

One Nation. Conceived in Conspiracy

By Henry Allen

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for they knew." Practice saying this line. Say it with a too of fatigued annoyance. "Sure, they knew." It will come in handy in Washington, where cynicism has dwindled to anachronism, and

what we once scorned as paranoia has now become common sense, survival instinct. Conspiracy' That's the word now. Watergate? The oil price hikes? The CIA files on 10,000 Americans? "Sure, they knew!" The "they" being the usual establishment that we praise and

blame for everything from drough to infif con-gestion. "They were in on it from the beginning, don't kid yourseft." The FBI's saboraging of politi-cal groups? Rockefeller's Goldberg book? The plane crash that killed Mrs. Howard Hunt? Conspiracy! Plots! Listen, pal, if they'd let James Earl Ray talk ... Continued on page 34

Henry Allen is a staff writer with Potomac.

Bringing

By Dan Morgan

was in the Balkans - the stereotypical model for political conspiracy, from Eric Ambler to Agatha Christie — that I first A Ambler to Agatha Christie — that I first began to reflect on the nature of intrigue in high places in America. The place was the cafe of the Hotel Metropole, a grim, Stalinist structure brightened inside by a clientele of tourist officials, foreign visitors and an occasional secret policeman on pension. Aleksander Rankovic, one of Yugoslavia's former top conspirators, often are Sunday lunch there, we have a secret policeman. relatively unnoticed. The Metropole was where I went to buy my copy

of Time and Newsweek conce a week And it was in the Metropole's gloomy cafe that I became ac-quainted with Ehrlichman, Haldeman, Dean and the others, as I read my magazines and sipped a Turkish coffee and mineral water. Continued on page 31

Dan Morgan is a former Balkan and Eastern European correspondent for The Washington Post and is now on the national news staff of the newspaper.

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They're Breaking Up That Old Gang Of Mine

A "loyal alumnus" looks at his embattled alma mater, the CIA

Commentary By Miles Copeland

"Bewildered, just plain bewildered." That is how a CLA "old boy" described the reaction he and his collesgues feel to the "McCarthyism in reverse" the CLA has been suffering. We had just been to a farewell party in honor of the agency officers whom attacks on the agency had forced into retirement, and vere in my rooms in the Mayflower booxing and reminiscing. "In the old days we sometimes leaked information to let the public know what a good job we were doing," he moaned. "These new kids at the agency leak the same kind of stuff to show with monsters we jare. I'll be lucky to find a job."

He's probably right about the job. At the time of our meeting, I was doing a bit of talent scouting for international corporations. I thought I might make good use of my old friends in the spency, but I was informed by two of my clients that they 'wouldn't touch those boys with a 10-foot pole." Their personnel offices had received telephone calls from stockholders procesting 'reports' that they were "taking on CIA agents," and they had heard enough from their counterparts in other companies to convince them that there was some kind of systematic drive to make retiring CIA officials unemployable. In these days when all "instruments of the establishment" are targets, the major corporations as well as the CIA and the FBI, they can't afford to take chances.

We raiked about old times, and how we used to be proud of doing what is now regarded as criminal. It was I who took the agency into its honeymoon with "colonels," a generic term we used to use for military regimes of all sorts. First there were Husni Zaim and Adib Shithakli in Syria, then Nasser in Egypt, then much later two comparatively liberal military leaders in the old "NEA" (near East and Africa) division's area whose names I must withhold because they are still functioning.

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But those of us who continued to argue the advantages of military discussorships (on the grounds that they were manageable, inevisable in most of the Third World whether we liked it or not, and

Miles Copeland, resigned from the Central Intelligence Agency in 1957. His books, The Game of Nations and Without Cloak or Dagger, have been the subjects of praise and controversy. comparatively immune to the corruption which was rampant in the pseudo-democratic regimes which were popping up all over the place) were all assigned to the Farm teaching "background courses."

But there were no hard feelings. Despite the rivalry and the internal politics, we liked each other both professionally and socially. We were indeed, as James Schlesinger accused during his brief stay as director, a "gentlemen's chub" and we were proud of it. Those of us who remained on in the agency until recently (I became a "loyal alumnus" in 1957) never could understand why Mr. Schlesinger actually "made a big deal out of not being a gentleman."

"At the meeting at Secretary Dulles' house where we discussed the final plans for 'A JAX,' the operation to help the Shah of Iran to prevent a Communist takeover of his country... we took a 20-minute break to catch the races at Belmont on television."

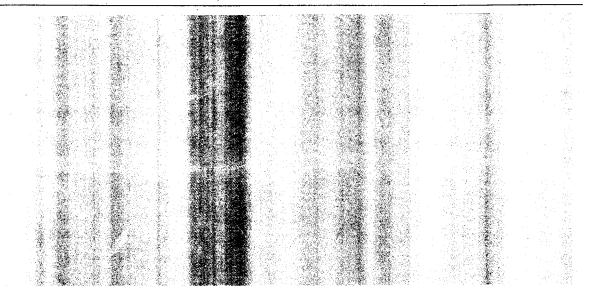
As my drinking companion reminded me, it was a great feeling to wake up in the morning knowing that all day we would be involved in operations which, we sincerely believed, were vital to the nation's security unknown to the great American public. Most important, we were definitely not "fanatical cold warriors." We were more "M.A.S.H." than "Dr. Kildare".--or, to be more accurate, we were something in between. At the meeting at Secretary Dulles' house where we discussed the final plans for "AJAX," the operation to help the Shah of lean to prevent a Communist takover of his country, many of us wore tennis clothes and lounged on easy chairs and on the floor. If I remember correctly, it was this meeting in which we took a 20minute break to each the races at Belmont on television because Frank Wisner had a horse named "Ovaltine" running in the fifth.

