

Section, C P P

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CPYRGHT

·新聞人物·

雷伯恩和黑尔姆斯

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四月十一日，已退休的海軍中將威廉·弗朗西斯·雷伯恩(William Francis Raborn Jr.)被任命

為美國中央情報局局長。

去年六月，當時的中央情報局局長麥康要離職的消息傳出後，有關美國這個最大的特務機構頭子的人選，華盛頓就議論紛紛，但是，沒有人猜到會是雷伯恩。

雷伯恩的被挑選上，同美國主義最近侵略越南失敗有關。約翰遜為了加強在南越的情報活動，要找一個“能幹”、熟悉遠東情況的人出任此職。雷伯恩素有“行政能耐”見稱，是約翰遜的同鄉兼老友，又在太平洋地區混過，因而被約翰遜看中了。

雷伯恩一九〇五年生於美國得克薩斯州的迪凱特。一九二八年畢業於美國安納波利斯海軍學院，後來又學習駕駛飛機，擔任過海軍航空教練。第二次世界大戰期間，雷伯恩在太平洋上參加對日作戰。一九四四年任漢考克/哥羅尼的執行官。一九四五年這

艘軍艦在日本沿海被日本“神風隊”炸壞，但是，雷伯恩却由於“搶修及時”而獲得“銀星”獎。

第二次大戰結束後，雷伯恩擔任美國西太平洋航空母艦分隊的參謀長，旋又從事海軍部軍械局的導彈研究與發展工作。一九五〇年任白羅柯哥軍艦艦長，負責在遠東海面進行反潛艇訓練。一九五一年雷伯恩被派到海軍大學學習，一九五二年離開學校後，到一九五五年歷任貝寧頓軍艦的指揮官、大西洋艦隊司令的總參謀長助理。

一九五五年雷伯恩受海軍作戰部委任，主持發展包括北極星導彈在內的海軍艦隊彈道導彈體系計劃。這項直接配合美國全球戰略的計劃，牽涉兩萬個以上的合同，經費高達三十五億美元。在此時期，雷伯恩十分賣力，推行一個名為“技術測定計劃”的管理制度，以加強勞動強度。目前這個加強對勞動人民剝削的制度，已在美國工業部門推廣。

一九六二年三月到一九六三年九月退休前，雷伯恩是負責特別計劃和研究事務的海軍作戰副參謀長。退休後，加利福尼亞通用噴氣飛機公司聽到他有在“短時期內做好棘手工作的本事”，

邀他擔任負責計劃管理工作的副總經理，直到這次新任命時為止。

法國一家報紙認為，雷伯恩當上中央情報局局長，是“南越戰爭以來海軍在美國事務中再次擔當不可忽視的角色”的一個表現。日本《東京新聞》認為，雷伯恩所面臨的緊急事務有：整頓中央情報局在南越的班子，研究如何使中央情報局提出的緊急情報，能迅速地送到約翰遜及其顧問手中，免蹈西貢“大使館”挨炸時，白宮事前一無所知的覆轍。

在約翰遜任命雷伯恩的同時，原來的中央情報局助理局長理查德·麥·黑爾姆斯(Richard M. Helms)被提升為副局長。

黑爾姆斯有所謂“第一流的職業活動家”之稱。他是美國賓夕法尼亞州人，五十一歲。曾任合眾社駐倫敦和柏林的記者，後在與摩根財團有密切關係的斯克利浦斯—霍華德報系工作。

第二次大戰期間，他參加美國戰略情報局的特務工作，以海軍少校銜被派往歐洲戰場。戰後，戰略情報局改為中央情報局，他以文職人員身分留任。從一九六二年起，他負責該局計劃工作，掌管間諜、顛覆和支持傀儡政權等不可告人的活動。他控制著中央情報局一半的大小特務。

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RABORN AND HELMS

Retired Navy Vice Admiral William Francis Raborn, Jr., was appointed Director of the US Central Intelligence Agency on 11 April.

After the news was out in June of 1964 that the then head of the CIA John A. McCone was retiring, Washington abounded with the mention of candidates to head this top US intelligence organ, but no one guessed that it would be Raborn.

The selection of Raborn is linked with the defeat of US imperialism's most recent aggression in South Vietnam. In order to step up intelligence activities in South Vietnam, Johnson wanted a person for this job who was "a doer" and familiar with conditions in the Far East. Known for his "administrative perseverance," Raborn was both a fellow Texan and an old friend of Johnson's and he had also knocked about the Pacific area, so he caught Johnson's eye.

Raborn was born in Decatur, Texas, in 1905. He graduated from the US Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1928. He later learned to fly and was an instructor in naval aviation. During World War II, Raborn served in the Pacific in the war against Japan. In 1944 he became the executive officer of the Hancock. In 1945, the Hancock was hit by "kamikaze planes" off the coast of Japan, but Raborn won a "silver star" for "making prompt emergency repairs."

After World War II, Raborn served as a Chief of Staff, Carrier Division, West Pacific, afterwards he transferred to guided missile research and development work in the Navy Department's Naval Weapons Bureau. In 1950 he became the skipper of the USS Bairoko and was responsible for anti-submarine training in Far Eastern waters. In 1951 he attended the Naval War College. After leaving in 1952, he served until 1955 as commander of the USS Bennington and as Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations of the Staff of the CIC US Atlantic Fleet.

In 1955, he was detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to be in charge of developing plans for the fleet ballistic system which included the Polaris missile. These plans tied in directly with US global strategy and involved more than 20,000 contracts and expenditures of 3.5 billion dollars. During this time, Raborn put into effect a management system known as PERT [Program Evaluation Review Technique] to strengthen the labor system. This system to strengthen the exploitation of workers is now widespread in US industry.

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Prior to his retirement, Raborn served as Deputy Chief of Staff in charge of special plans from March of 1962 to September 1963. After his retirement, the Aerojet-General Corporation in California heard of his "ability to do sticky jobs in a short period of time," and took him on as a deputy chief manager in charge of plan management work, a job which he engaged in until his present appointment.

A French newspaper said that Raborn's job as chief of the CIA was an indication that "since the war in South Vietnam, the Navy was again playing a role which could not be overlooked in US affairs." The Tokyo Shimbun claimed that the pressing task confronting Raborn was to overhaul the CIA unit in South Vietnam and to study how the urgent intelligence provided by the CIA could quickly be sent to Johnson and his advisors and avoid a situation such as the bombing of the Saigon "Embassy" where the White House had no previous warning of what might happen.

Together with the appointment of Raborn, Richard M. Helms, the Deputy Director for Plans, was named as CIA Deputy Director.

Helms has a reputation as a so-called "first-rate worker." He is from Pennsylvania and 51 years old. After having been a United Press International Reporter in London and Berlin, he worked for the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain which is closely tied in with the Morgan Financial Bloc.

During World War II he worked for the OSS and was stationed in the European theater as a Lieutenant Commander. After the war, the OSS became the CIA and he stayed on as a civilian. Beginning in 1962, he was responsible for plans and handled such secret activities as espionage, subversion, and support of puppet regimes. He controls half of the personnel in the CIA.