

INSIDE WASHINGTON  
By Robert S. Allen and John A. Goldsmith

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CIA Head Wins  
Senate Doves

By Robert S. Allen and John A. Goldsmith

Washington, Dec. 3: It is hard to believe, but Richard Helms, director of the much-criticized Central Intelligence Agency, has become a darling of the Senate doves.

A career intelligence officer, with CIA since its founding in 1947, Helms was named director by President Johnson in 1966. President Nixon renewed the appointment early this year.

In subordinate posts Helms had seen CIA blamed abroad and at home, for goofs of all proportions. He served under two colorful and much-publicized directors of central intelligence, gentleman-spy Allen W. Dulles and hard-driving industrialist John A. McCone.

Now it is being said -- and by the most critical of the Senate doves -- that career-man Helms has brought a new respectability to the quiet campus-like CIA headquarters in nearby Langley, Va..

Exhibit A in this regard is Sen. Mike Mansfield, Mont., the Senate Democratic leader. Mansfield has been a frequent critic of Vietnam policies and of other aspects of national security planning by two administrations.

For years Mansfield has, in addition, been a leader of a so-far unsuccessful drive to apply a tighter congressional oversight to CIA activities. Yet Mansfield says Helms "has brought a respectability and integrity to the CIA...and given it the kind of standing which it lacked prior to the time he took over.

"I must say, like all those who have come in contact with him, I have been tremendously impressed. I think he is by far the best director the CIA has ever had. Because of Mr. Helms that agency's integrity and standing have increased considerably, at least in the congressional community," says Mansfield.

ALSO FULBRIGHT -- Mansfield made those comments in the Senate's secret debate on the ABM Safeguard system weeks ago. The transcript of that debate, censored and reviewed, was made public only last week. CIA data was quoted by both sides in the secret discussion, but Safeguard opponents stressed the agency's finding, made without further evaluation or comparison, that Russia had suspended work on its anti-missile system.

In the same debate similar views were expressed by the Senate's super-dove, Chairman J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., of the Foreign Relations Committee. Fulbright has frequently complained that ill-timed (and ill-fated) CIA operations, such as the U-2 incident, have harmed U.S. foreign relations.

According to Fulbright, Helms' ABM appraisal "convinced me he was a competent man who was not swayed by any outside influence; that he was giving us the nearest to an honest assessment of all the combined forces of the intelligence community.

"He has given the committees...the best available information. That is what inspired in us confidence and trust in the integrity, honesty and good judgment of Mr. Helms," said Fulbright.

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Helms and the CIA have also had another recent accolade from Fulbright, who sharply criticized the clandestine U.S. involvement in Laos (which is operated by CIA), but said he does not blame Helms because the intelligence boss was operating under instructions from higher authority.

"APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS" -- Helms has always enjoyed the confidence of the rather hawkish senior members of the House and Senate who ride herd on CIA operations through special intelligence subcommittees. There is therefore, a real significance in his present high standing among the agency's long-time critics.

He has, in the first place, made it clear that, as the nation's top intelligence officer, he will provide the best possible reading, without bias and without trying to evaluate events abroad against developments (weapon or otherwise) in the United States. In short, Helms will provide the best available basis for U.S. policies without trying to make them.

CIA critics were never sure that Dulles and McCone were willing to stop at that.

With respect to CIA's operational responsibilities, those shadowy clandestine activities which have provoked most of CIA's criticism over the years, Helms has carefully lived up to a pledge made during his Senate confirmation hearings in 1966:

"Sir," said Helms on that occasion, "the Central Intelligence Agency takes no actions without approval from the appropriate officials of the U.S. Government, and they are not in the CIA."

After more than three years, CIA's critics are beginning to believe him.

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