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White House equivocates on staff costs

By DON BACON
Our Washington Bureau

President Nixon's promise of "very substantial cuts" in the size of his White House staff has created a dilemma: how can the cuts be made without admitting that the staff was too large in the first place?

The White House last spring flatly rejected efforts by a congressional committee to clarify the size and cost of the president's personal and executive office staffs. Again this week, aides refused reporters' requests for data.

Nixon himself seems to have no doubts about the need to bring White House growth under control. He told reporters Nov. 27 that "the White House staff has grown rather like Topsy; it has grown in every administration. It is now time to reverse that growth to do a more effective job . . ."

TREASURY Secretary George P. Schultz, who will take on additional duties as White House chief adviser on economic affairs in the second term, said Monday that the Nixon personal staff was not larger than the staffs of other recent presidents.

It only appeared larger, Schultz contended, because previous presidents did not identify all their personal employees, but hid many in the payrolls of the Executive Departments and agencies. " . . . the numbers on the White House staff," he argued, "have not gone up."

Schultz was asked to provide actual figures. "I don't have that number," he said. "There are all sorts of categories of people."

White House press secretary Ronald Ziegler was equally vague when he was asked yesterday to provide figures.

He referred questioners to the President's fiscal 1973 budget, which projected a staff of 510 in this year, compared with 540 last year. In 1970, before the administration began to identify White House staffers who are paid by other government agencies, the staff totaled 250, down slightly from 255 in 1965 and 262 in 1955.

ACCORDING to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the combined White House and executive office staffs totaled 2,236 in 1972, up from 1,766 in 1970 and reflecting nearly a 25 per cent growth since Nixon became president.

Even these figures, however, do not include everybody who works for the President. Likewise, nowhere in the budget are there identifiable figures for the archivists, cooks, waiters, guards and protective agents, physicians and medical corpsmen, chauffeurs, communications specialists, gardeners and groundskeepers.

Nor, as the Associated Press pointed out, does Henry Kissinger's staff acknowledge the presence of some 60 professionals it has on loan from the CIA, State and Defense Department and other agencies.

The AP recently estimated that it takes about \$110 million a year to run the White House. The White House has traditionally declined to disclose its actual operating costs.

16 OCT 1972

The Federal Diary

USDA Coffee Guaranteed Milk-Free

By
Mike
Causey

Cloak-and-Dagger Totem Pole: Sleuths for the Armed Forces Journal report a "supergrade" gap between the nation's intelligence-gathering agencies, with the Defense Intelligence Agency on the wrong end of the gap.

The magazine says that DIA suffers from a "ludicrous shortage" of the Grade 16, 17 and 18 workers, whose presence and pay determine not only status of agencies in the bureaucratic-pecking order, but also have a lot to do with its capabilities. Grades 16 through 18 pay from \$29,678 to \$36,000 and represent the top of the career civil service iceberg.

Author Thomas C. Steinhäuser reports that budget-induced layoffs at DIA caused serious morale problems early this year. Other sources report that the agency now has a shortage of bright, young executives who can be brought along to supply civilian expertise for DIA. According to the magazine, DIA has 2,821 civil service workers but only 15 supergraders, a ratio of 187 indians per one chief.

Using the supergrade-to-subordinate ratio, the Journal breaks it down this way: Defense's Office of the Secretary has 1 supergrader per 95 workers; National Security Council 1 to 8; Library of Congress, 1 to 43; Office of Management and Budget, 1 to 73, and the Office of Economic Opportunity, 1 to 38. Even the Civil Service Commission outranks DIA in the supergrade race, the Journal says, having 1 supergrader per 101 employees. No data as yet on comparable figures for the Central Intelligence Agency or the National Security Agency.

STATINTL

The Contract of Secrecy

O.G. Raymond Babineau, MD, Rochester, NY

Consultative experiences with military and civilian intelligence agencies which require stringent secrecy as part of their operations and some personnel problems of these units are described, especially the influence of fantasy on recruitment and the discrepancy between these fantasies and the subsequent work realities. The role of the psychiatrist as consultant to these groups is discussed. A theme frequently noticed in these workers is the use of their contract of secrecy to erect boundaries in interpersonal relationships, and as a defense against scrutiny of their private lives or inner experiences.

ONE OF THE various ways in which a group may define membership is by the possession of information which is to be kept secret from those who are outside the group. The insider knows the secret, lore, and the outsider does not. This may be seen in the college fraternity, which confers membership along with the secret lore, or, at another extreme, with membership in a highly classified military project. In such groups, the issue of loyalty revolves to a great extent around the maintenance of the contract of secrecy.

Since World War II, military and civilian intelligence agencies have proliferated.¹ Members are asked to live with a contract of secrecy for a tour of duty or for an entire career. Also increasingly, psychiatrists are being asked to make a professional judgment as to whether a person should be granted a security clearance and allowed access to informa-

tion considered secret. This paper aims at delineating some relevant psychological themes in such individuals and in such groups. It is based on my three years' experience as an army psychiatrist in West Berlin, involving consultative work with over 250 individuals, military and civilian, whose assignments were of a highly classified nature.

The Fantasy of the Work

Occupational skills required in intelligence agencies are quite diverse.

Today's average spy never sees the "enemy." A product of the Cold War and the technological age, he is a physicist, a chemist, an engineer, a professor of languages, a counterfeiter, an electronics expert, a communications technician, an airplane pilot, a soldier, a sailor, a cryptologist, a translator of Sanskrit. There are jobs in the intelligence community for farmers and chefs, fingerprint experts and cloth weavers, photographers and television directors, makeup artists and female impersonators.

It is a vocational problem to attract and prepare candidates for work they have never experienced. This is particularly true with secret work, where fantasy and wishes may be unmodified by realistic information until the person is actually on the job.

A Less Military Life.—At the time of recruiting or induction the prospective candidate for a military intelligence unit may be asked to obligate himself for an additional length of service, in return for which he will receive intensive technical or language training. Beyond this, recruiters often foster the expectation that being assigned to such a unit will be a way to circumvent unpleasant military tasks such as extensive field or combat duties, menial tasks such as KP, and some of the more rigorous aspects of military dress and discipline. Comments such as this are frequently heard: "The recruiter told me that after basic training I would be leading a civilian's life, but wearing

greens."

Such fantasies about the nature of the work undoubtedly are not solely promoted by recruiters, but also have to do with the conscious and unconscious wishes of the inductee for a less military life. In any case, the greater the discrepancy between the fantasy of what the work will be like and its actual nature, then the greater the potential for subsequent dissatisfaction and annoyance.

Dreams of Glory.—The fantasies motivating enlistment in intelligence units seem to come partly from spy and intrigue novels and movies, as well as occasional sensational news disclosures, such as the capture of the *Pueblo*, and the U-2 flights. When asked directly, the candid intelligence worker will often admit that although he may have had some rational doubts, *underneath* he had vague but active expectations of a life of intrigue, charged day-by-day with the tension of dealing with top secrets. The sexual and aggressive components of the fantasies include the wish to be like a James Bond, phallic-narcissistic in his prowess with women, freely aggressive with men, self-reliant, virile, important, and effective. A small number of intelligence agents are in fact asked—in the name of loyalty to their country—to perform acts in enemy territory which would ordinarily be considered criminal. Aggression and antisocial acting-out are sanctioned by the "mother" country.

The reality of routine intelligence work is usually something quite different. As in other situations—for example, jet pilots—where the layman's fantasy is of unfettered freedom to escape mortal (and sometimes moral) limitations, it turns out in practice that it is not so much phallic-narcissistic traits which are rewarded, but obsessional ones. Precision, patience with repetitious tasks, gratification with performance of relatively mechanical procedures, teamwork, are attri-

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The Federal Government: Top Psyche Snoop?

