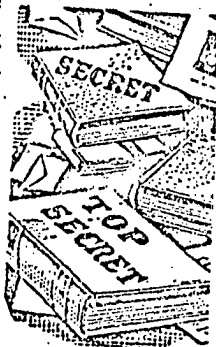
A Bookman's Notebook



Spies Are Running In From the Cold

William Hogan

A BOOK TITLED "The Invisible Government," vastly critical of U. S. intelligence services, may or may not be published next Monday. Before publication it has caused considerable alarm in Government ranks, especially among members of the intelligence community who feel it is a breach of the national security. Marquis Childs, the Washington Post columnist, reported that unnamed "high Government officials" are so upset over some revelations in the book that it would be to the Government's advantage "to buy up all advance copies on condition the book would be revised."



The authors are two respected, hard-working young Washington reporters, Thomas B. Ross of the Chicago Sun-Times, and David Wise of the New York Herald Tribune. The "invisible government" they describe includes the Central Intelligence Agency; the National Security Agency; Army, Navy and Air Force intelligence services; the Atomic Energy Commission; the FBI and the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

Combined, these groups annually spend some \$4 billion of the taxpayers' money. Often, the authors suggest, they are at war with one another; their effectiveness is questionable; they are often not responsible to higher authority, Congress or even

The Invisible Government. By David Wise and Thomas B. Ross. Random House; 361 pp.; \$5.95.

the President. Is the book a breach of security?

No, says Bennett Cerf, president of Random House, its publisher. Nobody in the Government has suggested to his firm any breach of security. Can the book be suppressed? Publishers' Weekly reports that Random House has received many letters from people anxious to order the book "before the CIA takes any action on it." Rather than a security breach, it appears to be simply sound legwork by an inventive team of reporters who have assembled facts from many sources.

Wise and Ross state that their book "is an attempt to describe a hidden American institution which the American people, who finance it, have a right to know about."

Other unspecified Washington quarters suggest that the real problem is that Wise and Ross make our clandestine specialists appear to be inept, musical comedy spies. An example:

Contrary to belief, CIA men are decorated for their valor. "Despite the fact that he was eased out after the Bay of Pigs . . . Richard M. Bissell received a secret intelligence medal honoring him for his years as deputy director for plans. There was no public announcement of the award, and Bissell was not allowed to talk about his medal, to show it to anyone or to wear it. As far as the CIA was concerned, officially the medal did not exist. The Invisible Government had awarded him an invisible medal."

Breach of security? Maybe the book suggests only that this big, ominous, expensive secret machine is really run by the Keystone Kops.

JUN 19 1964

A Bookman's Notebook

That Report on Our
Espionage Apparatus

William Hogan

YESTERDAY WE mentioned the storm raised by the imminent appearance of "The Invisible Government," a startling book by the Washington newsmen David Wise and Thomas B. Ross. A full, authentic account of this country's intelligence and espionage apparatus, it has stirred pre-publication charges of "breach of security" and "disclosure of top secrets" in some areas of the intelligence establishment.



CIA headquarters

As hard-working reporters, Wise and Ross have merely amassed an intriguing amount of data on this loose, amorphous grouping of individuals and agencies (some 200,000 employees, no less). The Central Intelligence Agency is the heart of its power structure, and the CIA comes in for the strongest criticism in this report.

Wise and Ross feel that as long as we spend nearly \$4 billion a year on this cloak-and-dagger business, we ought to know something about what we are buying. The book suggests that, in some cases, we are buying a pig-in-the-poke, duplication, waste, inefficiency, a potentially dangerous super-government, inter-agency suspicion if not outright warfare, and such fiascos as the Bay of Pigs.

This is an important and disturbing book. It is much more revealing, and cer-

tainly more critical, than Allen Dulles' recent, rather stuffy account of affairs clandestine, "The Craft of Intelligence." Beyond that, the Ross-Wise report is funny in an appalling. Jonathan Winters way — and this, perhaps, is what has caused the hullabaloo in the American espionage trade over the book's debut. Items:

- The Peace Corps can't stand the CIA. Sargent Shriver assigned a general counsel to ride herd on the plan of intelligence specialists to infiltrate its ranks.

- "Through the large picture window of his immaculate private dining room atop the CIA's \$46 million hideaway in Langley, Va., the director of the CIA can watch deer and other wild life gambol in the woodland below." Trouble is, a spy with a powerful glass could, until the situation was corrected, look right back in the window from an apartment house not far away.