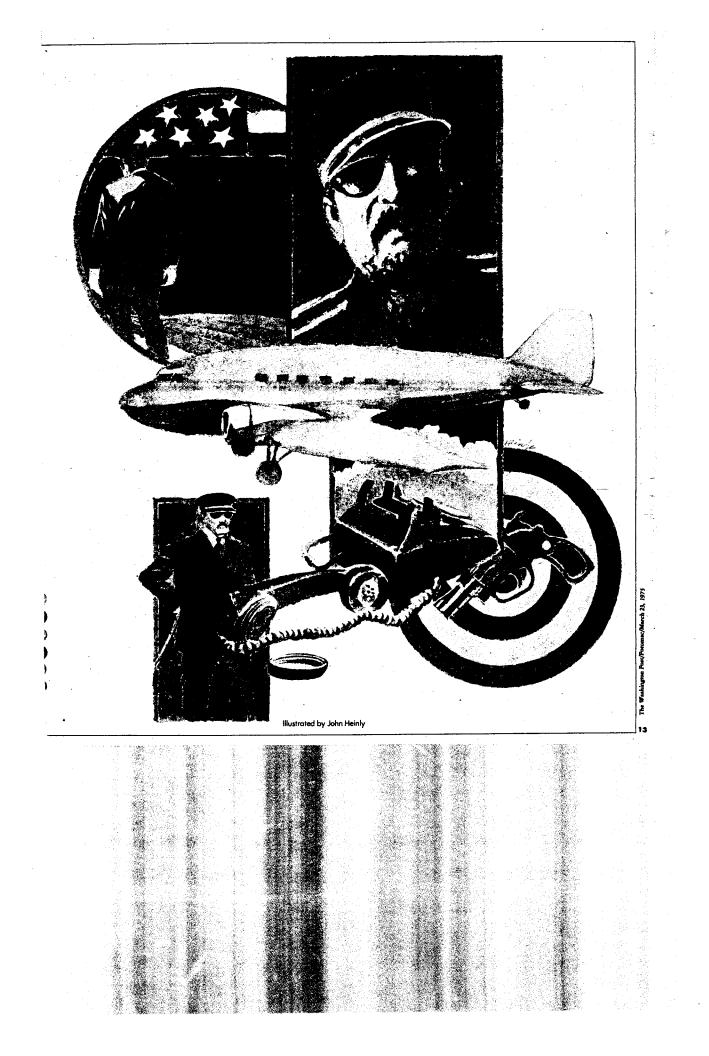
Anyhow, this and other reminiscences are now

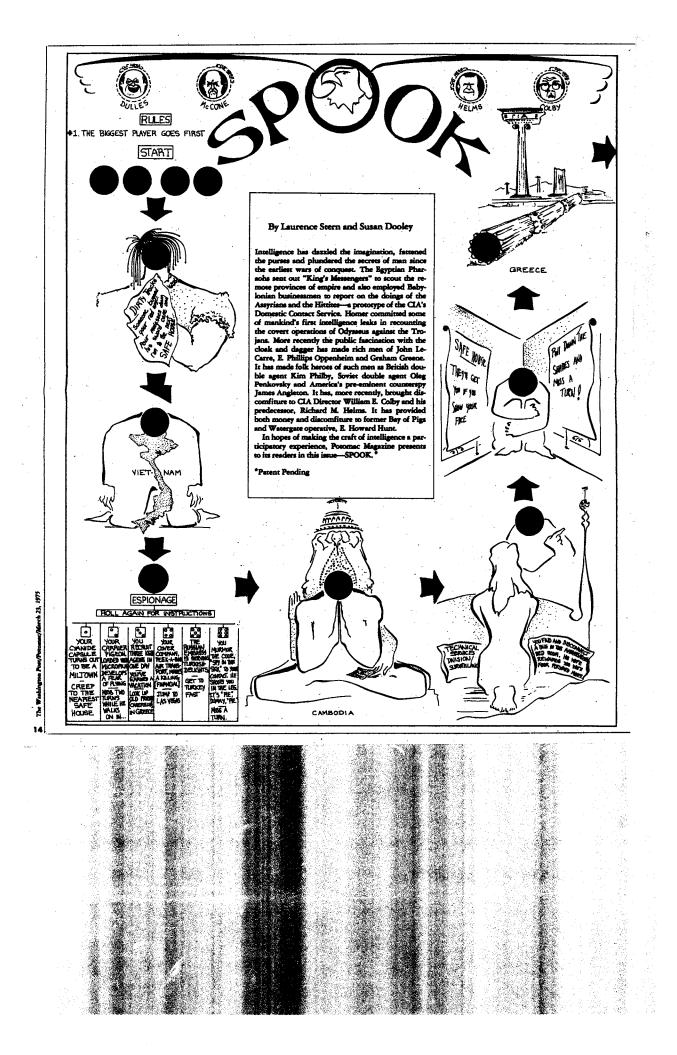
for recalling around campfires in Msine, on the beaches of the Riviers, in the salons of London and at other places to which those unemployable gentlemen of the CIA will retire. The CIA was not begun until 1948, when most of us in the middle-and upper-middle level grades were in our late 20s and early 30s. Thus, this batch of retirees is the first. There is no tradition of retirement, and not yet any favorite watering holes for those who have gone into it. While CIA pensions are high by government standards, so are the costs of the gentlemen's living habits.