In the name of 'national security,' thousands of employees and applicants are probed annually in regard to the most intimate details of their lives.

SOLVEIG EGGERZ

★ DO YOU BELIEVE in God? Do you love your other? How frequently do you urinate? Do you have satisfactory sex relations? Those are questions that most people consider highly personal and private, questions strangers have no business asking. But they are precisely the kind of questions that will be put to you if you happen to work for the federal government, and answering them is part of the price you pay for a job that promises security and regular promotions.

It is not generally known that Washington hires thousands of psychologists to investigate every nook and cranny of the employee's thoughts and attitudes. The assumption is that his answers to questions regarding attitudes on sex, religion and family life reveal whether the individual is "normal" or "deviate" and determine his "suitability for employment." Hence, in the name of "national security," thousands of employees and applicants are probed annually on the most intimate details of their lives. They are asked to "be truthful with the government" about things they would not disclose to their best friends. But, to ensure truthfulness, they are strapped to lie detectors and subjected to a whole battery of psychological tests. Not only is such a psyche probe humiliating. Since it strips the person of all his secrets, it shatters his dignity.

Harnessed to a Polygraph

Recently, a young college graduate applying for a job with the National Security Agency (NSA) was asked, while harnessed to a polygraph, to answer the following among other questions:

When was the first time you had sexual relations with a woman?

Have you ever engaged in sexual activity with an animal?

When was the first time you had sexual intercourse with your wife?

Did you have sexual intercourse with her before marriage? How many times?

And an 18-year-old college sophomore applying for a summer job as secretary was questioned on the details of her relationship with her boyfriend. For example: "Did he abuse you? Did he do anything

unnatural to you? You didn't get pregnant, did you? There's kissing, and petting, and intercourse; and after that, did he force you to do anything to him or did he do anything to you?"

Approximately 20,000 lie-detector tests are given annually in 19 federal agencies. The defense department alone administers some 12,000 such tests per year. The NSA and the CIA are exempt from furnishing statistics, but they are rumored to give about 9,000. Presumably, the results of the tests remain confidential. But there is much evidence to the contrary. A woman employee of the defense department, already cleared to handle military secrets, was due for a promotion. But rather than take a lie-detector test she passed up the chance, because she had heard that the polygraph operators were notorious gossips about their subjects' reactions to questions on intimate sexual matters. It seems indeed that an applicant's or employee's results follow him for the rest of his career. For instance, a young Vietnam veteran, seeking a job in federal law enforcement, was asked in the course of his test to describe his life in Vietnam, including the names of all of the girls with whom he had had sexual relations. He did not take the job. Later on, however, he applied for work with the Washington metropolitan police force — and was turned down. Among the reasons given by an official was the lie-detector test he had taken earlier. He then applied to the interior department's park service, which tested him extensively. But again the original test caught up with him; he was asked questions based on it. In the end he was refused a job. The department, he was told, had "too much information on him."

Polygraph tests in the federal government are generally administered by polygraph technicians rather than by trained psychologists. Not without cause, it is widely believed that these technicians enjoy a high degree of professional rapport and share confidences with each other. As for strictly psychological tests, the Civil Service Commission forbids inquiries into the intimate life of employees. But a loophole in the commission's directive permits a medical examination. It is rumored that government agencies frequently send employees they intend to retire

could not be applied with the pressure that it could. However, I do not know. And for that reason I would rather wait until we get more accurate information on just what the effect would be before reporting that part of the bill.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum at this time and ask unanimous consent that the time be deducted equally from both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I yield 8 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee, the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi is recognized for 8 minutes.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, just to be very quick about this, the provision in the bill would strike 10 percent of all Americans who are employed in foreign countries, we will say, by the Armed Services or the Department of Defense or the CIA.

I do not know the extent of the hearings held on this matter by the Foreign Relations Committee. I do not fully understand why they excepted the Department of State, although there seems to be a special provision in the bill.

My attention was called to this matter a few days ago. We had some work done on it with reference to the CIA. However, I did not understand that this amendment was going to be called up this afternoon. Otherwise I would have been compelled to ask for time.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, would the Senator from Mississippi yield for a clarification on that point?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, with respect to the CIA, they are on the State Department payroll, and there are a number of them. They would not be affected. I want to make that clear.

Mr. STENNIS. That is not a large number at all that are involved. That is special, anyway.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I would say that in general those that are connected with an Embassy and not on its payroll are a very small number, I would think.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I say this on my responsibility. I do not believe that any agency of the Government has a cleaner bill of health than the CIA when it comes to civilian employees. Year after year I have personally checked, along with others. Under the present Director there has been a steady decrease over the years in the number of civilian employees. At a time when most all of the others were going up year after year, these were coming down some.

I just strenuously object here without any hearing or anyone looking into this

matter, and certainly without getting the full picture, to putting a proviso, an amendment, in another bill that arbitrarily cuts it down 10 percent.

I warn against such action. I just do not know what the consequences might be with reference to such a reduction. As I say, I seriously warn against it. I know that this agency has a splendid record.

Now, with regard to the armed services as a whole—and I mentioned this to some of the staff members the other day—I think we will have to ask Congress to give us jurisdiction to set the salaries and the total number of employees here at home as well as abroad. We make a yearly judgment of some kinds as to the number they can employ. But that shows my attitude and willingness to work on it. That would take some time. However, to just come here now in this way is a serious matter. Why not make it 10 percent now or next year some time; or that this must be done regardless of consequences. I have no doubt that we would have to come back if this proposal should become law, and take care of many situations at the very best.

In keeping with all of our rules of the Senate and our customs, what kind of system is it to come in here on an extraneous matter and just reduce by 10 percent employees of this type all over the world? It is not within reason, practice, custom, or within the rules of the Senate.

This is a jumped-up affair with 30 minutes to a side, to argue a matter on which no hearings have been held. There is no record to refer to; there are no estimates from anyone. There is no staff work that has gone into the heart of this matter. These matters are very difficult to get into.

Tomorrow morning first thing on the agenda is an effort to get something before our committee to further reduce the ceiling on our men in the military service. I especially have been working on that myself for the second year. We made those reductions last year, not due just to the Vietnamese drawdown. We made some; they complied, and we are making some more. I will recommend that, first thing in the morning.

But just to come in here now and say "10 percent period" on these civilians overseas is unfair and contrary to the way in which we have always considered matters here.

Mr. President, I have a few prepared remarks with reference to the CIA. I am not saying that some reduction could not be made, although, in spite of these close examinations, we have not had any inclination to make a recommendation. The way these matters are handled now, we have not made recommendations in the last few years. Jurisdiction is exclusively within this committee, just as the Committee on Foreign Relations has its exclusive jurisdiction, and this matter has been looked after.

I think that with just as much reason one could say 15 percent or 5 percent, as far as the basis for the consideration. I would like to ask the Senator from Arkansas what reason the Senator applied to the CIA, or all the rest of

them, that have the same level of 10 percent? What was the logic behind using 10 percent for all of them?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator is quite wrong in saying it is 10 percent for each of them. It was an overall cut. For the Senator's information, I have already stated the major agency involved is AID with 5,047. These are people administering the AID program, which I know the Senator is now very fond of; he did not used to be such an avid supporter of foreign aid, but he is now. That is the No. 1 agency.

Mr. STENNIS. If the Senator will pardon me, the Senator is using my time. I would like to finish my statement.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I will yield to the Senator on my time if he will permit me to comment on what he said about hearings.

Mr. STENNIS. On the Senator's time.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes; on my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas is recognized.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. We had extensive hearings on the question of personnel in our foreign establishment. I beg to differ with the Senator that this is not under the Department of State or the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senator's committee does not have jurisdiction over aid—military aid—except in Vietnam and Laos. The major part of it is not under the Senator's committee. It is the responsibility of the Committee on Foreign Relations to deal with aid, both military and economic. The No. 1 agency, of course, that would be affected by this is the foreign aid program.

