

## TOP EX-C.I.A. AIDES HEARD BY INQUIRY

Angleton, Principal Witness,  
Silent About Testimony

By LINDA CHARLTON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—James J. Angleton, the former chief of counterintelligence for the Central Intelligence Agency, was the principal witness today at the fifth weekly meeting of the Presidential commission investigating alleged illegal domestic activity by the C.I.A.

Mr. Angleton, who refused to comment before and after the closed meeting, testified from about 2 P.M. until 4:45 P.M. Earlier, the panel heard from Vice Adm. William F. Raborn, who testified for more than an hour.

Admiral Raborn, who headed the agency from April, 1965, to June, 1966, was asked by reporters if the C.I.A. had undertaken any illegal domestic activities during his tenure.

"Not to my knowledge," he replied.

In response to another question, he said that he believed the investigation would be "useful" to the C.I.A. rather

than damaging.

His appearance was viewed as more or less routine, since the panel has heard testimony from all part directors of the agency.

Mr. Angleton, however, is viewed as a key witness in the investigation. He resigned in December, after 31 years with the agency. This followed the first news articles about the agency's domestic activities, which are prohibited by its charter.

### Six Members Present

Only six of the eight members of the panel, which is headed by Vice President Rockefeller, were present for today's meeting. C. Douglas Dillon, former secretary of the Treasury, was absent for the second week in a row, and Ronald Reagan, the former California Governor, missed his fourth consecutive meeting.

Angleton's speaking schedule has permitted him to attend just part of the first commission meeting, offered to resign. Mr. Rockefeller dissuaded him, however, and transcripts of the testimony are being sent to a military installation near Los Angeles, where they can be kept in secure files, for Mr. Reagan's convenience in reading them. Mr. Reagan is expected to be at next Monday's meeting, as he will be in Washington over the weekend for a conference.

In a related development today, Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, announced that he planned to introduce tomorrow a bill authorizing the General Accounting Office to audit the expenditures of the C.I.A. and other intelligence agencies in the Federal government.

"The C.I.A.," Mr. Proxmire said in a speech prepared for the Senate, "and other intelligence agencies have protected themselves from Congressional view by not allowing audits of their programs."

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

# Alarm Bells Over the CIA Investigator

The probability of bias in the Senate investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) hardened into certainty Tuesday morning when Sen. Frank Church of Idaho, chairman of the select investigating committee, disclosed some plans to the committee's senior Republican, Sen. John Tower of Texas.

Church informed Tower he planned to name as committee staff director a veteran Senate staffer and foreign affairs expert named William G. Miller. Church was telling, not asking. The name was only vaguely familiar to Tower, and he offered no protest.

However, when Tower returned to his office to inform his staff, alarm bells sounded. Miller is unofficial leader of the unofficial group of Senate staffers ("A cabal," say Senate hard-liners) who take a revisionist view of the cold war and push for reduced defense expenditures and a softer foreign policy. The word was sent down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, where one senior presidential aide responded with deep distress: "This is an absolute disaster." He and other administration officials wondered how the Republicans let it happen.

In private conversation, Miller has not concealed his opposition to CIA covert operations. Like many fellow members of the "cabal," Miller is a former foreign service officer disgruntled with the past generation of American policy. Although some press accounts of his new assignment describe Miller as a "Republican foreign policy analyst," his positions are far closer to the new left than the GOP.

As aide to then Republican Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky (now ambassador to East Germany), Miller was a key strategist in the 1969 Senate fight against the anti-ballistic



"Church was telling, not asking."

missile (ABM) and the 1970 battles to force a unilateral U.S. pullout from Indochina by passing the Cooper-Church amendments.

State Department officials became so frustrated during the ABM fight that they insisted on meeting Cooper without Miller present. One State Department official contends Miller distorted the Senate debate by consistently taking at face value dubious information given him by the Soviet embassy. Consequently, there is hope in the administration and among headline senators that Republicans will apply belated pressure on Church for a more even-handed staff director.

But the Republicans are not united. One investigating committee member,

Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, relayed word to us that he has no objections to Miller and has heard none from other senators. That confirms apprehension inside the administration about Baker, who did the CIA great damage a year ago by attempting to saddle it with Watergate sins. Making no secret of his presidential ambitions, Baker is not counted on to restrain chairman Church and chief investigator Miller.