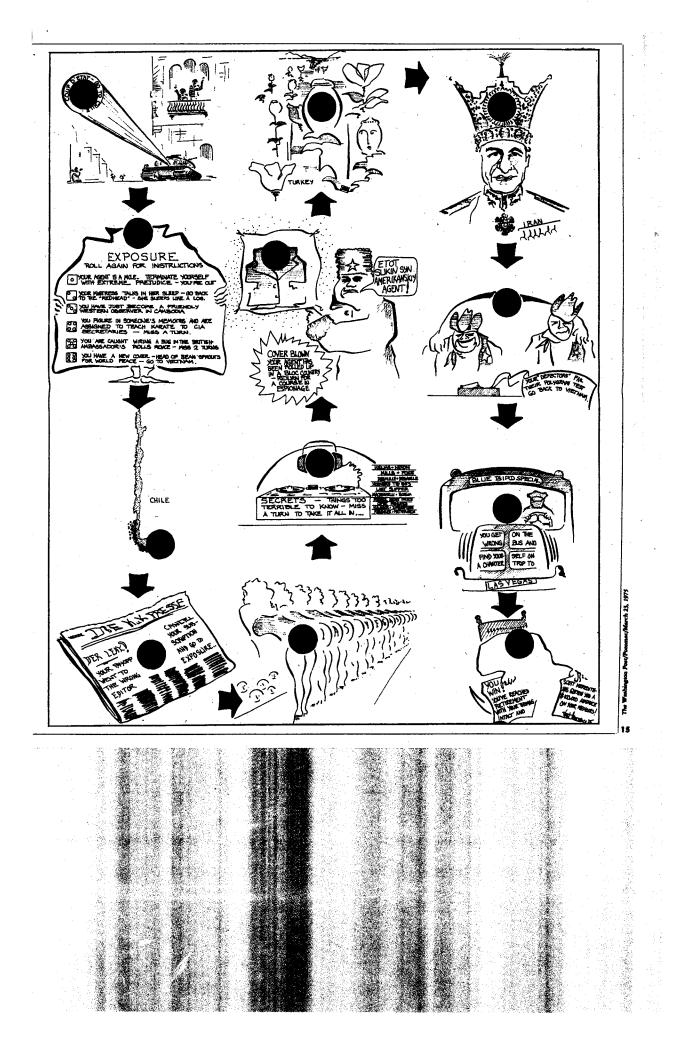
The CIA's agents—its spies—are rarely American citizens. In Russia they are Rusmarking and the constraints of the constraints of the state of the constraints of the constraints of the state of the constraints of the constraints of the state of the constraints of the constraints of the course in Russian, teach him to est with his fork in his left hand and otherwise behave like a Russian, then send him to Moscow to spy on the Kremin. Such an agent would be promptly caught not because of peculiarities in his accent (the CIA's lancause of peculiarities in his accent (the CIA's language school had turned out "case officers," as opposed to "agents," who speak flawless Russian), nor because he forgets himself and dips caviar with his fork in his right hand, not because his clothing, pocket contents and identity documents area't perfect, but simply because he is an outsider. "Why send in a boy from Ohio when it is the dream of half the officials in Moscow to moonlight for the CIA, and to build up an escape fund in some Swiss bank?"

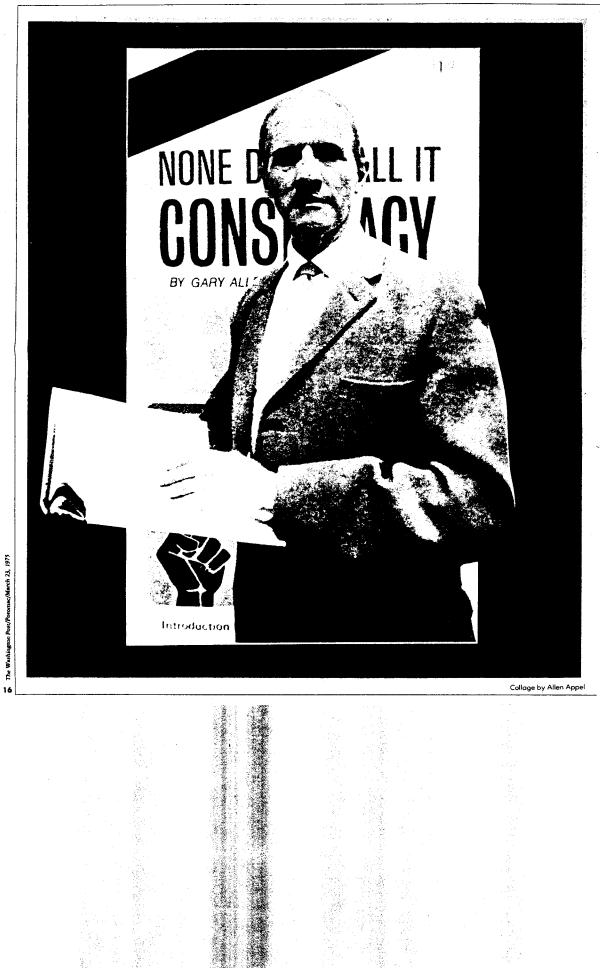
This starement was made to me just weeks ago by a frustrated middle-level officer who was squirming under Victor Marchert's statement that "the CIA has no agents in Moscow," an assertion which was subsequently (for opposite reasons) "confirmed" by a former head of the CIA's Russia division. There is money and fame to be had these days in spilling the CIA's secrets in print, but once the President's "Blue Ribbon Commission" hearings and the congressional investigations are over we are certain to have a swing of the pendulum from "the public has a right to know" back to toogh new secrecy laws. At least, agency employees think so. Meanwhile, any one of them with anything on his cheet can easily get it off. In the course of my own inquiries I found no shortage of agency employees and alumni who are normally *Continued on page 35*