Mr. STENNIS. If the Senator will yield, I was not making a point about the foreign aid program.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator said there was no jurisdiction here. We are not affecting military people in the Armed Forces. We are affecting those assigned to the embassies, and they are under the jurisdiction of the Department of State and not the Department of Defense. They are there and they are cluttering up many of these embassies where there are minimum military programs; 95 percent of all military aid goes to 10 countries, yet you have these MAAG's in 46 countries. Look at a country like Iran with 247 military attachés, because it is a very nice place to be. We have no military activities there ourselves. It is a relatively peaceful and quiet place. There is no excuse for that kind of overstaffing.

Mr. STENNIS. Did the Senator make an estimate of how many would be reduced in Iran?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is not by category. It was a very modest 10-percent reduction and the administration does not have to take any out of Iran if it does not want to. It can take that entire cut out of AID if the administration wants to.

Mr. STENNIS. Does the Senator have any hearings, any record, or estimate as to how many should be reduced in Paris, London, Frankfurt, or any other place? Are there any facts the Senator can stand on except this generalization?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. We do not here say that there has to be a reduction of 224 from Iran. We feel the President should

Love your agent

CUPPERTINO, CALIF (LNS) — All narcotics officers, FBI agents, and members of the Central Intelligence Agency will get a cash discount on admission to student activities at Deanza Junior College.

The college's student council approved unanimously the twenty per cent discount for agents who show proper identification.

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MIAMI, FLA.

NEWS

DEC 9 1971

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S.C. THE MIAMI NEWS

Government log**Federal pay hikes now up to Nixon**By RICK EYERDAM
Miami News Reporter

Over \$1 billion in pay increases for the nation's 29 million federal employees will be at stake when the Economic Stabilization Act goes to President Nixon for his signature.

Lost in the turmoil over the campaign spending provision tacked onto the bill by the Senate was the fact the Senate also added a provision granting pay increases to federal employees as of Jan. 1, 1972.

The President had asked that the increases be delayed until June, 1972.

The President has objected to the campaign spending section which allows all citizens to dedicate \$1 of their income tax returns to the party of their choice and has threatened to veto the bill if the House-Senate conferees comes out with it.

A veto of the entire bill would also strike down the January pay increase.

A White House source admitted that the \$1 billion would put a strain on the already overburdened budget, but would not comment on the possibility of a presidential veto.

The President could veto

the campaign spending provision without killing the entire bill. The decision he makes could seriously effect his reelection for these reasons.

• If he vetoes the entire bill, he will lose valuable time getting his program authorized and implemented.

• The Democrats will make a campaign issue out of the campaign spending measure.

• The federal employees will lose their pay increases for six months.

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Remember Nov. 15 through Dec. 31 is open season on health insurance benefits. If you are not enrolled you can join. If you already belong and want to change plans you may.

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A federal employee bill of rights, prohibiting governmental intrusion into the computerized files of federal employees is making headway in the U.S. Senate.

The bill prohibits the government from requiring financial, racial, political and religious information from a potential employee in most cases. It also prohibits supervisors from using coercion to make employees buy U.S. Savings Bonds or contribute to charity.

Exempted from the bill are the CIA, FBI and the National Security Agency.

Red China Already Turning U.N. Into Subversion Base

Red China's 22-man United Nations delegation received a tumultuous reception upon its arrival in New York last week, with the press seeming to tumble over itself with compliments for the "high quality" of Mao's diplomatic representatives. But even as the new delegation was being hailed by various groups in this country, evidence is accumulating that Red China intends to employ the U.N. as a major tool for promoting Maoist-style espionage and subversion. Consider the following:

- China's Deputy Foreign Minister, Chiao Kuan-hua, head of the first Peking delegation to the U.N., is believed to have once been an important intelligence operative for Peking. Chiao, for instance, worked for several years with the New China News Agency, which since its inception has been operating as a conduit for intelligence and a cover for espionage.

David Wise and Thomas B. Ross in their well-regarded book, *The Espionage Establishment*, stress that "the main thrust of NCNA's activities is of a diplomatic or intelligence nature, as can be seen from the operations of its busier correspondents." Those named among the busier: Chiao Kuan-hua. Moreover, Chiao openly hinted in his remarks to the American press last week that his country would be actively engaged in promoting subversion by supporting "oppressed peoples and nations in their just struggles to win freedom and liberation...."

- Chiao's deputy, Huang Hua, the permanent head of the delegation and now ambassador to Canada, also has a long history of engaging in subversive activities. Indeed, as HUMAN EVENTS has pointed out previously and DeWitt S. Copp elaborates on page 13, he is a gifted saboteur and espionage artist. Aside from helping to author the germ warfare charges against the United States in Korea, Huang was instrumental in turning Ghana in the early 1960s into a Peking base of operations against pro-Western countries in Africa.

As Rep. John Buchanan (R.-Ala.), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, has said: "From 1960 to 1965 he served officially as ambassador to Ghana but was, in fact, ambassador-at-large promoting Red China and Communist revolution throughout Africa and was an important factor in the Brazzaville (Congo) takeover in 1964."

Before Huang Hua received his U.N. appointment, Rep. Buchanan prophesied that he was "being groomed for the day when China is admitted to the United Nations or the United States follows Canada's lead in granting diplomatic recognition. Then he will be able to encourage and promote revolution in the United States."



The Red Chinese delegation arrives in New York to take its U.N. seat. At top is chief delegate Chiao Kuan-hua, while at bottom is top Mao agent Kao Liang.

China's two-faced policy, he superficially promotes trade and travel and 'better relations' with the other."

Equally indicative of the role that Red China is likely to play at the U.N. is that Kao Liang, head of Red China's advance party at the United Nations, is a well-known espionage agent who has fostered revolutions throughout Africa. While ostensibly serving as a journalist for the New China News Agency, Kao has been one of Peking's top men in organizing "united fronts" among radicals and in channelling funds, weapons and advice into groups eager to topple foreign governments.

U.S. intelligence maintains a thick file on this "journalist" who was kicked out of India in 1960 for "tendentious reporting" and expelled in 1964 from Mauritius, an island nation off the African mainland.

As authors Wise and Ross have written about Red China's U.N. advance man: "Taking up residence in Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of Tanzania, in 1961, Kao carried his intrigues the length and breadth of Africa.

"In Dar he lived much too well for a newspaperman. His house and his car were too big, his parties too frequent and his bankroll too large. In short, his lavish ways exposed his cover, as similar habits have sometimes betrayed CIA men, but it seemed to trouble him not at all. In fact, he openly asserted more importance than that of an NCNA correspondent and once checked into a hotel in Burundi as the Chinese ambassador."

Myriaden von Daten

200 000 Menschen arbeiten in den Geheim- und Spionagediensten der USA, aber sie arbeiten oft nicht zur Zufriedenheit des Präsidenten. Deshalb wurden die Dienste jetzt Nixons Chefberater Kissinger unterstellt.

Jeden Morgen, kurz nach Anbruch der Dämmerung, bringt eine schwarze Limousine brisante Fracht ins Weiße Haus. Es ist eine Mappe mit den geheimsten Geheimberichten der letzten 24 Stunden. Titel: „The President's Daily Brief“ — Tägliches Kompendium für den Präsidenten.

Zunächst studiert Nixons außen- und sicherheitspolitischer Chefberater Henry Kissinger das Papier. Von ihm läßt sich der amerikanische Präsident dann die Top-Nachrichten referieren. Er selbst liest das von der Zentralen Geheimdienstbehörde (CIA) zubereitete Dokument allenfalls abends — und eher lustlos.