An effort to churn up real opposition to President Ford's \$83 billion deficit flopped in Tuesday's weekly luncheon of Republican senators, a clear signal to the White House that it has much more to fear from confident Democratic spenders than doubtful Republican savers.

Mr. Conservative, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, kicked off the luncheon discussion by asking rhetorically how in the world he could defend the Ford budget. That triggered a more passionate and eloquent attack on the budget by Sen. William Brock of Tennessee. He posed the real danger of the Ford budget putting the Republican Party in the position of standing for nothing.

The reaction: silence, boredom and some whispered comments that Bill Brock was starting his 1976 re-election campaign early. Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the minority leader, started to rise with a defense of the Ford budget but was quietly motioned down by a close ally. The implication: it wasn't worth bothering about.

Goldwater and Brock have a half-dozen or so allies among ultraconservative Republican senators—plus, surprisingly, liberal Sen. Robert Packwood of Oregon. On the next day at the weekly meeting of the liberal Republican Wednesday Club Packwood voiced concern about the deficit. He was greeted by bored silence.

The hard truth is that Republican conservatives seek no political advantage in the Goldwater-Brock-Packwood line. Conservative Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas is attacking the Ford budget not for its deficit but because it spends too much on defense and not enough for "people" programs.

In fact, the ranks of Republican economists are further thinned when theory turns to practice. On Wednesday, Packwood was one of only eight senators supporting Mr. Ford's attempt to control the food stamp program (with an absent Goldwater announced in favor of the President). But hard-nosed economizer Brock was among the 76 senators voting against him.

2/9/75

Washington merry-go-round

# Jack Anderson

WHEELS WHITTEN

WASHINGTON — Philip Agee, who wrote the latest quit-and-tell book about the Central Intelligence Agency, has complained that the CIA constantly watches his movements.

We can confirm his complaint; we can also report what the CIA has found out about him.

Sources with access to the surveillance reports say that Agee was observed meeting with Cuban intelligence agents in Paris during the 1971-72 period and that he has made four trips to Havana.

This is significant, say our sources, because Agee spent 10 years as a CIA field officer in Latin America. He worked against the Cuban DRI which, by formal agreement, is the intelligence arm for the Soviet KGB in most Latin American countries.

By his own admission, Agee helped foment a diplomatic break between Cuban and Ecuador, supervised operations against Cuban diplomats in Uruguay and helped monitor Soviet-Cuban contacts in South America.

No one with this background could visit Cuba, our sources contend, unless he has made a deal with DRI. He would have had to satisfy the Soviet-Cuban spy apparatus that he not only was divulging full information about his past CIA activities but that he was not a double agent seeking to ingratiate himself with the opposition, our sources say.

Agee has said he turned against the CIA because it was "promoting fascism around the world." As a CIA operative,

he felt he was partly responsible for the brutal tortures that various Latin American police practiced on their political prisoners.

This caused him to break with the CIA and become an ardent socialist, he has said. He has now settled in Cornwall, England, where he completed his book exposing the CIA. Our sources acknowledge that the book, which describes his life in the CIA and names his former CIA colleagues, is substantially accurate.

Because of his CIA training, Agee has developed into a skilled spy who is difficult, say our sources, to keep under surveillance.

We reached Agee in Toronto where he is promoting his book. He confirmed that he usually has managed to give the CIA the slip. Their street surveillance, he said, was "sloppy."

Once in Paris, an attractive woman named Leslie Donegan loaned him a bugged typewriter, he said. It contained an electronic device which the CIA could monitor. This enabled agents to locate him after he had dodged them. But Agee said he spotted the monitors.

He confirmed that the CIA had intensified its surveillance in Paris during the 1971-72 period. He added that he is still watched. As recently as last Christmas, he said, he was followed from England to Spain.

Once he came up behind one of his pursuers and caught him changing license plates, which Agee said was

old CIA trick. He was followed, he said, by a "funeral procession" of three cars. He finally shook them after they tailed him more than 100 miles from San Sebastian to the small town of Torrelavega, he said.