- Allen Dulles, former head of the CIA, dedicated its Langley, Va., headquarters. "The fact that the CIA could send out public invitations to lay the cornerstone of its hidden headquarters reflects a basic split personality that plagues the agency and occasionally makes it the butt of unkind jokes. This dichotomy pervades much of what the CIA does. On the one hand it is supersecret; on the other hand it is not."

"The Invisible Government" is a far more solid analysis of our intelligence machinery than these quotes might indicate. The book is a well-informed, free-swinging, endlessly fascinating document. It may make you mad—not that secrets are embarrassingly exposed (they are not); not that such expensive agencies may be necessary; but that they have become so monolithic and so often inept.

The Invisible Government. By David Wise and Thomas B. Ross. Random House; 361 pp.; \$5.95.

A Bookman's Notebook



The Untold Story Of the Bay of Pigs

William Hogan

Today's review is by John Barkham of the Saturday Review

THE BAY OF PIGS fiasco is the embarrassing body in the backyard, and understandably nobody wants to dig it up. For the Kennedy Administration it was a source of chagrin and shame. Even the Republican opposition has been less than eager to exhume the ignominious affair. After all, it had its inception in the second Eisenhower Administration.



Haynes Johnson

A recent book by Haynes Johnson, entitled "The Bay of Pigs," promises to reopen the whole gaping wound. It is sensational, not because the author set out to stir things up, but because it tells the hitherto untold story of the Cuban Brigade 2506. It is a story which will startle and distress the American public; a story of deception, broken promises, and fatal misinformation. In particular, it reflects directly on the role of the CIA.

Confronted with accusations of such gravity against responsible authority, the reader is instantly on his guard. Haynes Johnson is a respected Washington editor; his narrative throughout is notable for its sober, even somber tone. His book is based on material from the embittered Cubans and buttressed wherever possible

by supporting data from other sources—not always named, but reputedly reliable.

In brief, the case Johnson makes out about the Bay of Pigs disaster may be boiled down to a fatal vacillation on the part of the Kennedy Administration and of downright deception of the Cuban Brigade (of which we have not hitherto been aware). According to four leaders of the brigade, whose narratives are reported here verbatim, the CIA throughout acted as though it wielded supreme authority, and in some cases it did so without the knowledge of the White House.

Johnson unravels a long skein of tangled events to show that the invasion was poorly planned and badly executed. The invaders were privately assured of adequate air cover while the President was saying publicly that no U. S. forces would be involved.

Most shocking of all is an incident related by the author in the chapter "Turn Left to Havana." A U. S. Army colonel referred to as "Frank" informed Brigade leaders that at the last moment, forces in the Administration might seek to block the invasion, in which event they were to go ahead anyway and, if necessary, make a show of taking the CIA instructors "prisoners."

The whole miserable imbroglio is spelled out in detail with the CIA cast as the villains in the piece. The author rounds out his heavily documented book with a heartbreaking description of the battle on the beaches, and an account of the negotiations for release of the prisoners.

The Bay of Pigs. By Haynes Johnson. W. W. Norton, 368 pp.; \$5.95.

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Herb Caen 5 July on State education officials debating their Americanism: "Instead of maintaining a stony silence, Mr. Braden felt it necessary to spell out his military record and his service in the CIA, which doesn't score as many points as 'sacred soil'."

Report 6 March of "Weird, Secret Army in California Hills": "We don't know what is going on up there, said one local police officer. But it sure smells like that lavish set-up the CIA's have.... I think it's the CIA, one detective said privately. Who else would have that much dough to throw around."

D

JULY 5, 1964

HERB CAEN



A FEW DAYS AGO we were treated to a sorry spectacle: the two most important men in State education playing the childish game of "I'm more American than you." Since the object of the game is to be one-up on your competitor, Dr. Rafferty may be assumed to have won. He employed the time-honored "sacred soil" gambit—sacred is the soil of my land—which won him the immediate plaudits of the American Legion and placed his opponent, Mr. Braden, on the defensive.

Instead of maintaining a stony silence, Mr. Braden felt it necessary to spell out his military record and his service in the CIA, which doesn't score as many points as "sacred soil." Under the rules of the game, whoever utters this piece of alliterative rhetoric first is automatically the winner. Retorting that "I think it is more sacred than you do" doesn't count.