Denn Polit-Routinier Nixon, so erkannte „Newsweek“, „ist an Geheimnissen um ihrer selbst willen nicht interessiert“. Er wünscht weniger Daten, dafür aber gründliche Analysen, die ihm als Grundlage für politische Entscheidungen dienen können.

Bisher lieferten die Geheimdienste — neben der CIA vor allem die „Intelligence“-Stäbe bei Heer, Marine, Luftwaffe — zu wenige Analysen nach Nixons Geschmack. Die Folge: Unzufriedenheit im Weißen Haus.

Falsche Informationen durch Amerikas Militärspäher und die kletternden Kosten des aufgeblähten Spionage-Apparates verstärken den Unmut der Regierung noch, von der harschen Kritik liberaler Volksvertreter an den Geheimnissen zu schweigen.

Law-and-Order-Präsident Nixon reorganisierte daher jetzt die Nachrichtendienste. Zwar bleiben alle bestehenden, weitverzweigten Behörden am Leben. Doch praktisch sollen nunmehr alle Geheimdienstfäden bei zwei Männern zusammenlaufen:

- ▷ CIA-Direktor Richard Helms überwacht und koordiniert sämtliche Programme. Obendrein leitet er einen neugeschaffenen Spar-Ausschuß, der die Budgets trimmen soll.
- ▷ Präsidentenberater Henry Kissinger dirigiert das neue „Intelligence Committee“ im Rahmen des Nationalen Sicherheitsrates. Dieses Komitee erteilt Spionage-Aufträge und siebt die Resultate für Richard Nixons Gebrauch.

Sogar dem CIA-Chef Helms soll Ex-Harvard-Professor Kissinger den höchsten Wunsch künftiger „Führung



Geheimdienst-Chef Helms Interview mit Hitler und Richtung“ geben. Washingtoner Beamte werten die neue Informations-Schleuse unter Führung Kissingers als wichtiges „Bindeglied zwischen Produzenten und Konsumenten“.

Kissingers Machtwort hat im Kongreß sogleich Widerspruch hervorgerufen. Senator William Fulbright sieht die erweiterten Befugnisse als neuen Beweis dafür, daß die Regierung dem Kongreß die Kontrolle über die Nachrichtendienste entziehen wolle.

Daß bei den Geheimdiensten gespart werden soll, ist freilich auch den Parlamentariern nur recht. Insgesamt verschlingen die Nachrichten- und Spionagebehörden mit ihren 200 000 Beschäftigten etwa sechs Milliarden Dollar pro Jahr. Allein fünf Milliarden gehen auf

das Konto der drei militärischen Geheimdienste, wobei der größte Anteil auf die Luftwaffe entfällt: Ihr gehören jene teuren Flugzeuge und Satelliten wie der zehn Tonnen schwere „Big Bird“, die militärische Anlagen in China oder der Sowjet-Union ausspionieren.

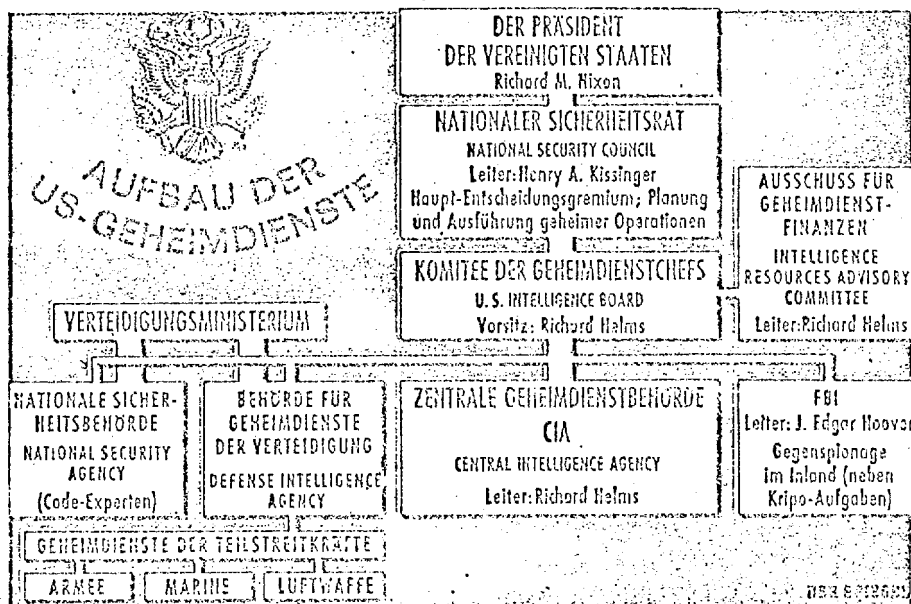
Profi Helms, 58, dürfte darum wohl vor allem versuchen, bei den militärischen Geheimdiensten Kosten zu kapfen. Er gilt als tüchtiger Verwalter, als ein Bürokrat von kühler Kompetenz.

Der CIA-Boß (Hobby: Umweltschutz) ist ein Nachfahre deutscher US-Einwanderer. Er verbrachte einige Schuljahre in Freiburg sowie in der Schweiz — seit damals spricht er Französisch und Deutsch.

Jagd auf Nachrichten machte der spätere „Intelligence“-Fachmann erstmals als UP-Korrespondent — 1937 interviewte er Hitler. Bei Kriegsende arbeitete Helms in der US-Abwehr. Und seit 1947, dem Gründungsjahr der CIA, diente er sich im Geheimdienst hoch.

Berühmt, aber mehr noch berüchtigt wurde die CIA durch Beteiligung an Polit-Greueln und Coups in vielen Ländern der Dritten Welt. CIA-Agenten leiteten die Mörder Che Guevaras an; CIA-Männer trugen 1970 zum Sturz des kambodscha-Premiers Sihanouk bei. Falsche CIA-Informationen führten 1961 zum Fiasko der Invasion in der kubanischen Schweinebucht. Und die CIA ist es, die in Laos eine 30 000 Mann starke Armee von Stammeskriegern unterhält — zum Kampf gegen die Kommunisten. Insider des Geheimdienstes betonen freilich, die CIA ziehe sich aus dem Coup-Geschäft zurück.

So viel ist richtig: Die CIA hat sich von einem kleinen Trupp patriotischer



17 NOV 1971
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 STATINTL



HENRY J. TAYLOR

Our Spy Elephant Is Sick

✓ Behind the scenes President Nixon's confidence in Central Intelligence Agency Director Richard M. Helms has taken a new leap forward. Mr. Nixon believes (correctly) that our nation's intelligence setup is a sick elephant. He has quietly assigned Mr. Helms to correct it.

A sick elephant is a formidable danger. And secrecy keeps our public from knowing even the size of this elephant, to say nothing of how sick it is.

✓ Incidentally, we spend close to \$6 billion a year for intelligence. Just the CIA alone is larger in scope than the State Department and spends more than twice as much money. Legendary Gen. William J. ("Wild Bill") Donovan's Office of Strategic Services conducted our entire World War II espionage throughout four years and throughout the world for a total \$135 million. The budget of the CIA (secret) is at least \$1.5 billion a year.

✓ NEXT TO THE PENTAGON with its 25 miles of corridors, the world's largest office building, the CIA's headquarters in suburban Langley, Va., is the largest building in the Washington area. The CIA has jurisdiction only abroad, not in the United States. But the CIA maintains secret offices in most major U.S. cities, totally unknown to the public.

✓ About 10,000 people work at Langley and another 5,000 are scattered across the world, burrowing everywhere for intelligence. These include many, many unsung heroes who secretly risk their lives for our country in the dark and unknown battles of espionage and treachery. I could name many. And as a part of its veil of secrecy the CIA has its own clandestine communications system with Washington and the world.

The Pentagon spends \$3 billion a year on intelligence, twice as much as the CIA. Like the CIA, its Army, Navy, and Air Force intelligence arms operate worldwide, of course, and — largely unknown — they also have an immense adjunct called the National Security Agency which rivals the CIA in size and cost.