Agee refused comment on the report that he had been seen in Paris with Cuban agents. He suggested that the CIA was using us to try to fish information from him. He acknowledged that he had made four trips to Havana, but he refused to go into any details about the trips. Again, he explained that he didn't want to provide information that might help the CIA. Our informants, who incidentally are not official CIA sources, say that Agee usually traveled to Havana by way of Madrid.

WASHINGTON WHIRL: Although the Internal Revenue Service discovered former President Nixon's \$148,000 tax debt in 1969 too late to enforce collection, Nixon promised to pay anyway.

According to the IRS, Nixon did not pay as promised. Ironically, if he had, he probably would come under an obscure IRS ruling that permits such late, voluntary taxpayers to get refunds of the entire amount. Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who will head the Senate investigation into CIA abuses, is listed in "Who's Who in the CIA." This is a directory of CIA agents, published in Germany under Communist auspices. The truth is that Church, as a young World War II lieutenant, served with Army intelligence in Kunning, China.

He was a specialist on the Japanese order of battle. At no time, however, has he ever had any connection with the CIA.

Former Sen. Marlow Cook, R-Ky., will open a Washington office for a Kansas City law firm which represents the Tobacco Institute. Until his quarters are ready, he is using the office facilities of his client. Last fall, Cook denied our charge that he was the tobacco lobby's man on Capitol Hill.

Rep. Gary Myers, R-Pa., a steel foreman who spent only \$40,000 on his election campaign, has hired an accounting firm to publish audits of his office expenses, campaign costs and personal expenses. He plans to make the audits public. Poland has virtually no golf courses, but it is a top world producer of golf carts. The U.S. Customs Service is now probing reports that Poland is dumping golf carts in America at way below market price. The National Association of Home Builders has moved into a beautiful new building, but an errant builder forgot to build in a mailbox. The mistake has now been corrected. The Library of Congress is circularizing academic and other circles in quest of replacements for items stolen in 1972 from its Justice Felix Frankfurter collection. We acted as an intermediary for the return of much of the cache by the scholar-thief who took them. But many items were not sent back and the library hopes those who copied them in the past may help to fill in the gaps.

# Ex-Agent Under CIA Surveillance

By Jack Anderson  
and Les Whitten

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nection with the CIA ... Former Sen. Marlow W. Cook (R-Ky.) will open a Washington office for a Kansas City law firm which represents the Tobacco Institute. Until his quarters are ready, he is using the office facilities of his client. Last fall, Cook denied our charge that he was the tobacco lobby's man on Capitol Hill ... Rep. Gary Myers (R-Pa.), a steel foreman who spent only \$40,000 on his election campaign, has hired an accounting firm to publish audits of his office expenses, campaign costs and personal expenses. He plans to make the audits public ... Poland has virtually no golf courses, but it is a top world producer of golf carts. The U.S. Customs Service is now probing reports that Poland is dumping golf carts in America at way below market price ... The National Association of Home Builders has moved into a beautiful new building, but an errant builder forgot to include a mailbox. The mistake has now been corrected ... The Library of Congress is circularizing academic and other quarters in quest of replacements for items stolen in 1972 from its Justice Felix Frankfurter collection.

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# Memory Faulted By Helms

## Gave Probers Incomplete Data, He Says

By Carroll Kilpatrick  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Former CIA Director Richard M. Helms has acknowledged that he gave the Senate Foreign Relations Committee incomplete information regarding CIA's involvement in Chilean politics when he testified before the committee two years ago.

Helms also told the committee in executive session Jan. 22 that because of lapse of memory he had given incomplete information about proposed domestic spying operations.

However, the former CIA director, who is now ambassador to Iran, denied that he had lied to the committee or deliberately misled it. A censored version of his testimony before the committee was released yesterday.

On Feb. 7, 1973, when Helms' nomination to be ambassador to Iran was being considered, Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) asked if the CIA tried "to overthrow the government of Chile" headed by Salvador Allende, who died in the military coup of September, 1973.

"No, sir," Helms replied, without elaboration.

Symington then asked: "Did you have any money passed to the opponents of Allende?"

"No, sir," Helms replied. "So the stories you were involved in that are wrong entirely?" Symington asked.

"Yes, sir."  
Questioned in hearings last month about his replies, Helms said that he should have answered "in a much

more extensive way."