The trouble with the "sacred soil" concept is that there are Frenchmen who think theirs is, Englishmen who prefer their own hallowed ground, and so on. There are even some renegades who might think Jerusalem's soil is more sacred, or the Vatican's, or Kobe's or Tibet's. The opponents of the Rumford Act have their own ideas about sacred soil. It all depends on where you stand.

Weird, Secret Army In California Hills

Fortress, Boats, Heavy Weapons

From Our Correspondent

Santa Barbara

High on a remote bluff east of here stands a massive baroque villa built in the grand 17th Century Italian style that is secluded by woods — and guarded by a small army of heavily armed men.

"We don't know what's going on up there," said one local police officer. "But it sure smells like that lavish set-up the CIAs have."

The cloak of mystery that surrounded this villa for more than two years blew aside for a time yesterday, revealing:

- Twenty-four young men, including a few Cubans, some in berets and wearing beards, others sporting ammunition bandoliers like actors in a movie on the Mexican revolution — all armed with rifles, pistols, bayonets and even some with shot-guns.

- A small private navy of five boats — a converted PT boat, a converted Coast Guard cutter, an abalone fishing boat, and two smaller craft — also heavily guarded.



A. P. Wirephoto

The amphibious "duck" was part of the mysterious army's military equipment.

and moored in a small cove below the villa.

• An Italian count who smokes cigarettes in a long silver holder, drives a metallic tan Rolls Royce, owns the villa and offered conflicting and often rather weak explanations about what is going on.

• A tough young American adventurer named James T. Nash, 33, who shaves his head like Yul Brynner and is called "Captain" by the men.

• Alarmed neighbors who report having heard for months the rumble of heavy

equipment and the staccato bursts of small-arms fire coming from the wooded hills on the 15-acre estate in what has all the earmarks of a military training program.

• And the presence of \$150,000 in equipment, including an amphibious duck, a half-track, walkie-talkie radio communications, jeeps and various passenger autos.

MYSTERY

But the mystery of Villa Calafia was not cleared up but only heightened by what authorities learned when they went to the great walled mansion to check re-

ports that two teen-age boys were fired at when they tried to approach the wooded site.

"My boys," said Count Mario Stefano Romano Carlo Roman-Bas, the owner, "are merely guests interested in the good life... we plan to do a little treasure hunting."

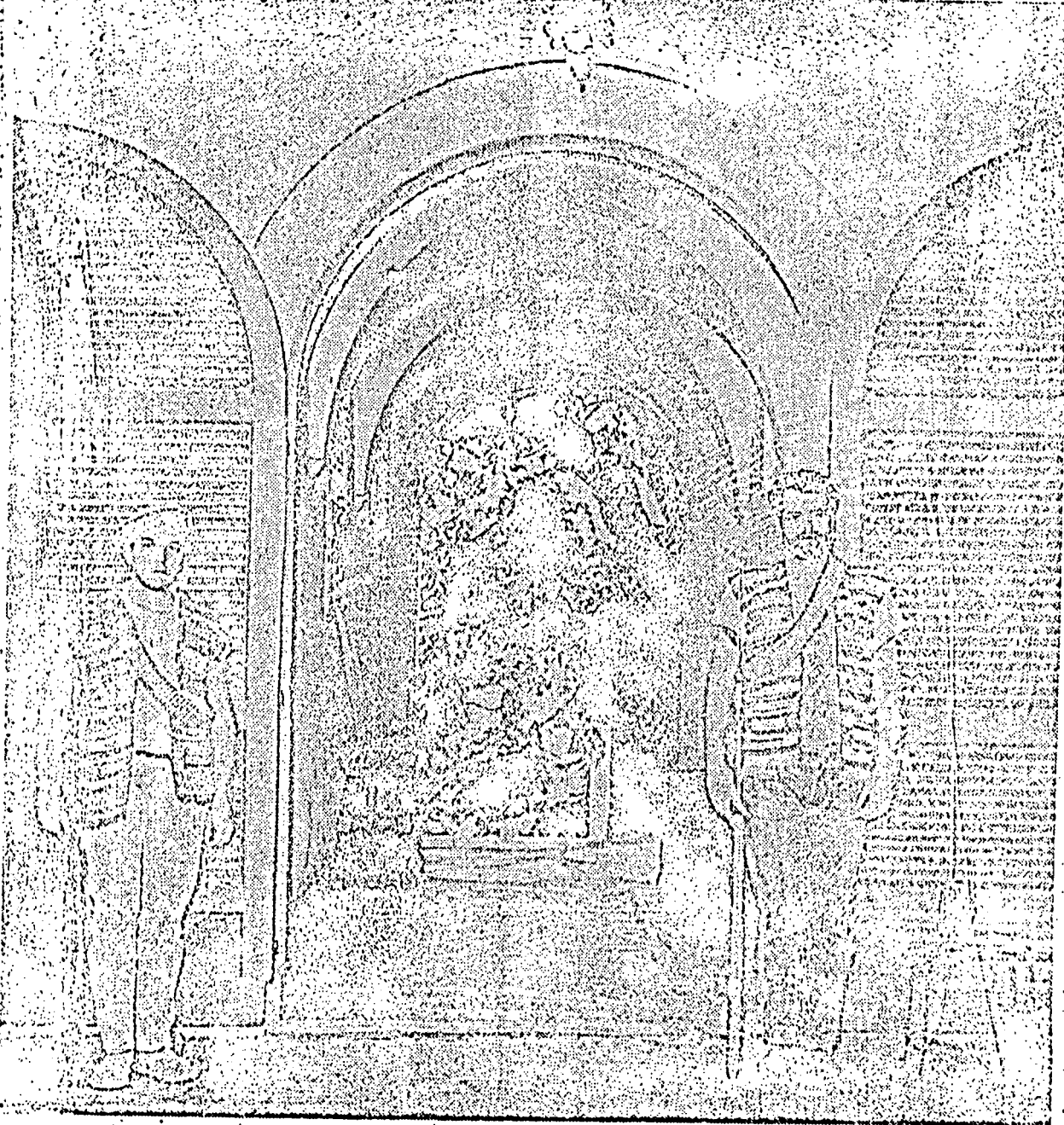
The Count, who uses the name of Mario Steven Roman while in the United States, spoke briefly with Los Angeles Times reporter Rubeen Salazar at the front