Balkan, from page 11

One column by the late Stewart Alsop in Newsweek interested me especially. Lucid as always, Mr. Alsop was making the point that Water-gate was different from other political scandals because the stakes were power, not money, i.e., I thought, Watergate sprang from a Bal-

Balkans clearly reached the stage of intrigue from oppo-site directions. Five hundred years of foreign occupation, most of it by Turks, provided a natural breeding ground for plotters in Southeastern Europe. Deprived of any opportunity for normal political expression, plots were hatched in secret as a substitute. When the Turks were finally kicked out it was hard to break deeply rooted habits, as conspi rhe subsequent racies, coups, and bloody assassinations showed. The United States, once the freest of all societies, is being made politically conspiratorial by the steady growth of govern-ment and state power -- a form of occupation in its own right.

But looking back on the Balkans now it strikes me as unfair to ascribe totally Balkan properties to the politics of Washington . . . unfair, that is, to the Balkans.

Conspiracy and intrigue were part of the Eastern and Southeastern Europe I covered as a foreign correspond-ent. But President Tito of Yugoslavia, at least, knew the difference between a climate of intrigue and its logical extension: a climate of paranois. Tito tolerated the former, as any authoritarian leader who holds power closely must. But he rejected paranoia more emphatically than the Nixon White House ever did. When political paranois be-

gan to envelop his regime too blatantly in 1966, he crushed it swiftly and cleanly. Tito caught Rankovic, then his top policeman and heir apparent, bugging the bedrooms of top party officials (including, supposedly, Tito's own) for "na-tional security reasons." He sent him and many of Rankovic's UDBA (secret police) allies into early retirement. Tough old political rogue that he was, Tito wasn't prepared to accept that kind of funny business

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passes for intrigue in Eastern Europe's less than open societies is also practiced right here at home. Politics is what goes on between government de-partments, between parties, between countries; intrigue is what goes on within them. We have had plenty of the lat-ter lately: sudden military alerts, precautions against military coups, Haldeman-Kissinger feuds as related by William Safire: that is the home town that I came back to in the summer of 1973.

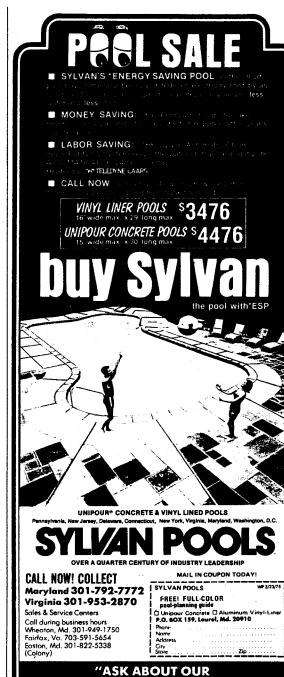
Since then, I've received a number of phone calls from U.S. government officials which begin: "I am calling from a pay phone... I would prefer not to give my name, but . . ." I know that at least one of my stories has caused the security agents of a government department to ques-tion friends in the bureaucracy about the sources of the story. Of course, they had nothing to do with it -- or did they? (Figure it out gunshoes.) it's nothing unu-sual, colleagues say. And the Big Apple of government in-timidation — a full scale FBI investigation of friends and sources --- hasn't occurred, that I know of. Those kinds of things

didn't seem to happen a few years ago. Now, government departments in Washington seem to be full of career security men looking for some-thing to keep them busy until they can draw their pensions. The ministries of Eastern Europe are also full of such types Gordon Liddy-like people,

though less imaginative. They got their foothold during the peak of Stalinism and the Cold War. They make up therent-a-crowds who show up when some important Western visitor comes to town. I once saw a whole square full of them when President Nixon arrived in Warsaw. It's no easier for "Balkan" governments to dismantle the monster security apparatus than it is for ours. Even Tito was tak-ing risks when he challenged Rankovic. And the security agents were still there in Eastern Europe after various periods of liberalization --- just as they are still here in Washington after the purges of Water-

gate. I've had other chances reflect on paranois parallels be-tween Washington and closed societies. A few days after homecoming, I sat in the Sen-Watergate Committee ate

