

## Cuts That C.I.A. Sought in Book Touch on Official Slips

By ERIC PACE

The C.I.A. tried to censor from a forthcoming book about the agency slips of the tongue by the then Vice President Agnew and the then C.I.A. chief, Richard M. Helms that seemed to betray ignorance of foreign affairs, a New York publisher has disclosed.

The Central Intelligence Agency demanded last year that 339 passages be cut from the book, "The C.I.A. and the Cult of Intelligence," written by Victor Marchetti, a former C.I.A. employe, and John Marks, a former State Department employe. But a Federal judge has ruled that the publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., can bring it out with only 27 cuts despite the government's contention that publication would injure the national defense.

As disclosed by Knopf, though, some of the other, earlier cuts that were demanded seem merely embarrassing to the agency or to the Administration, such as this description of a Cabinet-level meeting attended by President Nixon:

"Vice President Spiro Agnew gave an impassioned speech on how the South Africans, now that they had recently declared their independence, were not about to be pushed around, and he went on to compare South Africa to the United States in its infant days. Finally, the President leaned over to Agnew and said gently, 'You mean Rhodesia, don't you, Ted?'"

Another deleted passage, which referred to Mr. Helms at a National Security Council meeting in 1969, went as follows:

"His (otherwise flawless per-

formance was marred only by his mispronunciation of 'Malagasy' (formerly Madagascar) when referring to the young republic."

The C.I.A.'s blue pencil also affected disclosures in the book that are reported in the current issue of Time magazine; and were characterized as "doubtless authentic" by an intelligence expert in Washington yesterday:

Time says the book recounts in the nineteen-sixties the agency helped the Government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru to crush a local insurgent movement by building a jungle military installation and recruiting an anti-guerrilla unit.

The book also reports that the agency learned of an airplane-hijacking by Brazilian radicals—but let the hijacking take place so as not to betray its knowledge of Brazilian guerrillas' activities, the magazine says.

### Reference to Vietnam Group

The original deletions that were reported by Knopf included a passage that has to do with equipment used by members of an ethnic group in Vietnam, the Nungs, who were hired by the C.I.A. and sent on forays along the Ho Chi Minh trail. The passage says:

"Since most of the Nungs were illiterate and had great difficulty in sending back quick, accurate reports of what they saw, the C.I.A. technicians developed a special kind of radio transmitter for their use.

"Each transmitter had a set of buttons corresponding to pictures of a tank, a truck, an artillery piece or some other military-related object. When the Nung trail-watcher saw a

Vietcong convoy, he would push the appropriate button as many times as he counted such objects go by him.

Each push sent a specially coded impulse back to a base camp which could in this way keep a running account of supply movements on the trail. In some instances, the signals would be recorded by observation planes that would relay the information to attack aircraft for immediate bombing raids on the trail."

Several other of the original cuts, as reported by Knopf, involved assertions that the C.I.A. had sent "special operations" personnel to Bolivia "to assist local forces in dealing with the rebel movement." The book also reports that a C.I.A. operative tried in vain to prevent the Bolivian authorities from having Ernesto Che, the rebel leader, executed.

Another of the cuts involved a passage describing agency-organized "guerrilla raids against North Vietnam, with special emphasis on intrusions by sea-borne commando groups"—although that aspect of the agency's operations had been disclosed before.

Also deleted was part of a passage saying the Federal Bureau of Investigation practiced wiretapping against numerous foreign embassies in Washington "in cooperation with the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company (a Bell subsidiary)."

Commenting on the deletions, a Knopf senior editor, Charles Elliott, said in an interview that some of them had been frivolous, and he observed, "Some things were taken out simply to protect the C.I.A."

Knopf, the co-authors and the Government have all filed

notices of appeal since the March ruling that reduced the cuts to 27. The Government, under pressure from opposing lawyers, had previously reduced its original list of 339 passages by half that number—including the ones now disclosed.

The legal status of the remaining deletions is unclear, pending further legal action, and Knopf fears that lack of time will require that these passages be left out of the first edition of the book, which is to come out in June.

### Shultz Tells of Attempt To Quit Post Last Year

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—The outgoing Treasury Secretary, George P. Shultz, tried to resign a year ago when President Nixon instituted a second round of price freezes, according to his choice of a new Treasury Secretary.

Mr. Shultz, in an interview with the Washington Post, said that Mr. Nixon had persuaded him to remain as Treasury Secretary until the wage and price controls were lifted.

Mr. Nixon will announce his choice of a new Secretary this week. William E. Simon, the energy administrator, is expected to replace Mr. Shultz.

"I didn't agree at all with the freeze that was put on in the middle of 1973 and I argued against it," Mr. Shultz told The Post. "After it was put on I went in to the President—I think the next day—and submitted my resignation. And he asked me not to resign."