Then there exists the important Intelligence Section of the State Department, likewise worldwide. Its chief reports directly to Under Secretary

of State John N. Irwin 2nd, it is understandably very close to its vest.

ADDITIONAL intelligence agencies — all growing, all sprawling, all costly — spread out into the world from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA), and even the Department of Commerce.

In fact, there are so many additional hush-hush agencies that recently in West and East Berlin alone there were at least 40 known U.S. intelligence agencies and their branches — most of them competing with one another.

Mr. Helms himself defines intelligence as "all the things which should be known in advance of initiating a course of action." The acquisition of intelligence is one thing; the interpretation of it is another; and the use of it is a third. The 1947 statute creating the CIA limits it to the first two. It also makes the CIA directly responsible to the President. But it is simply not true that the CIA is the over-all responsible agency, as is so widely believed.

Again and again, no one and everyone is responsible.

THE FUNCTION of intelligence is to protect us from surprises. It's not working that way. The sick elephant is threatening our national security by surprise, surprise, surprise.

Alarmed President Nixon has given Mr. Helms new and sweeping intelligence reorganization authority on an over-all basis. He has given him the first authority ever given anyone to review, and thus effect, all our foreign intelligence agencies' budgets. The President believes Mr. Helms, this undercover world's most experienced pro, can cut at least \$1 billion out of the morass.

The President confided that he is totally fed up with the intelligence community's duplications, contradictions, self-protective vagueness and dangerous rivalries. He has made it clear that he wants its output brought closer to the needs of the President's so-called 40 Committee (actually six men), which serves the National Security Council, and the President himself.

In amputating much of the sick elephant, Mr. Helms' directive is to cut down on the surprises. And the President could not have picked a more knowing, no-nonsense man to do it.

16 Nov 1971

STATINTL

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U.S. INTELLIGENCE CONSPIRACIES, SUBVERSION, ESPIONAGE

STATINTL

In the opinion of American observers, no other aspect of U.S. foreign policy with the exception of the Vietnam war has evoked such vigorous condemnation and protest as the subversive actions of the U.S. intelligence service, its covert and not infrequently overt interference in the internal affairs of other states, its complicity in all kinds of reactionary conspiracies and putches. The generally known failures and scandalous exposures of its intelligence service have certainly impaired the prestige of the United States.

A MONSTER TOWERING OVER CONGRESS

Immediately after the end of World War II, seeking a greater say in policy-making, the most powerful spokesman of monopoly capital secured reorganization of the entire government machinery of the United States. In July 1947 the National Security Act was promulgated, envisaging cardinal reconstruction of the military departments, the establishment of a single Department of Defense, a Joint Chiefs of Staff committee, and a Department of the Air Force. At the same time there was constituted the National Security Council, the highest, after the President, body called upon to play an important role in shaping U.S. foreign policy.

During the reorganization of the military and political leadership of the country the greatest attention was paid to intelligence. Drawing upon the experience of Hitler's Germany, the U.S. imperialists set about establishing their own system of total espionage — on a colossal scale as "befits" the United States of America. Q. Petee, a U.S. intelligence theoretician, wrote that to exercise leadership of the world in all continents, of all types of states and social systems, of all races and religions in any social, economic and political conditions, the United States needed an exceptionally wide-ranging intelligence service.

The Central Intelligence Agency, subordinated directly to the President, became the first postwar independent intelligence organization. It was charged with collecting intelligence data and at the same time engineering subversion in other states tasks:

(1) To obtain intelligence information in both secret and legal ways, (2) to generalize the information collected by other organizations and agencies, evaluate it and submit to politicians in a form suitable for utilization, (3) to prepare, in secret, interference in the affairs of other nations in case orders came regarding the need for such interference. Thus, the National Security Act enabled the CIA to exert its influence on matters of state importance, something on which the advocates of a "positions-of-strength policy" pressing for the militarization of the economy and social life of the United States insisted with particular vigour. According to Allen Dulles, this act gave American intelligence

a more influential position in government than that held by intelligence in any other country of the world.

INCREASING POWER OF CIA

As American authors claim, the power of the CIA and of its chief has been growing in a geometrical progression. In 1948 the NSC issued a secret order authorizing the CIA to conduct secret political opera-

tions, it was stressed, were to be carried out in such a way that the U.S. government could, if necessary, disassociate itself from them. Thus, in the first year of its existence, the CIA was assigned functions which no other intelligence service has ever had.

In 1949 Congress adopted, as an addition to the National Security Act, a special law, on the Central Intelligence Agency. By this act the United States' government and parliament, for the first time in mankind's history, openly elevated espionage to the rank of state policy and thereby officially approved methods of action involving interference in the internal affairs of other countries and violation of their sovereignty.

The law of 1949 already openly placed intelligence above all American legislature: it deprived the congressional committees of the right to intervene in matters pertaining to the organization and activities of the CIA and gave its head unlimited freedom of action, vesting him with almost dictatorial powers. The CIA could ignore federal laws and ordinances, whose observance could involve divulgence of information about its structure, functions, names, official designations, salaries, the size of the personnel (the Treasury was instructed not to report to Congress on anything).

with the CIA). In the matters of hire and dismissal the CIA director is not bound by any political or legal norms, procedures or recommendations obligatory for government institutions.

The Central Intelligence Agency was authorized to subsidize the programmes of colleges, to institute and keep up different foundations, cultural societies and publishing houses. Moreover, it could spend material means in disregard of the laws or rules established for government institutions and have its accounts certified only by its director. The latter was thus in a position to spend any sum from the vast allocations without any control or explanations. The CIA was allowed to earmark special sums to be spent by its personnel abroad. It could conclude contracts with non-government institutions on the conduct of research projects.

However, publicly promulgated laws do not give a full idea of the extent of the powers with which the CIA is vested. Along with them there exist top-secret directives of the National Security Council. To be sure, Allen Dulles wrote, there is the secret aspect of the matter, and the law authorizes the NSC (i.e., actually the President) to entrust the CIA with some powers in addition to those specified in the law. These powers are not given publicity. What is involved here is "special operations" and clandestine actions designed to install (often through military coups) reactionary pro-U.S. regimes enjoying the financial and political support of the American ruling circles and the biggest monopolies. These actions became as organic part of the CIA's practical activities.

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C.I.A. — A SECRET ARMY FOR SUBVERSIVE WARFARE

They even speculates on life of world figure!

(PIERRE NORD, an internationally known expert on espionage, describes subversive war — the ultimate weapon — in his book "L'intoxication" (Editions Fayard). It is a document, a first-hand memoir. In it, he traces the development of the great contemporary affairs and evokes little-known facets of the 1939-1945 world conflict and the subversive, revolutionary, ideological cold war that has changed the face of the world since 1945... Here are passages from his chapter on the United States Central Intelligence Agency — C.I.A.).

The C.I.A.'s headquarters is sheltered from the curious in a 125-acre park at Langley, Virginia, twenty minutes by car from the White House. Information has assumed that the President of the United States runs the secret services himself (!) and is as close to the other user of its services, the Pentagon, joint headquarters of the American General Staff and the U.S. Department of Defence.

The C.I.A. director, head of American secret warfare, espionage activity, and subversion in foreign countries, is assisted by two other men: the chiefs of the Intelligence Division and Plans Division, and he knows what combination of electronic brains and robots!