"I think I made one mistake in that testimony, maybe a serious mistake, but I should have probably asked either to go off the record or to have asked to discuss this matter in some other forum, because you will recall at that time Allende's government was in power in Chile and we did not need any more diplomatic incidents or any more difficulties than the United States and Chile already were having by 1973, when I testified.

"As far as the earlier statement is concerned, whether the agency tried to overthrow the government of Chile, I answered 'no.' I believe that is true . . .

"I know that the Nixon administration wanted it overthrown but there was no way to do it that anybody knew of, and any probes that were made in Chile to ascertain whether there was any force there that was likely to bring this about produced no evidence that there was any such force."

Referring to CIA money spent in Chile, Helms said they went to civic action groups, newspapers and radios "to keep alive" opposition voices.

"I did not realize that went into political parties, I did not think that it had, at least it was my understanding at the time," he said.

Declaring that he had "no intention of lying . . . no intention of deliberately misleading" the committee, Helms said he assumed "a fund of knowledge on the part of you gentlemen which possibly you did not have."

He said he felt "obliged to keep some of this stuff, in other words, not volunteer a good deal of information."

The present CIA director, William E. Colby, has testified

See CIA, A4, Col. 1

## CIA, From A1

that the CIA sent more than \$8 million for covert activities in Chile between 1970 and 1973.

Helms repeatedly told the committee he did not remember details of the expenditures in Chile. When Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) asked if \$500,000 was given to opposition leaders in Chile, Helms said he thought it was given not to political parties but to "civic action groups."

In his testimony last month, Helms told the committee he had "totally forgotten" a Nixon administration proposal on domestic spying when asked about it in 1973.

"I am being as honest as I know how," he said. "I simply

did not remember it." Helms was referring to the so-called Huston plan, put forward by White House aide Tom Charles Huston recommending break-ins and other illegal activities to improve domestic intelligence operations. Then FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover later torpedoed the operation on the grounds it was illegal.

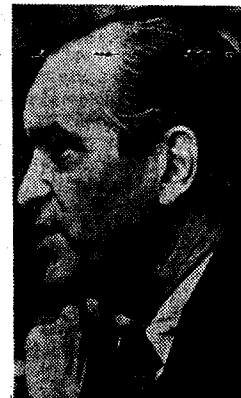
"The whole Huston operation started one morning in the White House when President Nixon called a meeting," Helms said "The burden of the meeting, as best I recall it, was an injunction from the President to Mr. Hoover to organize a committee of the people there present and to examine the possibilities of getting increased coverage on Weathermen, Black Panthers; in

other words, groups that were causing trouble and difficulties in the United States. . ."

Helms said he did nothing but increase CIA's activities overseas to see whether there were foreign Communist or other connections with the domestic groups.

He denied an allegation that the CIA ever spied on congressmen and denied that it carried out surveillance activities on Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) during his 1964 presidential campaign.

The former CIA director said he knew nothing about the break-in on the West Coast at the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist until he read about it in Iran months later in the newspapers.



RICHARD M. HELMS  
... admits mistake

# Helms withheld information

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former CIA director Richard M. Helms has acknowledged that he withheld information concerning the agency's covert operations in Chile while testifying under oath on two occasions before Senate Committees.

"I felt obliged to keep some of this stuff, in other words, not volunteer a good deal of information," Helms told a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last month. He said that disclosure of CIA operations against the government of Chilean president Salvador Allende could have further damaged relations between the U.S. and Chile.

Helms appeared before the Foreign Relations panel Jan. 22 to explain apparent discrepancies in previously sworn statements regarding CIA operations both abroad and at home. A censored transcript of his testimony was released by the committee Sunday.

Helms said his decision to withhold information was perhaps "a serious mistake" but categorically denied he had ever knowingly lied to a congressional committee. "If I have been guilty in the past of not having gone the whole way, all right," he said.

On a related matter, Helms blamed a lapse of memory as the principal cause of discrepancies in his sworn statements concerning the agency's domestic activities.

Helms said he "had totally forgotten about the Huston business" when he assured the Foreign Relations Committee in February 1973 that the CIA was not involved in a government effort to gather intelligence on the anti-war movement.

"The Huston business" refers to a 1970 memo written by former Nixon aide Tom Charles Huston recommending break-ins and other "clearly illegal" tactics as a means of improving domestic intelligence.

