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THE CRISIS THAT IS BRING BASIC CHANGES TO CIA

Outside pressure is forcing CIA to shed some of its old ways—including supersecrecy of the past. No one is yet sure that it's all for the best.

It's a time of sweeping change inside America's top-secret "cloak and dagger" organization—the Central Intelligence Agency.

In broad terms, the CIA is putting less reliance on its "dagger" while at the same time it is revealing more of what's hidden behind its "cloak." In specific terms:

- Covert operations aimed at influencing or overthrowing foreign governments are losing emphasis. Those still authorized are coming under closer scrutiny and supervision.

- Activities by the CIA inside the U. S. are being subjected to tighter control than ever before. The aim is to prevent the agency from becoming involved in illegal operations against Americans at home, such as happened during the Watergate affair.

- A policy of greater openness on the part of Director William E. Colby marks a bid for wider popular understanding and acceptance of CIA. He hopes to overcome widespread distrust of Government intelligence secrecy and to

demonstrate that his agency performs a constructive and indispensable service to the nation.

- A far-reaching reorganization has been carried out to meet official criticism of the way the CIA operates. The critics—led by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—complained that much of the agency's work was too academic and unrelated to the needs of Government policy makers. Now the emphasis is shifting from projects that intrigue the CIA to others with practical value for officials such as Mr. Kissinger.

Survival of CIA. All these changes result from the most serious challenge to the CIA's existence since its establishment in 1947. In fact, the pressure of the challenge has been so heavy that some high-ranking officials in the agency are wondering if a secret intelligence organization can continue to function effectively in the political climate prevailing in the U. S. today.

Outside the agency, critics ask this question: Is a secret intelligence organization really necessary—especially one that has concentrated so much of its resources on operations against foreign governments?

Over all, the Central Intelligence Agency employs more than 16,000 people. Its budget totals roughly 750 million dollars a year—with more than half that amount reportedly spent on covert activities of one kind or another.

Besides a small army of officials and experts at its headquarters outside Washington, the agency has teams assigned to most U. S. embassies around the world.

The crisis that now is raising questions about the CIA's future was fueled by three developments:

1. CIA involvement in Watergate. The agency was strongly criticized for allowing itself to be drawn illegally into the Watergate affair on two occasions. One involved the delivery of spy paraphernalia to a former CIA agent, E. Howard Hunt, who was a member of the White House "plumbers." He used the equipment for the break-in at the office of the psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg, accused at that time of giving the secret Pentagon Papers to the press.

The second involved the preparation of a psychological profile of Mr. Ellsberg by CIA experts at the request of the White House. Both actions were denounced by a congressional subcommittee



Director William E. Colby has taken over the job of reshaping trouble-ridden CIA.



CIA 4 Vietnam, S.

↳ Cuba

↳ INDONESIA

CIA 4 Burma

↳ LAOS

(orig under Colby)

The CIA and the... reveals much about the inner workings of the U. S. intelligence establishment. The CIA went to court to contest publication on the grounds that the authors, Victor L. Marchetti and John D. Marks, were violating contracts signed when they joined the intelligence services.

The court allowed publication with 168 deletions for security reasons. Now another former agent, Philip B. F. Agee, is preparing to publish a 220,000-word book in Britain describing the CIA's clandestine operations in Latin America.

CIA officials warn that its effectiveness could be gravely damaged if this trend continues. As one put it: "We're not worried so much about Marchetti as we are about the 999 others who might follow him with other books."

One point made by intelligence officials: Under existing laws, a Department of Agriculture employe can be jailed for divulging secret crop figures but a CIA employe—present or past—can escape prosecution even if he reveals the identity of secret agents.

3. Reaction to Vietnam. The CIA's clandestine role in the Indo-China conflict is blamed by many critics for draw-