SPYING IN LUXURY OF ELECTRONICS

The C.I.A. directors — surrounded by luxury and calm in their Langley office, dressed in shirt-sleeves and slippers if they like their ease — can exploit the labours of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and its satellites carrying out patrols for them in the stratosphere at 40,000 miles an hour; the Mi-6 II detecting missiles, the Samos series and other systems taking photographs. Tomorrow, the orbiting space stations will be taken into the only category which can be

The results of these space eyes translated into film and tape recordings, graphs and summaries, allows the directors to count Soviet missiles stockpiled at Sverdlovsk, or to determine the advanced state of the next Chinese nuclear experiment, or to hear Moscow's orders to its submarines cruising along Florida's coast, or to follow the countdown of Soyuz rocket "Number X" at Baikonour in the farthest reaches of the Soviet Union as easily as they can check the progress of their own Apollo "Number Y" at Cape Kennedy. All instantly.

A SECRET "ARMY"

It is openly reported that the American secret service is an army of hundreds of thousands of men. That is plainly an exaggeration: but it would be less so if the venal foreign agents on the monthly payroll and freelance spies were counted.

WHO CAN say how many are work in Indochina alone? It would be well below the mark if scientific and industrial workers who conceive and build the espionage machinery were counted.

Spying and counterespionage have become vital industries and electronic values are the workhorses of Wall Street, the New York Stock Exchange.

evaluated in terms of numbers: the C.I.A.'s WORKING STAFF.

The C.I.A. declares some 20,000 permanent employees and some writers have put the total at 60,000 — divided more or less equally between the "blacks" who operate under cover and the "whites" who check in at Langley and its branches every day and cannot conceal themselves.

"BLACK" agents get data at its source overseas under cover as tourists, journalists, businessmen or diplomats. These are the real secret agents. The "WHITES" include a technological elite of researchers, scientists, chemists, metallurgists, mathematicians, biologists, electricians, electronics experts, photographers, doctors, foresters, dietiticians and even magicians.

And this is no joke... Going even farther: The Americans and the Soviets moreover have been experimenting in thought transmission, and what has filtered through of the first results could shake the most rational mind.

HOW CLOSE TO DEATH?

But it is certainly the medical service which is the Agency's avant garde. Among its other duties, it precisely calculates the length of the remaining life-span of foreign personalities who interest the United States. Its doctors say they do not bother with leading American figures: that is false on the face of it because it is the latter who determine everybody's future.

As for the private lives and financial affairs of these personalities, the C.I.A.'s leading legal experts, accountants and police officers often know more than their colleagues in the subject's homeland.

A very select company of sociologists, economists, historians, geographers, financiers, political experts and emigres interpret an enormous mass of information collected on each antagonistic, neutral or allied state.



Richard Helms — the new C.I.A. boss.

Being the most expensively paid in the world, they appear qualified enough to conclude: "Here is what this country will be in these circumstances".

15 Sept 1971



HENRY J. TAYLOR

Big Brother Is Growing

If you wonder what has happened to our citizens' privacy, listen to a summary I have just completed. Incredible? One would have thought so. Impossible? One would have hoped so. Unfortunately, it is the squalid truth. Here are the ugly facts:

More than 2,600 computers are now working away -- clank, clank, clank -- in Washington. They have a full-time potential of supplying a stack of records 2,000 miles high every year. About 250,000 -- yes, 250,000 -- government employees are chiefly involved with filling the paper into cabinets. These cabinets cover 25 million cubic feet of floor space. That's more than 12 times the entire rentable floor space in the vast 102-story Empire State Building -- only for the filing cabinets. The executive branch alone has two million.

Yet the government is now installing additional data-processing computers at the astounding rate of 500 a year -- with an emphasis on piling up information about our citizens.

"PRIVACY," SAID late, great Prof. Clinton Rossiter, "is an unbreakable wall of dignity against the entire world." But start with your income tax declaration -- probably the most private, intimately revealing thing demanded of citizens. Nearly 80 million of us taxpaying peasants filed these with the Internal Revenue Service this year. The declarations started out to be inviolate. Today, largely unknown to the 80 million, that essential privacy is a mere charade.

Twenty-three federal agencies now have direct access to our citizens' income tax returns for an official total of 100 reasons.

Do not hold the IRS responsible for this. It has fought intrusions tooth and nail. But outside agencies have contrived their intrusions to the IRS's utter dismay.

WITH THE 100 REASONS available to the 23 agencies, what an outrageous opening for scattered bureaucratic insiders. And what an opportunity for crooks, pressure boys, spite artists in your neighborhood, political opponents of men in public life, business rivals and others who can quietly get your declaration by cozy relationships, bribery and other means.

The last census, which is still in the data-processing computers, was not a count of our population, as the Constitution demands. It was, instead, a systematic penetration of our privacy,

undoubtedly useful but expanded nevertheless in accord with the over-all invasion -- this worm in the American apple.

The Civil Service Commission, on inquiry, replies that, yes, it now does compile "lead information relating to possible questions" that might come up about countless people. So does the Post Office Department. So does the Department of the Interior. Ridiculously, even the elephantine Interstate Commerce Commission, to our country's shame, gets into this intrusion on such a scale that maybe the ICC should give up its true function entirely and just go into the business of building libraries for itself.

THE PENTAGON ADMITS it has dossiers on 20 million Americans outside the armed forces. Its data bank also keeps files on 7,500 organizations, if you can conceive of that many. In fact, the Pentagon admits that it processes an average 1,200 requests a day for undisclosed information.

The Justice Department lists 13,200 names of persons known to have urged violence. And there are, of course, the vital files of its investigative agency, the FBI.

The Secret Service has compiled on its own a colossal file of what it tells me are "persons of interest." These include those whose only bid for Secret Service attention is their criticism of government policies.

THE Central Intelligence Agency's personal information files are top secret -- and tremendous. The CIA has jurisdiction only abroad, not in the United States. Nevertheless, the CIA maintains secret offices in a score of U. S. cities totally unknown to our public.

Big Brother's intrusion into our American life is not new, nor is its incredible undercover, unveiled expansion schemed and planned in the sense of a sinister design. Actually, it's a drift, like a spreading cancer is a drift. And, behind the scenes today's electronic technological advances are spreading the drift on a scale that should frighten our public out of its boots.

These advances allow Big Brother to acquire, store and use tremendous files of information. Big Brother collects on us with a correlation and speed which completely changes the potential for the invasion of privacy. And how long can this hidden prostitution of our intended government continue without wrecking every democratic concept in our democratic system?

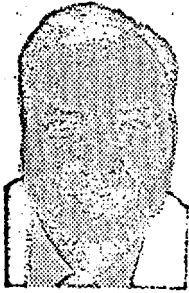
12 MAY 1971

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Privacy Hearings Are Conducted

By NED YOUNG
Civil Service Editor

The man who could rightly be called the champion of the privacy of the federal employe, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N.C.), headed a group of testifiers before the Employee Benefits Subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.



YOUNG

Senator Ervin talked extemporaneously for a while before giving his prepared testimony on behalf of bills introduced for the purpose of protecting the federal worker's privacy.

His remarks, however, did not receive unanimous approval from the entire Subcommittee.

His main critics were Rep. Lawrence J. Hogan (R., Md.) and Rep. Richard C. White (D., Tex.).

The bills involved, including Ervin's S. 1433, forbid federal agencies from inquiring of employes or job applicants as to ethnical background, religion, family life or his or her sex habits.

Excluded from the proposed ban are the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency.

HOWEVER, Hogan cited as an example, the Bureau of Prisons. It would be essential, he declared, for Bureau officials to know if a male applicant for the job of guard were a homosexual, and if a female applicant were a lesbian.

Other agencies, said the Maryland Congressman, should also have the right to acquire certain personal information about some employes and applicants for certain jobs.

White agreed with Hogan and added that he should have in his bill prescribed questions that could not be asked of job applicants, rather than "blanket prohibitions."

In questioning Ervin, White elicited the fact that, in complying with the senator's bill, certain questions could not be asked of an applicant, but the same questions could be asked of his neighbor.

"I THINK it much better to ask the person directly than to ask his neighbor," said White.