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Photographer On Duty At All Washington-Baltimore-Annapolis Area Steres From Store Opening Until One Hour Prior To Store Closing Lunch How: 2-3 pm hearings listening to Ehrlichman describe his strange encounter at San Clemente with Ellsberg trial judge Matthew Byrne. Ehrlichman made clear to

Bhrlichman made clear to Byrne that he was the White House favorite to be director of the FBI. Or was it all much more sinister? Was the job offer a form of political direction, from the very top, a way of letting Byrne know, as they surely do in Eastern Europe, that this was a political trial which the leadership feit was important — and not to use this particular verdict to show off our "constitutionality" for the nastiest bits of testimony of the hearings.

the historic dis of restandy of the hearings. Something else brought back Eastern Europe...the bit about Ehrlichman walking off with Byrne into a park, "out toward the cliffs," and presumably away from any microphones.

microphones. The security of the great outdoors, I thought: A paranoid's paradise. Remembrances of British master spy Kim Philby's account in My Secret War of ditching the evidence of his espionage in the Virginia woods. He parked the car, strode into the trees, disposed of his papers and came back, "buttoning up my fly."

Personal remembrances, too, of meetings with a writeer-friend in a particularly "controlled" East European country. We met in a predetermined park, walked back and forch on a path to make sure "Sam" (nickname for the scret police) was not following. Only then did we select a park bench at which to conduct our conversation.

It may be that the Balkans and East Europe hold lessons as well as parallels for Washington. It is folk wisdom there that if you enter politics, you must also be prepared to enter jail.

In the new atmosphere of Washington politics, it may help to beed another old Balkan political saw: ask not who a man is, but who stands behind him. It increases the chances for survival in the political jungle immensely, and avoids many unpleasant surprises.

There may even be a comforting example for Richard M. Nixon in the old Yugoslav police boss dining in the Metropole Hotel, in the glow of the golden years — unrehabilisted.



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The Washington Post

Conspiracy, from page 11

Well, maybe it's just an other goodbye to the golden '50s, when Ike's smile told us everything was okay, after Joe McCarthy's scowl told us that if it wasn't okay, you could blame those pinko intellectual spy finks, of whom years of fevered investigation uncovered just about none worth talking about.

We don't like to think we're a conspiratorial coun-try. Fair and square, a day's work for a day's pay and all that. Just the idea of policicians getting together to win a convention raises the dreadful image of the "smoke-filled rooms." To Americans, the name Machiavelli means something close to Satan. To Italians of his era, he was probably regarded as a political Thomas Edison.

Henry L. Stimson, Secre tary of War under Roosevelt. abolished a code-breaking operation in 1939, claiming that "Gentiemen do not read each others' mail." Woodrow Wilson buying into the slick, old poker game of European poli-tics after World War I, said

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he thought the game should be played with all the cards face up: "Open covenants, openly arrived at." Ideals, not deals.

Now, if there'd been no real conspiracies at all in this country, one could under-stand this idealism as naivete. Instead, it must have been the American dream, be-cause, waking, we've been conspiring ever since our own Founding Fathers plotted up and down the East Coast to overthrow the divine and ancient rule of the British crown. Then, maybe scared by the devil it had raised, the American government passed the Alien and Sedition Act, to suppress any opponents of that dubious and disastrous bit of chauvinism called the War of 1812.

And there was the Whiskey Rebellion, put down by federal troops, and the Green Corn Rebellion, the slave revolt led by Nat Turner, John Brown seizing the arsen Harper's Ferry, periodic threats of secession by practi-cally everyplace, including areas as diverse as Nantucket and the Eastern Shore of Maryland . . . and Benedict Arnold, and the aileged plotting of poor old Aaron Burr, who was acquitted, mind you, of conspiring to turn the outhwest into a private empire. Yet, just coming to trial was enough to render him such a villain in American legend that only a Gore Vidal would dare to stoop to his rescue with a recent novel.

And the coal miners got so feisty and organized during Teddy Roosevelt's presidency that he had to send in the Army to dig the coal. In Pennsylvania, police and mine owners would occasionally owners feel obliged to open fire when too many miners got together looking disgruntled. Bomb scars still mark buildings in Wall Street, and old timers can recall being scared enough of German spies in our midst that in World War I they flaunted their patriotism by calling sauerkraut "liberty cabbage."

The great trusts of the late 19th century conspired to deprive us of every penny and ounce of sweat they could scheeze out of us-the Carne gies, the Rockefellers, the Fricks and the Morgans, Teddy Roosevelt showed that those fears of tycoon plotting were true indeed, when he revived the dormant Sherman Anti-Trust Act with historymaking ferocity.

Lincole, of course, had been killed in a plot whose complexity rivaled anything the biggest Kennedy assassination paranoid ever dreamed of, and lobbyists, back then, were not so much persuaders of political opinion as hiring bosses in the halls of Con-gress. The farmers saw themselves conspired against, and rallied to William Jennings Bryan's free silver campaign. Southerners watched reconstruction blacks take over state governments and joined in the conspiracy of the Ku Klux Klan to make sure it didn't happen again. Lincoln. Steffens made his fame by raking the muck of one conspiracy after another, ultimately, however, winning infamy with his statement, on returning from Russis: "I have seen the future and it

Bolsheviks! Bearded and Resputin-eyed, they hurked in the minds of editorial cartoonists, bearing fuming bombs and the demise of Our American Way of Life.

mong the intelligent-sia, conspiracy theo-were linked laughingly with little old ladies in tennis shoes. And certainly, there has been a powerful paranoid streak in American conspiracy theory since the beginning of the republic.