Helms continued to deny that the CIA had done anything improper in response to the Huston plan.

"Participation in the Huston plan by the CIA had only to do with our giving assurance that we would increase our effort overseas in the foreign field to find out if there were connections with these various dissident groups in the United States. We did not undertake to do anything in the domestic intelligence field," he said.

Helms, now ambassador to Iran, also denied allegations the CIA spied or kept files on congressmen.

Helms was questioned closely by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, about his previous statements regarding CIA activities in Chile in light of subsequent allegations that the agency expended more than \$1 million to influence the outcome of the 1970 Chilean presidential election.

In 1973 Helms testified under oath before two congressional committees that the CIA had not attempted to influence the vote. Helms conceded to Church that his 1973 answers were "narrow" but insisted that "I didn't come into the multinational committee hearing to mislead you."

Helms said that "one of the principal problems was who in the Congress was really (the one) to divulge all of the details of covert operations to." Perhaps, Helms said, "what I should have done at the time was to go to Sen. Church's office and sit down with him and go over these things in a much more extensive way simply so he could know where the pitfalls were."

On other subjects, Helms denied:

—A report that he knew about the break-in at the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist;

—Any knowledge of an allegation attributed to former White House counsel Charles Colson that E. Howard Hunt frequently passed information to the CIA long after the agency says it severed relations with the Watergate conspirator;

—Another report attributed to Colson that he once gave Hunt \$20,000 in cash.

# CIA Use of Fairfax Police ID Reported

By Ronald Taylor  
Washington Post Staff Writers

Fairfax County police department identification credentials were prepared for Central Intelligence Agency operatives within the last five years according to informed sources within the police department.

The sources said that at least 20 badger and badge cases were prepared for CIA to provide them with "covers" when working within the county in which the agency is headquartered.

A CIA spokesman refused to comment on the matter yesterday, citing what he said was the agency's policy not to comment on the CIA's relationship, if any, with local police departments.

Fairfax Commonwealth's Attorney Robert F. Horan said yesterday that he was told of the existence of the credentials about two years ago but added that he did not believe

the use of them by the CIA is illegal.

Col. Richard A. King, who became county police chief last month, said he had been unaware of the existence or use, if any, of the credentials. He said he will initiate an investigation of the matter today.

King said yesterday he had never heard there were such credentials until a reporter asked him about the matter weeks ago.

It could not be determined yesterday what, if anything, the credentials were used for. In yesterday's editions of the Washington Star-News, unnamed sources said that in 1971, during the peak of anti-war activities, CIA security officers used the credentials while infiltrating crowds of demonstrators gathered at

demonstrators gathered at CIA offices and investigating CIA employees alleged to have been involved in leaking information about the CIA.

foreign intelligence operations.

According to county police sources, the credentials carried pictures and signatures of persons who never worked for the county police department. One source said he saw one such set of credentials at police headquarters. The source, who has been close to department activities for nearly a decade, said the photograph was of a "white male in his 40s" whom the source had "never seen before."

This source and others noted that CIA equipment and training, as had been reported in the press in 1972, was received by county policemen in the early 1970s.

King said that when he looked into the matter yesterday he determined that there were some credentials prepared that were to be used by persons other than members of the county police force, but he added "as far as I know,

they never found their way outside the department."

Some of the badges, all of which were prepared for the rank of sergeant or above, have since been issued to sworn county police officers, King added.

"But there are a lot of things that go on in any organization that you don't know about," he said.

"I have to assure myself that things are going as they are supposed to go," King said. "There could be some administrative impropriety and right now we don't need any of that."

King assumed the chief's post last month on the retirement of Col. William L. Durrer, who held the job for 17 years. Durrer could not be reached yesterday for comment about the credentials and the county police relationship, if any, with the CIA.

Some officers from police departments in Fairfax, Montgomery counties, as well as the District of Columbia, New York City and Boston, attended training sessions at a CIA facility in Suitland, Md. in 1973, the agency acknowledged publicly during House Judiciary Committee hearings in February 1973.

It was also learned yesterday that officers from Alexandria and Arlington had received CIA training. Arlington police chief Roy McLaren could not be reached for comment. Alexandria police chief John A. Hollman said, "We only participated once in 1973. It was a one-shot deal and we haven't participated since then."