Others who testified and who have introduced privacy bills were Rep. Charles H. Wilson, D-Calif., a member of the Subcommittee, and Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga, D-Hawaii, a former member of the House POCS Committee and now

a member of the House Rules Committee.

Wilson, whose bills is H.R. 7199, declared such legislation is needed and will no doubt come about, regardless of the political hue of any Administration and bipartisan support has already been given more than once.

Wilson also stated that, as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Census and Statistics, he is quite familiar with the procedures used by the government to obtain information.

HOWEVER, he noted that the Census and Statistics Subcommittee had previously developed legislation H.R. 12834, which, he said, strengthens the census law, but nevertheless guarantees the rights and privacies of citizens.

"We proved that it is possible to protect the rights of our citizens without tying the hands of our government officials so they can't carry on their responsibilities," he declared.

On questioning Wilson, White noted that the safeguards provided in the Wilson Bill for employes and applicants concerned agencies of the Executive Department, but not the Legislative—Congress.

WILSON replied he had no objection to Congress being included.

However, Senator Ervin, whose testimony followed that of Wilson, said it was his feeling that a Member of Congress should be allowed a certain amount of political activity by his staff members.

Also, said Ervin, a Member of Congress should have the right, for political reasons, to consider the ethnical and religious backgrounds and the sex habits of those applying to become members of his staff.

Therefore, he added, the Legislative Branch was excluded in his bill.

REP. MATSUNAGA spoke on

behalf of his bill, H.R. 228, which, he said, would prohibit the following requirements of employes and applicants, particularly in the Executive Branch:

- Disclose their race, religion or national origin.

- Attend government sponsored meetings and lectures, or participate in "outside activities unrelated to their employment.

- Report on their outside activities or undertakings unrelated to their work.

- Submit to questionings about beliefs, or family relationships or sexual attitudes, through interviews, psychological tests or polygraphs.

- Support political candidates or attend political meetings.

The Federal Diary**By****Mike****Causey**

STATINTL

Hearings began yesterday on a Senate-passed bill that would bar arm-twisting in fund and bond drives, and pressure on employees to take part in political or social activities not related to their jobs.

Members of Rep. Mames M. Hanley's (D-N.Y.) Employee Benefits subcommittee generally endorsed the anti-arm-twisting plans by Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) and Rep. Charles Wilson (D-Calif.). Rep. Larry Hogan (R-Md.) and others said they would make sure that agencies involved in national security matters—CIA, FBI and the National Security Agency—were granted exemptions from the bill.

Hearings are set to resume Thursday, when officials of the American Civil Liberties Union testify. The Senate has passed the Ervin bill several times but it has always bogged down in the House. Insiders, however, think the Hanley group will push it—or something like it—through despite Administration opposition.

Agencies Report Normal Attendance

But the bill, scheduled for House action May 17, would eliminate the rush. The measure by Rep. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.) would guarantee workers who stayed past any cost-of-living deadline the minimum increase. The Senate is also set to move quickly, and action in both houses could come before the current May 31 deadline.

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APR 15 1971

CS health plan introduced

By W. FRED ORAPAK

Special to the Ledger-Star

WASHINGTON — A bill to provide broad new health insurance for federal employees and their families, covering 100 percent of medical, surgical, hospital and health care expenses, has been introduced by Sen. Gale McGee, D-Wyo., chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

The McGee bill also would increase the government's contribution to the total cost of health insurance premiums from 40 percent to 75 percent.

Besides the regular health insurance coverage federal em-

ployees now receive, they would be covered for dental and orthodontic treatment, eye glasses, nursing care, well baby care and periodic physical checkups.

Civil Service

There would be no deductible requirement for employees to pay the first part of medical costs.

The entire program would be underwritten by the Civil Service Commission instead of private health carriers.

Employees still would have the option to continue under Blue Cross-Blue Shield or other present plans. But should the bill be enacted, most employees probably would enroll, because benefits would be greater and premiums less.

McGee said his committee will hold hearings shortly after the Easter recess.

Hopes dashed

Any prospect for a 35-hour federal workweek appears to have gone down the drain.

The postal employees asked for it in their current collective bargaining with postal management. Other government unions watched with great interest. If the new Postal Service had agreed to a shorter work-week, the unions would have asked Congress to approve a similar ar-

angement for federal employees. But management has said it will insist that the present 40-hour workweek remain. Thus, unless the postal unions want to take the issue to outside binding arbitration—and indications are that there are other more pressing goals they are saving for the negotiations—the government's work week will remain at 40 hours for some time to come.

Overhaul urged

A controversial and widespread overhaul of the government's white-collar pay system was indicated in an interim report to Congress by the pay evaluation and pay review task force.

The task force created by Congress last year will make its full report and recommendations to Capitol Hill not later than March 1972.

Meanwhile, in its interim report, the task force indicates it will recommend:

★ A locally pay system for federal employees in clerical, office machine operations and technician groupings.

These employees would have their pay set on the same basis as federal blue-collar workers — comparable to private industry rates in their particular geographical locale.

★ Continuation of federal managerial and professional jobs on a national salary basis.

★ Elimination of automatic in grade pay raises based on time spent in a pay step.

★ Abandoning nationwide job standards for each category of federal classified positions to determine salaries. Instead, benchmark standards would be set. Under this procedure, the pay of certain positions in an office or

unit would be determined, with the salaries of other jobs determined in their importance to the bench-mark jobs.

★ Placing strong emphasis on the rank-in-man concept for lawyers, doctors, engineering and scientific reserve positive positions. A man's actual job duties, rather than what job standards are set for a position, would determine his salary.

★ Abandoning across-the-board grades from 1 to 18 under the present system covering all types of federal classified jobs. Instead, there would be a variety of pay categories covering specific jobs and duties.

★ Placing foreign service and excepted agencies such as the Central Intelligence Agency under the same salary-setting pro-

cedures as employees covered by civil service.

Of course, the task force could change some of its views between now and March. But its interim report indicates the direction in which it is heading.

Privacy bill

Fifty senators have joined Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., in cosponsoring a bill to protect federal employees from government invasion of their privacy.

Meanwhile, Rep. James Hanley, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Civil Service Employee Benefits subcommittee, has announced that his group will hold hearings on such legislation soon after the Easter recess. The legislation is considered to have an excellent chance of being approved by Congress this year.

2 APR 1971

Task Force To Seek End Of Grade Rate

By JOSEPH YOUNG

Star Staff Writer

A controversial and widespread overhaul of the government's white-collar pay system is expected to be proposed in an interim report to Congress by a job evaluation and pay review task force.

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Of course, the task force could change some of its views between now and March. But its interim report indicates the direction in which it is heading.

THE FEDERAL SPOTLIGHT

UNHAPPY--Government employe unions are extremely unhappy over President Nixon's approval of the State Department's request to exclude its foreign service officers and those in the United States Information Agency and Agency for International Development from the government's labor-management program under presidential executive order 11491.

The order already excludes the intelligence agencies and the FBI. Now, with foreign service personnel excluded, the unions fear the other agencies will seek similar exclusion from collective bargaining on the grounds that their functions are too sensitive and involved with national security to be jeopardized by unionization of their employees.

The President excluded foreign service officers on the condition that a separate labor-management program be established for them. This will be done, but the unions say it will amount to no more than a version of "company unionism."

By JOSEPH YOUNG
Star Staff Writer

15 MARCH 1971

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**BEWARE
PATRIOTS!**

Beware of spurious "official" secret documents being distributed in Conservative circles. Generally these false documents purport confidential information highly embarrassing to the Nixon Administration. The contents of these documents appear plausible and actually contain truths and half-truths, but the documents are not authentic "official" papers of any Government official or Federal agency.