Joe McCarthy, in the great rhetorical great rhetorical tradition of paranoia, told us in 1951 that America was endangered by "a conspiracy on a scale so immense as to dwarf any previous such venture in the history of man." Still, though, with all this

real and unreal history of conspiracy behind us, so many of us found it impossible to believe, in recent years, that our very own government would plot against us; that the Army would keep secret files on Adlai Stevenson III: that the FBI would monitor Martin Luther King Jr.'s sex life, that the Justice Department and the White House would conspire, wittingly or unwittingly (or dim-wittedly, as it turned out, to get radicals out of its hair by charging that, say, 13 Black Panthers had planned to blow up the Bronx Botani-

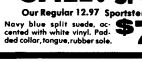
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cal Gardens. Smelling a rat in all that mess a few years ago would get you lumped in with the little old ladies in tennis shoes," the kind of right-wing nuts Sen. Thomas Kuchel was talking about when he said in 1963 that 10 per cent of his 6,-000 letters a month charged such diverse conspiracies as: "35,000 Communist Chinese troops bearing arms and wearing deceptively dyed powder-blue uniforms are poised on the Mexican borer, about to invade San Diego; the United States has turned over-or will at any moment-its Army, Navy, and Air Force to the command of a Russian colonel in the United Nations; almost every well-known American or free-world leader is, in reality, a top Communist agent; a United States Army guerrilla warfare exercise in Georgia, called Water Moccasin III, is in actuality a United Nations operation preparatory to taking over the country.

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Washington lawyer Ber-nard Fensterwald, who is devoting a large part of his life trying to prove conspiracies in the shootings of the Ken-nedies, Martin Luther King

Sale Ends Wednesday

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Jr., and George Wallace, blames our intransigence in blames our intransigence in the face of what he feels to be the facts on "a very peculiar attitude on the part of Ameri-cans. We always think it's ione nuts who do these things. In Europe they always think it's conspiracies. We refuse to believe it even might be conspiracy. We don't think like that. But we're changing. People are less inclined to believe the government since Watergate. Still, anybody who sets into the conspiracy hunting business had better have a tough hide.' But four months after Sen.

Kuchel compiled, with some humor, his list of nutball conspiracy theories, President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas. Since then, the inkling that our conspiratorial past is still with us has grown from paranoia to respectability. Suddenly, members of the liberal crowd, the ones who had laughed at the little old ladies in tennis shoes, were claiming that the CIA killed Kennedy, big oil men killed Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson killed Kennedy... whole dinner par-ties would go down like the Titanic when they collided

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with the iceberg of Kennedy conspiracy theories. It was considered naive, at best, to assume that poor little Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, did the whole thing. And in a town where social life is office town where social inte is onnice gossip after dark, naivete is unforgivable. And after the shootings of King, Bobby Kennedy and George Wal-lace, after the obfuscations of Vietnam, the chronic but unproved charges against "radicals." it all became so . . . obvious, to so many people.

Just as the noble Jefferson could sign the Alien and Sedition Act, the . . . well, Nixon or Johnson could resort to whatever sub ross stratagems fit the needs of the mo sent.

"It's all a conspiracy, pal. Sure, they knew.

Watergates reinforce paranoids," says Dr. Norman A. Cameron, of the Yale School of Medicine. "When you have uncertainty, you can get a rise in paranoid disorders.

Well, once burned, rwice shy, too. But we get burned and we get shy, and then we forget about it, and it keeps on keeping on. Ah, life. Ah, politics. Ah, conspiracy.

CIA, from page 12

secretive, but who now want to counter-balance those of their colleagues who have been leaking in-formation which puts the agency in a bad light. The main item in their repertoire-and there is nothing that the loyalists, out of modesty of the old-timers sense of security can do to squelch it—is the fact that, yes, the CIA has been successful in its espionage operations into Russia, Cuba and other Comist countries, and at this very moment has literally thousands of "observers" and spotters in their ports and near their military and scientific installations, and literally hundreds of agents right inside their bureaucracies holding jobs which give them access to secret information. (A possible exception is China, I am told, but there are far better ways than espionage to cover a country in which even its own civil servants don't know what's going on.) An indication of the CIA's successes in the princi-

pal cirget, Russia, is the fact that over a hundred speaking staff officers have the full-time Russiar job of sifting, evaluating and coordinating informa-tion from Moscow itself. There is more dramatic proof in the form of the agency's most noteworthy "James Bond," an Army colonel named Stephen Meade ("The Whistler") who headed the original "E and E" (Escape and Evasion) ream which, prior to his retirement in the early '60s, evacuated 32 agents from Russia, other parts of Eastern Europe, China and North Korea, and is still alive and kicking, prepared to tell his tale. I quote from a draft manuscript of Meade's book

to be published a year from now, provided the new secrecy laws haven't closed in on him by then, and provided the agency hasn't sent someone down to his home in North Carolina to "infect him with the measles. Continued on next page

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CIA, from page 35 "You see, the agency takes into account the fact that times the U.S. government must take some action which makes sense to the Russians only against the premise that we are onto some one of their secrets which could only have come which could only have come as the leak from one specific office in the Kremlin, the one in which the GIA agent is in fact located. Thus, the agency always protects is real agent with a decoy—some poor guy at a nearby deak onto whom, in one of an immunication has in case of an investigation by the KGB, it can shift the blame.