The training included instruction in intelligence gathering, lock-picking and burglary and surveillance, the CIA said during the 1973 hearings.

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THE PRESIDENCY/HUGH SIDY

## L.B.J., Hoover and Domestic Spying

As the mists of a decade of White House conspiracy are rolled back, there is a better view of Lyndon Johnson. The new trails of CIA and FBI domestic spying, however uncertain as yet, lead back to his Oval Office and that towering figure of contradictions. Those ravaged patrons of Richard Nixon are quick to suggest that L.B.J. was as bad as or worse than the disgraced 37th President. But that has not yet been proved.

What seems more likely is that there was an unusual combination of people and events in the mid-1960s. There was J. Edgar Hoover, the aging head of the FBI, who kept in his private safe the hottest files on important people and dribbled the information out to Presidents when it served his power-hungry purpose. Hoover knew his man; Johnson had a voracious appetite for gossip. Then there was Cartha (Deke) DeLoach, Hoover's deputy, who felt that he might be named Hoover's replacement under Johnson. DeLoach became a courier to the White House of the juicy gleanings from the FBI.

And then there was Johnson, schooled in the tangles of Texas politics, tutored by Master Plotter Franklin Roosevelt, tempered in the Senate's school of the deal, and ultimately a man who believed that there were no accidents in politics, only conspiracies. He armored himself with intimate knowledge of those he believed conspired against him, which was almost everybody. "I don't trust anybody but Lady Bird," he once said, "and sometimes I'm not sure about her."

He never accepted the findings of the Warren Commission and believed always that John Kennedy's assassination was a conspiracy by Communists in retaliation for a reported effort by Kennedy to have Fidel Castro killed. He believed that the race riots in the ghettos and the peace marches in the streets were being paid for by the Red Chinese. "I know there is Chinese Communist money there," he kept telling his aides.

L.B.J. was convinced that Bobby Kennedy had bugged him all during the time that he was Vice President. He frequently called the CIA "Murder Incorporated" because he believed that the CIA had gone ahead and killed South Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem against Kennedy's wishes. He had a further notion that the CIA was somehow linked with the Mafia.

He read and reported with relish the findings of the Treasury in the biggest tax cases. He bragged once that he knew within minutes what Senator William Fulbright, then chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, had said at lunch at the Soviet embassy or what Soviet contacts had told other members of Congress at cocktail parties. He insisted that the Soviets were building Viet Nam opposition in Congress and the press. He slapped his thigh with delight when he got a report from the FBI about a prominent Republican Senator who frequented a select Chicago bordello and had some kinky sexual preferences, all of which were reported in detail. The information came from a madam who was an FBI informer.

As the 1968 Democratic Convention approached, the FBI sent Johnson almost daily reports on the people and events of that unsettled time. One Johnson aide remembers that there was information about the activities of Congressmen and Senators. The FBI reports were often included in the President's night reading, and sometimes they were such "garbage," as

one man said, that Johnson aides thought they were not fit for the President to see. They were sent back to the bureau.

Shortly after Johnson took office, the transcript and tapes of Martin Luther King's bedroom activities were spirited to him. He read the accounts, which an aide described as being "like an erotic book." He listened to the tapes that even had the noises of the bedsprings.

When a Johnson assistant once defended King's antiwar activities, L.B.J. exploded: "Goddammit, if only you could hear what that hypocritical preacher does sexually." The aide tried to joke. "Sounds good, Mr. President," he said. A huge grin appeared momentarily on Johnson's face, but he quickly caught it and returned to his threatening self.

An aide remembers being with Johnson and Hoover when Hoover was reporting on important people linked to the gambling world. Johnson was fascinated, but hesitant. How did Hoover know these things? he asked. Because of wiretaps, Hoover told the President. Then Hoover would drop a tidbit or two. Johnson was all ears, but he would protest, "All right, all right," as if he wanted Hoover to stop. Hoover did not stop. He kept on talking, and L.B.J. kept on listening. Johnson was hooked and Hoover knew it.

Yet for all of this, Johnson sometimes denounced bugging as if it were original sin. "The worst thing in our society would be to not be able to pick up a phone for fear of it being tapped," he told one of his men. "I don't want any wiretapping," he said when he was designing the Safe Streets Act. However, Senator John McClellan talked him into including a provision for wiretapping. The Congress then provided more authority than agreed upon, so Johnson ordered the Justice Department not to use that power.