These phony documents are being distributed by agents-provocateurs to create confusion and discredit the Conservative movement. If any Conservative sends these spurious documents through the U.S. mail to a friend the sender could be subject to prosecution. Entrapment is another objective of the Communist cabal which seeks to destroy nationalist groups in the U.S. One of the fake documents is a purported political campaign letter signed with the forged signature of U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

There is also being mailed to Conservatives an anonymous scurrilous letter with enclosed homosexual photographs of a nationally known newspaper columnist who is a super-hawk on the Vietnam War and is also an ardent pro-Zionist. The pictures are forged, but there may be an element of half-truth in the letter—just enough truth to make the idea plausible.

But not all Communist-prepared documents are forgeries. For example, the book entitled *Who's Who in the CIA* is authentic, according to reliable U.S. intelligence sources contacted by the *Washington Observer*. This 605-page book is a biographical reference work on 3,000 CIA agents and other U.S. intelligence officers serving in 120 foreign nations. The contents are 95% accurate. This book was published in East Berlin in 1968 under the editorship of Dr. Julius Mader. The data on the U.S. intelligence operatives was compiled by the Soviet KGB and discloses the extent of their penetration of the American national security system. U.S. intelligence officials estimate that KGB knows the identity of at least 3,000 more U.S. agents that they choose not to disclose at this time.

STATINTL

THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

[Book* review by V. I. Vladimirov; Moscow, USA: Economics, Politics, Ideology, Russian, No 2, February 1971, pp 84-88]

Harry Howe Ransom's book The Intelligence Establishment is a revised edition of the monograph also written by him entitled Central Intelligence and National Security, which was published back in 1958. Studying the problem of the organization and activity of the intelligence apparatus over the course of many years, the author sets out significant material whose authenticity does not evoke doubts in American critics although the facts and, especially, the figures are given with great care and are accompanied by a number of reservations.

STATINTL

The present state of the intelligence establishment is presented in the book against the background of American intelligence's development, beginning with the times preceding World War II, when such miserly means were allocated to maintaining U.S. military attaches abroad that only well-to-do people consented to this work, and only after Pearl Harbor and the U.S. entry into World War II was an independent intelligence organization -- the Office of Strategic Services -- created in Washington.

At present the U.S. intelligence establishment, which was lifted up on the crest of the "Cold War," has grown and spread into a mighty complex exerting a substantial influence upon the U.S. foreign policy course. Four billion dollars are allocated to intelligence annually. More than 100,000 people are engaged in the organizations of the "intelligence community." Formally entered in this "community" are: the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the intelligence services of the Defense Department, the State Department, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The U.S. Information Agency and the Agency for International Development cooperate with them, but without formal representation in the interdepartmental organs. Such "think tanks" as the Institute for Defense Analysis and the Rand Corporation, which is linked with the U.S. Air Force, work in intelligence outside the "community." In addition, the majority of U. S. departments, independently of their regular functions, have created their own intelligence apparatus under this or that designation.

* Harry Howe Ransom. The Intelligence Establishment. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1970, xvi plus 309 pages.

Modern and advanced equipment from electronic deciphering machines to spy satellites equipped with modern apparatus which makes it possible to photograph objects on the ground with an exceptional degree of detail and to return the exposed film to given points, has been provided for the intelligence establishment.

All this activity is coordinated and directed by the Central Intelligence Agency. From the time of its inception in 1947, this organization has acquired a sharp anti-Soviet and anti-Communist trend. (In H. Ransom's expression, the "Trusteeship" over the world.)

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GAZETTE

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Ask The Opposition

The mark of a good researcher is imaginative use of unusual sources of information.

Ron Kley, a research associate at the Maine State Museum, turned to one of the most unusual recently when he needed a satellite photo of the northeastern United States for a museum exhibit.

He wrote to the space agency, the Air Force and the National Weather Service, but came up empty-handed. Only the Weather Service had, ever been very interested in satellite photographs of Maine -- and their concern was restricted to cloudy days.

But Mr. Kley is a stubborn man, and it occurred to him to turn to the only people who were surely interested in nice, clear satellite pictures of the United States.

Kley wrote Moscow asking for help, and he was pleasantly surprised. The Russians replied that they had the best known satellite picture of the northeastern United States in existence, and they would be glad to send him a copy for \$100.

Kley got the money together and bought the photo -- a composite of several presumably taken by the Soviet Union's earth-circling spy satellites.

His success recalls that of a

Washington Post reporter who, several years ago, was trying to find out the number of persons working for the American Central Intelligence Agency. He inquired at the CIA, but was told the figure was classified information.

Like the Maine museum researcher, it occurred to him that such information would certainly be of concern to the people in Moscow.

So the reporter walked the couple of blocks to the Russian embassy in Washington, and politely asked if someone could tell him how many people worked for the CIA.

The Russians laughed, but promised to call Moscow.

A few hours later they called the Post and gave the reporter the information. When his story appeared, it attributed the figures on the size of the American intelligence agency to informed sources in the Soviet embassy, and noted that the CIA refused to confirm or deny their accuracy.

We can imagine the Soviet intelligence experts chuckling with glee over their vodka about both these incidents. Somehow it's nice to know that the inscrutable Ivans always spying on us have a sense of humor.

THE DETROIT NEWS

15 Jan 1971

Termed spokesman for nation's young

'Beat' poet testifies in CIA

By JEFFERY HADDEN

News Staff Writer

Allen Ginsberg, poet laureate of the Beat Generation, world traveler and self-styled guru, testified in court yesterday that the Federal Court system is out of touch with the feelings and desires of the nation's young people.

He was called to the stand by defense attorneys in the bombing of Ann Arbor CIA office now being tried in Federal Court.

Billed by the attorneys as a spokesman for all people under 29, Ginsberg's opening testimony dealt with his trav-

els and was repeatedly interrupted by prosecution objections over his authority to speak for such a broad spectrum of U.S. society.

The hearing is part of the upcoming trial of the "Ann Arbor Three" accused in the Sept. 29, 1968 bombing.

Accused are Lawrence R. (Pun) Plamondon, 25, charged with the actual bombing; John Sinclair, 28, and John W. Forrest, 21, accused of conspiracy.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS

have cited the U.S. Supreme Court's Dec. 21 ruling which grants 18-year-olds the right to vote in future federal elections in an attempt to get more young people on Federal Court juries.

Their motion, filed Dec. 23, is believed to be the first such court use of the 18-year-old vote rule.

The defense also argued that all people under 40 are statistically under-represented in the jury pool, and that the voter registration lists from which jurors are chosen exclude everyone under the age of 23.

Federal law requires that prospective jurors be chosen from voter registration lists. In this district, lists are updated after each presidential election.

John H. Hausner, the gov-

ernment's chief prosecutor, objected repeatedly to Ginsberg's testimony.

Federal Judge Damon J. Keith, however, permitted the testimony, but reserved a ruling on Ginsberg's qualifications until Hausner completes his cross-examination.

Ginsberg testified that the beginnings of what he termed a "new consciousness" arose in the late 1950's, illustrated by the writings of novelist Jack Kerouac and poet Lawrence Ferlinghetti.

GINSBERG SAID he has observed the mood of young people in lecture tours at several hundred colleges and universities over the past 10 years.

Judge Keith asked Ginsberg if he has spoken with youth in the ghetto. Ginsberg answered that he has lived on New York City's lower east side, which he termed a "mixed" community, while not on tour or abroad.

Cross-examination of Ginsberg continued today.

In another development yesterday, defense attorney William Kunstler asked Keith to force the government to reveal logs of wiretaps placed on Plamondon's telephone.

The government already has admitted tapping the phone, but it has argued that the tapping was legal because it had been authorized by U.S. Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell.

Kunstler said Mitchell had failed to obtain a warrant from a federal judge authorizing the wire taps, and he asked for a separate hearing to determine their legality.

case



-UPI Telephoto

ALLEN GINSBERG
Called to testify