"One day the KGB starts sniffing around that office, and the CIA agent thinks to himself, "I've had it," then he sees his pal at the nearby desk being wrapped up for delivery to Siberia. He breathes more sily for a while, but when easily for a while, but when this sort of thing happens to him more than once he begins him more than once he cegins to get ulcers. Then we have to get him out. And his entire family, sometimes consisting of a hysterical wife, four un-ruly kids, and four senile employeents." dparents." gra

Meade and his team were once sent into the heart of China to find and evacuate an aging missionary who had been left there years eatlier by the CIA's predecessor organi-zation, the wartime "Office of Strategic Services," and who happened to be living in a spot where an important experihappened to be inving in a spor where an important experi-mental laboratory for biologi-cal warfare had just been con-structed. Meade went in, found a missionary who, except for the fact that he was half crazy, fitted the description. He escorted the missionary and three female "disci-ples," also crazy, across 500 miles of wildest Chins to a CIA "reception committee" on the ese border---co learn Burn that he had brought out the wrong man. Only months later he was in Moscow "lifting" a burnt-out CIA agent, and actually got caught-by a KGB officer with whom he had been on friendly terms in and who saw Lebenon. through his disguise as he ran into him on a Moscow strest wearing the uniform of the hotel which the CIA was then using as the beginning of its escape "tunnel." Meade escape "tunnel." Meade brought out not only the CIA agent, but also the KGB officer whom he got to defect by announcing "I know about

that Swiss bank account of yours" and promising to deposit a quarter of a million dollars in it.

Frank Wisner, then the head of the CIA's clandestine services, thought the price ex-orbitant but he authorized payment (the CIA never bepayment (the CIA never be-trays its agents) and forgave Meade for having promised such an ourrageous sum merely to save his life. Another E and E episode, how-ever, turned Frank against him permanently. Let The Whistler tell about it in his own way: "When I meet with this

character I expect him to be all jittery like the others, and to fuss about my being 30 seconds late. But no, sithough he is obviously frightened, he says 'What's the hurry? Let's have a pot of tea.' This is unusual, so I get suspicious-and then it dawns on me that he's set me up with the KGB, and made a deal which will give him leniency in return for turning me in. So I shoot him and leave."

Shoot him and leave." Upon arriving back in Washington, having filed across Russis in freezing temperatures, Mesde found that the agent's suspicious be-havior was due to the fact that he, Meade, had forgotten the recognition signal, "some fool thing like asking Where did you buy that overcost? when the meeting was indoors and no overcoat was in sight" and that the agent had thought he was a KGB man who had insinuated himself into the operation. Steve Meade had shot Frank Wisner's favorite agent.

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+ he decline of such operations, now more on a contract basis, is a disappointment for the oldtimers from the war-time OSS who stayed on with the CIA "looking for excitement" and who would have quit long ago had it not been for Kores and Vietnam, and the agency's inducing them by pay and other incentives to while sway the times in between by teaching those courses at Camp Perry which were so amusi ngly de which were so amusingly de-scribed by Pat McGarvey in his book, CIA: The Myth and The Madness. Incredibly, many of these "old soldiers" are still on the agency payroll,

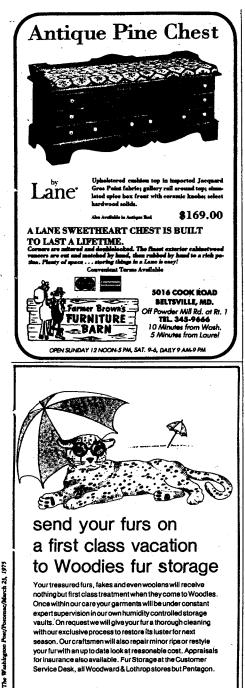
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despite the successive cleanups of Dick Helms, James Schlesinger and Bill Colby as they took over as Director, Central Intelligence ("DCI"). me are instructors at Camp Perry, some are in the "Coun-try Library" writing their memoirs (an agency device for insuring that those employees who really have secrets to tell will tell them only to the agency itself, and not to some publisher waving lucrative contracts), and some are "liaison officers," as those officers are called whose job it is to con other government depart-ments into thinking the agency is being frank and open with them when it isn't. "The only ones who are pushed into early retirement," push an old friend in Langley told me, "are those who are politically in the way."

Alcoholism, nervous exustion, outright lunacy, and various lesser weaknesses will be tolerated of an aging

agency employee provided: (A) His deterioration can be explained in terms of "a lifetime of devotion to duty," preferably in hardship posts. (B) He remains loyal, not only to the agency itself but to

whoever happens to be running it. (C) He isn't "in the way" po-

litically.

Since he took over from James Schlesinger, Bill Colby has wielded the axe so mercilessly that the older career officers are beginning to yearn for some nice easy-going chap like the late General "Beetle" Smith. But Colby's experience under the mentally harsh conditions of Vietnam has made him exceedingly tolerant towards those who went to pieces under them-even, his critics assert, in the case of some officers who had already gone to pieces before he got around to knowing them.