gate. He leaned out the window of his flashing Rolls and puffed quietly on a cigarette in a silver holder.

CAPTAIN

"We are not running a prisoner of war camp here, or forming an army or navy. I am of the opinion that we still have the right in this country to have as many guests and visitors in our home as we desire."

And then he drove off, leaving Salazar in the presence of "Captain" Nash, an ex-abalone fisherman, clad in fire-engine red shirt, slacks and wearing a yacht-



Sontrics wearing... mysterious villa on a bit of secluded coast near Santa Barbara

A.P. Wirephoto

Continued

ing cap at a jaunty angle above his bearded face. His head was shaved.

"The count is pretty upset about the publicity this place has gotten," said Nash, leading the way through the gate, which was guarded by two stern face young men with bayonets on their rifles.

TOWER

Inside, the villa was divided into three major areas around a court yard. The largest building, called "The Palace," is reserved for the count and his socialite wife, the former Lucy Dabney.

A tower, with an armed guard perched on the top, is used for "treasure hunting training."

And the 24 men live in a lavish "guest house" sipping coffee from silver service and lounging on expensive furniture and Oriental rugs.

RECRUITS

"Most of these boys were recruited in Oakland and the Bay Area," said Nash. "They're good — cool and calm."

Some of the men are being trained to recover sunken treasure, he said. Others will be used as fishermen to seek abalone "to pay for our expeditions."

"You see," he said with a crooked grin, "we're really adventurers — we just don't live like normal people. All these boys knew when they signed up they'd be cooped in here for a while."

The sounds of shooting and military training, heard by

the neighbors? "Nothing," he said, "just a little target practice — gives the boys a chance to let off steam."

Nash said he and Roman and a man named Arthur Jiminez had put this organization together under the name of "Coastal Shipbuilders, Inc." The converted PT boat Nash bought in Galveston, Tex., for \$47,000.

He estimated the value of the equipment behind the villa's 10-foot, cream-colored walls at more than \$150,000. The villa itself is worth \$400,000.

Several months ago, he said, the group used the PT boat to aid in the escape of

prisoners from a Cuban prisoner on the Isle of Pines. "We dodged everybody and got them into Mexico," Nash said. "Just one of our little adventures."

The group plans, he said, to search for the wreck of the paddle-steamboat, SS Sacramento, sunk off the Yucatan peninsula of Mexico in the gold rush days, he said. "It's got two-million in gold aboard."

But why all the guns?

"This place attracts vagrants and bums and vandals," he said. "It's got so bad, we've had to guard it, you see?"

Later in the day, Sheriff

James W. Webster told one Santa Barbara newsman that he had talked with Roman for several hours. "I told him he better get his men out of there until things blow over," he said. "He agreed."