At one point Johnson became so angry at Hoover and the bureau that he ordered his Secret Service detail chief, Rufus Youngblood, to go over to Justice and

take over the FBI. Youngblood went there, wandered around for a few days, but the order was never formalized. Two of Johnson's closest friends warned L.B.J. that Hoover was disregarding the civil liberties of many people. It was then that Johnson gave his pungent summation of why he kept Hoover: "I would rather have him inside the tent pissing out than outside the tent pissing in."

None of the Johnson men remembers any written orders to the FBI or the CIA on all this dirty linen. The material just came in, and Johnson seemed to understand. But then there came a day when that changed, at least with the FBI. After Johnson had announced that he would not seek re-election in 1968, he learned from an intelligence report that Anna Chennault, widow of famed World War II Flying Tiger General Claire Chennault and a money raiser for the 1968 Nixon campaign, had got in touch with the Saigon government. It was suspected, at the least, that she was urging them not to cooperate with Johnson in his last days, but wait for Nixon to be elected. The belief in the White House then was that a high Republican traveling with Vice Presidential Candidate Spiro Agnew had got to Mme. Chennault to urge her to carry the message to Saigon. When Johnson demanded to know who the contact on the Agnew plane might have been, the FBI's proven ability to detect such sources suddenly and mysteriously faltered. As one of Johnson's most trusted men put it last week, "The power had passed." Indeed it had. Another conspirator was about to enter the White House, and the FBI was getting ready for him.



HOOPER & JOHNSON AT THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1967



2/10/75

# HELMS SAID NIXON SOUGHT CHILE COUP

## Testimony on the Overthrow of Allende Contradicted Officials' Statements

2/10/75

By SEYMOUR M. HERSH  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Richard Helms, the former Director of Central Intelligence, told a Senate committee in testimony released today that there was "no doubt" in 1970 that the Nixon Administration wanted to have President Salvador Allende Gossens of Chile overthrown.

In the days following Dr. Allende's election in September, 1970, Mr. Helms told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in a closed hearing Jan. 22, the overthrow of Dr. Allende, a Marxist, "became a thing that they were interested in having done."

### 'Incidents' Not Needed

Mr. Helms's flat assertion about the Nixon Administration's intentions toward the regime of Dr. Allende, who was overthrown in a bloody coup d'état in September, 1973, contradicts sworn testimony and public statements by many former officials of the State Department and other Government agencies who had insisted that the United States scrupulously adhered to a policy of nonintervention toward Chile.

Dr. Allende failed to gain a majority of the popular vote in the Sept. 4, 1970, election and, under the Chilean Constitution, his plurality had to be ratified by the Congress on Oct. 24. It was during this seven-week

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# Helms Said Nixon Sought Chile Coup

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period, Mr. Helms testified, that the Nixon Administration sought to find ways to overthrow Mr. Allende.

"The Allende Government," said Mr. Helms, "was not even in at the time the probe was made just to see if there were any forces there to oppose Allende's advent as president. It was very quickly established there were not, and therefore, no further effort was made along those lines, to the best of my knowledge, at least I know of none."

In a telephone interview, Edward M. Korry, who served as Ambassador to Chile from 1967 until 1971, recalled that the C.I.A. was asked in late September, 1970, "to find out if there was any real resistance to Allende."

"We weren't talking about extremist groups," he said, "but sizeable forces in the political area."

Mr. Helms, who is now Ambassador to Iran, was summoned to testify before the Foreign Relations Committee because of seeming discrepancies in his testimony at hearings on his confirmation in 1973 over both the extent of the involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in Chile and in domestic activities inside the United States.

The former C.I.A. director conceded that he had erred in withholding information about the extent of the agency's covert operations against the Allende regime.

"I think I made one mistake in the testimony," Mr. Helms told Senator Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, the ranking Republican committee member. "Maybe it is a serious mistake, but I should have probably asked either to go off the record or to have asked to discuss this matter in some other forum, because you will recall at that time [February, 1973], Allende's government was in power in Chile and we did not need any more diplomatic incidents."

