

JUNE 29, 1965

SUPERSPY RABORN'S FIRST CASE ENDS IN FAILURE

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY 29 June 1965--A

CPYRGHT. Korotayevskiy article: "Portraits Without Makeup--The Career of the Superspy)

(Text) On that day 11 April 1965, the solemn signing by the President of a draft law on federal aid to schools took place at the old school building in Johnson City, Texas, in which the present resident of the White House once attended school. Indifferently watching the familiar procedure, the correspondents unexpectedly heard sensational news: Johnson announced the resignation of CIA Director John McCone and his replacement in William Raborn. What type of a person is the man who for three months now has been bossing the "empire of espionage," commanding more than 200,000 secret and overt agents and disposing of hundreds of millions of dollars every year? This is what is known about him from the foreign press:

The Lawyer of the Monopolies

At 0655 hours sharp the ring of the alarm clock sounds in Raborn's apartment, located only a few minutes away from the vast CIA building situated in the little town of Langley near Washington. The residents of this house never deviate from a routine which has been established once and for all. Then comes a short breakfast. Then the New York TIMES and Washington POST over the morning coffee. At 0717 the new director, invariably accompanied by detectives, takes a seat in a black limousine and departs for the office. At 0730 the red-haired, stocky 59-year old man enters his office, from which a picturesque view opens up of the environs of Washington. There are no superfluous things on his desk. Raborn is a fast worker. Not in vain, advertizing the personal qualities of the new CIA boss, American papers noted that he "possesses the capability of solving the most difficult tasks in the shortest possible time." The problem only consists in how he solves them. The following facts provide an answer.

The arrival of retired Vice Admiral William Francis Raborn Jr. at CIA is not an accident. It is true, though, that this native of Texas and former "average" trainee of the U.S. Naval Academy has not acquired fame on the ocean expanses or during combat; he preferred staff work on land. His "gifts" became manifest only after the war when the United States embarked on the course of the armaments race of working out means of mass destruction, and of new types of weapons. Then Raborn successfully accomplished several "special tasks of the U.S. Navy," and won a reputation as an efficient organizer and penetrating person.

Since that time Raborn has advanced rapidly. In 1955 he became head of the program for the creation of the "Polaris" missiles. In 1958 he was appointed head of a department in the main ordnance department of the U.S. Navy bureau which dealt with the working out of rocket weapons. In these years Raborn obtained in Congress increases in appropriations for the building of submarine rocket carriers and he stated with martinet-like outspokenness that the "rockets would be used for the direct hitting of targets on communist territory." At the same time, however, the admiral-rocketman never ignored the American truism that "what is good for my company is also good for the country." The program for the building of "Polaris" rockets cost the American taxpayers 10 billion dollars. The vast military Aerojet General Corporation concern in California, whose vice president Raborn became in 1963, after his retirement, received a considerable portion of these billions. Raborn's efforts were duly rewarded, as we can see.

And when the need arose for a new superspy the choice immediately fell on Raborn, who is known for his close relations with both the Pentagon and the militant rocket monopolies of California. By appointing Raborn to the post of CIA director, the White House only complied with its political obligation to a group

Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP75-00001R000100160083-9

it openly but very many people know that in the past few years a private distribu-

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tion of official posts among the biggest monopolies became established in Washington. Thus, the post of secretary of state most frequently falls on people connected with the Rockefellers, (John Foster Dulles and Dean Rusk) whereas posts in the office of the secretary of defense go to Ford people (McNamara). The California millionaires, despite all their efforts, failed to "grow up" to the position of a secretary. Now William Raborn has become their protege.

The Duo Is Trumpeting for the March

Raborn has not come to Langley alone . . . a person who has put espionage on a "scientific" basis entered CIA leadership with him. He is Richard Helms, who was appointed first deputy to Raborn. This is what American commentator Stewart Alsop wrote about him in the SATURDAY EVENING POST: "Helms formerly occupied the outwardly innocent post of CIA deputy director for plans--DDP as it is called in the administration. Helms' department is responsible for the fact that espionage activities are termed "savory affairs."

All the secret CIA operations in the past few years which became known (the Suez crisis, the overthrow of Mossadeq's government in Iran, the events in the Congo, the invasion at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba) as well as many operations that have remained unknown were the work of the hands of the "DDP." The Raborn-Helms duo immediately began to trumpet a new anticommunist campaign. "Scratch the back of your head," this is what Raborn likes to repeat. "Yes, yes it will be precisely the back of your head that will suffer primarily if we fail." And the new bosses of the espionage agency, being obviously frightened for their necks, have begun to justify by any means the confidence of their masters. The "savory" works of the CIA have become even more savory and the "dirty tricks" even dirtier.

American policy in Vietnam is suffering an obvious failure. The "dirty war" of Washington has become a symbol of aggressive U.S. imperialism, the rapid change of ministers in Saigon a synonym for the precariousness of the American positions in southeast Asia, and the absurd attempts of the American propaganda machine to justify the aggression against the DRV and Dominican Republic have become a gauge

of Washington's mendacity. At this moment the Raborn-Helms duo is publishing a "document" full of dirty fabrications about the "communist threat." They are trying to prove "it is North Vietnam that is carrying out aggression" and not the United States. The duo also found in the Dominican Republic the "ill-reputed gold of Moscow" and "Italian communists," who allegedly directed the patriots of Santo Domingo. Even the worldly-wise American press described this "document" as sheer nonsense. These are the first few steps of the admiral-rocketman and protege of the monopolies who has come to head the CIA. "A dangerous person in a dangerous position," the New York TIMES noted.

Case No. 1

On 28 April 1965 Raborn's appointment was confirmed by the Senate and he took the oath as the new CIA director, or plainly speaking, as the American "superspy," since, according to the law, the CIA head at the same time is chairman of the U.S. intelligence board and coordinates the activities of all intelligence organizations of the country. On the same day Case No. 1 -- the "Dominican Republic" was placed on Raborn's desk. U.S. aggression against a small Latin American country began. In the lingo of political criminals, which is so close to representatives of the agency of the CIA chief, it has been accepted to term such matters "savory." The question is that it was precisely the CIA which according to American press evidence provoked the armed interference in the affairs of the Dominican Republic. There is nothing sensational in this, it is just the usual history. But the Dominican events make it possible even better to determine the political physiognomy of the new U.S. superspy and once more to cast a look at the methods of American intelligence.

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"For Vice Admiral Raborn," the New York POST wrote recently, "the American military intervention constitutes the first risky step in the post of a CIA head . . . From the very beginning he very confidently insisted on the fact that the revolt was directed by communists and that the emergence of "yet another Cuba" was inevitable. The New York POST is presenting things blandly. To put it in plain words Raborn arbitrarily concocted the version of the "communist conspiracy" in that country. To confirm it he even presented a list of 58 "communist conspirators." What was the end of this history? It came out that the individuals named in the list not only had no connections with communism but many of them had been dead or for a long time had been living outside the Dominican Republic.

Close acquaintances of Raborn say that it is his credo that it is better to do something than to do nothing. The Washington jesters rephrased this statement that "it was better he had done nothing at all than do something." The cynical U.S. interference in the affairs of the Dominican Republic has aroused such sharp protests throughout the entire world that even by the standards of gross American diplomacy an obvious mistake was made. Raborn's "Case No. 1," as the American press admits, ended with his personal failure and with just another failure of the CIA. This is to be expected. Despite the carefully planned terror, provocations, and the billions of dollars expended, the American intelligence machine cannot cope with the wave of the liberation struggle. And even such an unfailing and "perfect" superspy as William Francis Raborn can do nothing about this.