The FBI has been informed of the operation, said Sheriff Webster. "We plan no further action—they're on private property, and as far as we know they haven't broken any laws."

Meanwhile, in Miami, Cuban underground groups

were puzzled by the existence of the villa and its never heard of these people," said one leader. "If they've been to Cuba, we don't know about it."

Sheriff Webster, however, said he was sure that the men were not connected with any self-styled militia group, such as the Minutemen.

"I think it's the CIA," one detective said privately. "Who else would have that much dough to throw around—but if it is, there's no way we'll find out about it."

MAR 6 1964

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

HEADLINES

1 September A.P. story on Kaplan Fund: "Secret Spending -- Tax-Exempt Fund is CIA 'Pipeline'"

23 August N.Y. TIMES story on Matthias report: "The CIA's Secret Vietnam Study"

10 June A.P. story on "The Invisible Government": "CIA Concern Over a Book Is Reported"

E

U.S. Tax Probe

CIA'S

SECRET

MONEY

Continued

Tax-Exempt Fund Is CIA 'Pipeline'

Disclosure Made in Congress

Associated Press

Washington

A pipeline through which the Central Intelligence Agency dispensed secret funds — a private New York-based foundation — was disclosed at a Congressional hearing yesterday.

Chairman Wright Patman (Dem-Texas) of a House Small Business Subcommittee said the CIA told him it has made such use of the J. M. Kaplan Fund.

Officials of the Internal Revenue Service, which is auditing the fund to determine whether it should keep its tax exemption, reluctantly confirmed the CIA connection. The CIA refused to comment.

Patman told the revenue officials to provide information about the addresses, officers and organization of eight other foundations which, he said, together contributed almost \$1 million to the Kaplan fund in 1961-1963.

When acting revenue commissioner Bertrand M. Harding said that he might not have the information in his files, another subcommittee member sharply disagreed.

'DUMMY'

"If these are dummy corporations, or corporations we don't want to talk about, come in and say so — but don't say you don't know anything about it," Representative James Roosevelt (Dem-Calif.) told Harding.

There was no more specific testimony about the amount of CIA money, nor about its destination.

Several hours after the hearing, the subcommittee members met with CIA and revenue officials behind closed doors. They then told newsmen that the subcommittee would not pursue further the CIA aspects of the Kaplan fund matter.

Patman said "The discussion convinced the committee that no matter of interest to the subcommittee relating to the CIA EXISTED."

He also said that the investigation of the fund "is being vigorously pursued and a full report will be made to the committee."

Expanding on his statement, Patman said that nothing had been brought out that contradicted the testimony at the hearing, but that the subcommittee was convinced "the CIA does not belong in this foundation investigation."

INVESTIGATION

The subcommittee has been investigating the tax-exempt status enjoyed by some 15,000 charitable foundations.

The Kaplan foundation, set up by a former grape juice and sugar company president, came in for study on August 10.

The IRS announced three weeks ago that it was investigating the financial dealing of Kaplan, former president of Welch Grape Juice Co., accused of using a charitable foundation to help him take over business firms.

Kaplan, once known as the "molasses king" of Havana formerly held large sugar properties in Cuba, including 20 sugar mills and a fleet of molasses tankers.

Patman said that Kaplan had "waged a number of battles" to take over companies, and "in some of these contests, he has made use of charitable funds set up and dominated by him."

In New York, the Kaplan Fund refused to give any information on its background and also refused to comment on the testimony.

The Subcommittee is looking into reports of borrowings and other business transactions between foundations and the individuals who establish them.

REVOKED

The New York District Tax Office has twice in the past recommended that the Kaplan Foundation's tax exemption be revoked, but the national office of the Internal Revenue Service overruled this recommendation. Another audit by the district office is now in progress.

Patman indicated that on August 10 Mitchell Rogovin, the revenue contact man with the CIA, told him privately of the CIA's connection with the Kaplan Fund.

Subsequently, Patman said, a CIA official called on

him and told him "the J. M. Kaplan Fund has been used as a conduit, but he didn't know the details."

Patman complained that the CIA had not complied fully with his request to provide privately additional information—"I feel like this committee has been trifled with — It looked to me as though this information was put out with the purpose of stopping the committee investigation."

CONSULTED

In reply to questions, revenue officials said that they had not been consulted when the CIA made its arrangements with the Kaplan Fund; that the revenue service was not a party to any such arrangements, and that it would not be influenced by them in deciding whether the Kaplan tax exemption should be continued.