It has been the agency's Vi-etnam veterans who have given it an image of ruthless cunning. These "old soldiers" curning. These "old soldiers" are conspicuous (many of them have been called by name in the left-wing press), they look tough, and they act mysterious. Their toughness, it happens, is that of Guys and Dolls rather than The Godfather, and their mysterious be-havior is to cover the fact that they are largely idle-before, during and after Vietnam.

I he number of person nel in the agency's "Clandestine Serv-Serv-(which, incidentally, ices" now operate administratively under a misleading new name) has not been released to the public-by Victor Mar-chetti or anyone else. My own estimate, based on field personnel I know to be in place and on what old friends have implied to me in late at night gossip sessions, would be that there are less than 1,000-less, that is, than 1/17th of the ncy total-who are directly involved in clandestine operations (as staff officers, "case officers," and their secretaries) as opposed to those who integrate espionage information with information from "overt" sources and provide what is loosely called administrative support.

All the same, in this age of "man bites dog" newspaper reporting, it is this group of as then a thousand personnel who are its genuine career officers, who give the agency its panache, and whose names get leaked to the newspapers and thence to the Russian, Chinese, Cuban and all other foreign intelligence services with budgets sufficiently large to allow the purchase of American newspapers-as the basis for sensationalist stories about the agency. It is a ries about the agency. It is a matter of some annoyance to many aging alumni, including myself, that they are not as dashing—as villainous, if you like—as they appear in these stories.

I say this with nostalgia, because the agency officers who were responsible for all those much publicized operations of the '50s and '60s, from the overthrow of Mossadegh in Iran to the Bay of Pigs fiasco, were gentlemen whose origi-nality and daring arose from a sense of adventure combined with a strong sense of patriotism, and in no way from any Machiavellian desire to "p tect the interests of the multinational corporations" or any of the other nonsensical mo tives which have recently been attributed to the CIA. I have in mind Kermit Roosevelt. Dick Bissell, Desmond Fitzgerald, Tracy Barnes and, of course, the late Frank Wisner-all those whom Stewart Alsop called "Bold Easter-ners." These are long gone-

long before the current at-tacks on the CIA. Those who are left, I'm afraid, spend so much time worrying about the possibility that they might do something wrong that they have little time left over to think about doing something right. "The reason I know that the CIA had nothing to do with installing those colonels in Chile," says my favor-ite British news analyst, Robert Moss, "is that they did get in." My sentiments exactly.

There are still some of the younger "Bold Easterners" around, of course, but these, I am afraid, are losing their zip. I have just lunched with a now middle-grade officer who was recruited by Tracy Barnes 15 years ago. When he worked under me, during my last official year at the agency, he once came into my office to teil me that "Frank is un-happy about the way things are going in Kabul." "Frank?" I asked. "Frank

"Frank Wisner, of course."

he said. I hit the ceiling. Frank Wisner was my boss-or, more accurately, my boss's boss. For an underling of mine to be holding discussions with him without first clearing with me was intolerable even under the loose disciplines of the CIA. But the young man had a perfectly acceptable explanation. On the evening be-fore he had attended the same dinner party as Wisner, and the conversation about Afghanistan had come up naturally along with the cigars and cognac. Moreover, the young officer and Wisner were often at the same dinner parties. They moved in the same circles, as did a dozen or so more young officers who had been brought in by the Bold Easterners.

Now that their patrons are gone, these officers "maintain low profiles," even to the extent of staying out of sight of the director and other top of-ficers until they are old enough and senior enough to have grown into the top posias naturally. "Do you know Bill Colby?" I recently asked the young officer who used to the young officer who used to dise so frequently with Frank Wisner. "Look," he said, "I make it my business not to know Mr. Colby. The longer he and I stay out of sight of *Continued on page 40*



CIA, from page 38 one another the happier we'll both be."

So it goes with the middlegrade officers, but there are the youngters. I am told that in the months before Dick Heims resigned as DCI to become ambassador to Iran, a young officer was so confident that Heims wouldn't recognize him that be gave Heims a thorough chewing out, as one motorist to another, on the highway passing the CIA beadquarters in Langley, Virginia. On his way to a costume party in Fairfax, sirting in the back seat of his chauffeur-driven Cadillac, he sported Heims, along with a dozen or so other people, standing on the highway observing bloody bodies which had just been thrown our of an overturned automobile. Wearing a monocle and a Nazi general's uniform two sizes too large for him, he got out of his car, strode angrily up to Heims, and shouted at him in a stage German accent, "You fool! You've exceeded your instructions!" Then, walking a few paces away, be shouted back over his shoulder, "report to my office in half an hour." and rode away.

Helms simply thought he was some playboy nut, not one of his underlings, and he shrugged off the incident as one of those things that happen from time to time on Virginia highways. The incident survives only as a story to illustrate how the agency's remaining rich boys, in the present mood of "low profile," manage to lead double lives.

I am not at all sure of the ruth of the story, and I cannot believe that Dick Helms would have failed to recognize the particular rich boy about whom the story is told. It is certain, however, that such an incident would not have passed unnoticed under the new management. Bill Colby believes in a "low profile," but he knows his officers, including those who "make it their business" not to know him, and especially those who are headed toward jobs in which they could cause the agency trouble.

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