

Helms Is Slated As Successor; Others Named

By William Chapman
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Adm. William F. Raborn has resigned as director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and his deputy, Richard M. Helms, will be named to replace him, President Johnson announced yesterday.

Raborn, 60, who had headed the agency for 14 months, had asked to retire, Mr. Johnson told a news conference.

Helms, 53, a veteran of 19 years with the CIA, had been deputy director under Raborn since last year.

Other Appointments

Mr. Johnson made the surprise announcement of Raborn's resignation at a news conference that also included these high-level appointments:

- Rosel H. Hyde to be the new chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Nicholas Johnson, now Federal Maritime Administrator, to fill a vacancy on the FCC.

- Samuel M. Nabrit, president of Texas Southern University, to become the first Negro member of the Atomic Energy Commission, and Gerald F. Tape to a new 5-year term on the AEC.

- Winthrop Knowlton, former New York investment banker, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs.

- Henry D. Owen, a State Department planner and economist for 20 years, to be chairman of the Department's policy Planning Council.

Pressure for Changes

The top-level shift at the CIA came at a time of rising congressional pressure to bring the agency under tighter legislative scrutiny. A pending Senate resolution would create a special 9-man committee to supervise the CIA instead of the current 7-man

See APPOINT, A6, Col. 1

President assigns first \$600,000 of rent supplement funds to 12 widely separated locations.

Page A6.

Adm. Raborn

group drawn from the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees.

There also have been rumblings of criticism within the agency of Raborn's lack of intelligence background and knowledge of politics and history. He is famous for his malapropisms—Raborn once urged visitors to look at an entire problem "in its totalitary."

In a quiet, cautious attempt to improve his image in the press, Raborn and his close associates portrayed the director as an expert in management who pulled together the Government's sometimes warring intelligence agencies and instituted a systems analysis program that produced estimates of intelligence needs 15 years in the future.

Installed News System

One Raborn innovation was a quick news analysis system that kept him up to date on world happenings in case President Johnson called him suddenly for spot information.

The career CIA executives who considered Raborn unsophisticated in intelligence matters have in Helms the type of veteran and expert they wanted a year ago when John A. McCone left the top CIA post.

President Johnson said yesterday that Raborn had reluctantly accepted the appointment last year and lately had expressed a desire to return to California. At the time of the appointment in April, 1965, Mr. Johnson said he told Raborn that Helms probably would succeed him.

Helms, who is fluent in French and German, has been in intelligence work since the end of World War II. Before his appointment as deputy director last year, he had been in charge of CIA's covert activities as successor to Richard Bissell, who left after the Bay of Pigs debacle in Cuba.

A St. David's, Pa., native, Helms attended schools in Switzerland and Germany before entering Williams College. He was a reporter for the United Press and national advertising manager of the Indianapolis Times in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

Hyde's elevation to the FCC chairmanship was another Johnson surprise that fitted in with the President's custom of appointing and promoting career men. Hyde was an FCC employe in 1946 when first appointed to the Commission and served a term as chairman in the early 1950s.

Lone Dissenter in 1964

Regarded as a conservative, Hyde is not expected to make any radical changes in the agency that supervises the communication industry. He is gauged by outside observers as a cautious career man.

A Republican, Hyde cast the lone dissenting vote in November, 1964, when the Commission ruled that radio and television stations were not required to give free time to the GOP presidential nominee, Barry Goldwater.

When he and four other FCC members were called before a congressional investigating

Quits CIA

committee in 1968, Hyde testified that he allowed the broadcasting industry to pay some of his hotel bills and supply him with color television sets.

He denied any impropriety and said the television sets were needed at home so he could study the equipment.

Hyde had been acting FCC chairman since May 1, when E. William Henry resigned. Henry two years ago had charged that Hyde and three other members "don't care" about the amount of advertising used on radio and television.

Nicholas Johnson, who had been Maritime Administrator since 1964, leaves that post in a continuing storm center to fill the remaining FCC vacancy. He was a leader in the battle with subsidized shipyards whose owners accused him of trying to wreck the U.S. Merchant Marine. Johnson had suggested that the United States abandon passenger ship subsidies, do away with cargo preference laws, and permit some ship operators to build vessels overseas without Federal subsidies.

Clerk to Justice Black

A Texas-educated former law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, Johnson, 32, formerly practiced law with Covington and Burling and taught at the University of California. His term on the FCC will expire in 1973.

Samuel Nabrit, a brother of Howard University President James M. Nabrit Jr., will succeed Mary I. Bunting as a member of the AEC.