Contact man Rogovin said that a CIA representative came to him in late 1961, after the agency had learned of the audit, and told him "they had been using the Fund and they just wanted to alert the Washington office . . . They were concerned whether their interest would be made public and whether the Fund would be jeopardized by the audit."

He said the the district revenue office conducting the audit has never been told of the CIA connection.

The CIA operates so secretly that its appropriations are hidden in the budgets for other agencies and are known only to a handful of members of Congress.

The other foundations that Patman inquired about, and the amounts he said they had contributed to the Kaplan Fund, are:

- Gotham Foundation, \$83,000;
- Michigan Fund, \$63,000;
- Andrew Hamilton Fund, \$62,950;
- Borden Trust, \$140,000;
- The Price Fund, \$185,000;
- The Edsel Fund, \$130,000;
- The Beacon Fund, \$30,000;
- The Kentfield Fund, \$130,000.

SEP 1 1964

The CIA's Secret Vietnam Study

New York Times

Washington

An official of the Central Intelligence Agency has suggested the possibility of "some kind of negotiated settlement" of the hostilities in South Vietnam.

According to the proposal, which was made public but not endorsed by Administration sources, the negotiated settlement would be based upon neutralization of the area.

Willard Matthias, a member of the CIA's Board of National Estimates, one of the highest units in the agency, was author of the suggestion in a 50-page working paper dated June 3.

Administration officials emphasized that it did not reflect official United States policy. It was made available apparently only because a copy was said to have been obtained by the Chicago Tribune, which indicated it planned to print excerpts.

'STALEMATE'

Matthias observed in his paper that there was "serious doubt that victory can be won" and indicated that, at best, "a prolonged stalemate" might be achieved.

Working papers of officials of the Central Intelligence Agency are almost never made public. It was believed, however, that when Administration leaders learned that a copy had fallen into the hands of a newspaper they feared some political use might be made of it.

It was felt that the views of a single official suggesting a possible negotiation might be incorrectly construed as the Administration's policy. Administration sources said it was then decided to make the paper public to demonstrate both that it was not a secret and that it was of a discursive nature.

When it was made available to the press it had a cover sheet signed by Sherman Kent, chairman of the Board

of National Estimates, stating that the paper had "general board approval, though no attempt has been made to reach general agreement on every point of it."

DESCRIPTION

A colleague of Matthias described the paper as a "think piece," typical of many which are distributed throughout the various agencies of government.

Qualified sources said, however, that while Matthias' views on negotiating a settlement did not reflect the official U. S. position, they were widely held in government and were the subject of recurrent official discussions.

In his paper entitled "Trends in the World Situation," Matthias wrote:

"The guerrilla war in South Vietnam is in its fifth year, and no end appears in sight. The Viet Cong in the South, dependent largely upon their own resources but under the direction and control of the Communist regime in the North, are press-

ing their offensive more vigorously than ever.

"The political mistakes of the Diem regime inhibited the effective prosecution of the war, which is really more of a political contest than a military operation, and led to the regime's destruction.

"The counter-guerrilla effort continues to flounder, partly because of the inherent difficulty of the problem and partly because Diem's successors have not yet demonstrated the leadership and inspiration necessary.

"There remains serious doubt that victory can be won, and the situation remains very fragile. If large-scale U.S. support continues and if further political deterioration within South Vietnam is prevented, at least a prolonged stalemate can be attained.

"There is also a chance that political evolution within the country and developments upon the world scene could lead to some kind of negotiated settlement based upon neutralization."

JUN 10 1964

CIA Concern Over a Book Is Reported

Minneapolis

Two top officials of the Central Intelligence Agency have contacted a New York publishing house in an apparent effort to suppress or censor a book due to be published about United States secret intelligence operations, the Minneapolis Tribune reported yesterday.

In a Washington dispatch written by correspondent Charles W. Bailey, the Tribune said a Random House spokesman confirmed that both CIA Director John McCone and CIA Deputy Director Lieutenant General Marshall S. Carter complained about the book, "The Invisible Government."

The book is scheduled to go to press later this month.

Authors of the book are Washington newsmen David Wise and Thomas Ross. It deals with secret operations of U. S. intelligence, including the CIA's role in the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

The Random House source said McCone and Carter contended publication of the book would be harmful to national security, but did not claim that its publication would violate any security classification of information.

Associated Press