During his two-hour appearance before the committee, Mr. Helms was pressed to explain his previous testimony only by Senators Case and Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, who is chairman of the new

Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

During his confirmation hearing, the former C.I.A. chief denied that the agency had sought to overthrow the Allende regime, or had passed any funds to Dr. Allende's opponents. At one point in this hearing, Mr. Helms volunteered the following statement: "If the agency had really gotten in behind the other candidates and spent a lot of money and so forth, the election might have come out differently."

He testified in a similar vein during hearings later in 1973 before Senator Church's Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, which was investigating the links between the C.I.A., the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and the Nixon Administration's policy toward Chile.

William E. Colby, who became Director of Central Intelligence in mid-1973, told a House committee last April, however, that the Nixon Administration had authorized more than \$8-million for clandestine activities in Chile between 1970 and 1973 in an effort to make it impossible for Allende to govern.

Mr. Colby said that \$1-million had been authorized for covert use in August, 1973, but that only \$50,000 was spent before Dr. Allende's overthrow and death a month later.

### Unsworn Testimony

Mr. Helms defended his earlier testimony by telling the Foreign Relations Committee that the money authorized for Chile "went into civic action groups, supporting newspapers, radios and so forth . . . I did not realize that [it] went into political parties. I did not think that it had, at least it was my understanding at the time. If somebody had said something else, I am prepared to stand corrected."

During more than two hours of unsworn testimony, the former C.I.A. chief also suggested that the Senators had erred in not asking him more pointed questions in 1973.

Last Sept. 19, The New York Times quoted intelligence sources as saying that C.I.A. funds were secretly funneled to striking labor unions and trade groups for more than 18 months before Dr. Allende's overthrow. Mr. Helms was not asked about that in his most recent testimony, nor was he

could interpret [the CIA's efforts in Chile] as an attempt to overthrow the Government or believe that they stood a chance of doing so. So that is what I meant when I answer [the] question [by saying] there was really no effort made to overthrow the Government of Chile."

He also cautioned the committee about the words used to describe C.I.A. plans. "They sound exotic, tough, all the rest," he said. "I think when you get the entire story laid out in Chile between 1970 and 1973 you are going to regard that as a pretty pitiful affair. I mean in terms of actually accomplishing anything."

During his testimony, Mr. Helms was not asked in any detail about the recent allegations of C.I.A. involvement in domestic spying activities.

pressed to provide an accounting of the \$5 million that was authorized for so-called "destabilization efforts" against Dr. Allende in 1971, 1972 and 1973. More than half of that money, The Times quoted its sources as saying, was used to provide strike benefits and other means of support for anti Allende strikers and workers. After telling the Senators about the C.I.A.'s unsuccessful efforts in late 1970 to find support for the overthrow of Mr. Allende, Mr. Helms added, "I cannot understand how anyone

## C.I.A. Got Credentials of Police To Use in Domestic Operations

NYT 2/10/75

The Washington Star-News

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The Central Intelligence Agency has, on at least two occasions, obtained credentials from local police departments for use in operations inside the United States.

During the intensive period of antiwar demonstrations in 1971, C.I.A. security officers borrowed 20 sets of credentials from a local police department for use while infiltrating crowds gathered near the agency's offices.

Although the agency has not confirmed which police departments granted the credentials, one source said that the Fairfax County Police Department had provided C.I.A. men with badges and badge cases to "cover" agents' activities in the Virginia county, where the agency's headquarters building is located at Langley.

The source, a Fairfax County policeman who asked not to be identified, said the badges often were those of "sergeant and above" and were kept in re-

serve for the agency by a county policeman.

Fairfax Commonwealth's Attorney Robert F. Horan Jr. said, "I've heard it suggested that there were occasions when an individual [from the agency] was given credentials as a cover."

The agency's security officials are also said to have obtained credentials on another occasion in 1971 for use in surveillance of agency employees who were alleged to have been involved in leaking information about foreign intelligence operations.

The agency has been reluctant to disclose its relationships with local police departments.

As recently as last week, the agency declined to identify any of the dozen or so police departments for which it has provided training, other than the five identified in a 1973 article in The New York Times.

Those were the departments in New York City, Boston, Washington and Fairfax and Montgomery Counties.

The Voyeurs



... to the FBI