

As she has often explained in press interviews, repertory is Rosemary Harris' favorite form of theater because she prefers diversity in roles to a long run in a single role. She feels that her work in repertory has been a practical investment in her future, a way of developing her acting technique. As if to demonstrate to Broadway that her years in repertory had not been wasted, in March 1966 in the commercial theater she scored one of the most impressive triumphs of her career, as Eleanor of Aquitaine in *The Lion in Winter*, in which she co-starred with Robert Preston. She had turned down other Broadway offers, but could not resist the brilliant rhetoric of James Goldman's semihistorical drama.

In the part of the multifaceted Queen Eleanor, which she found to be a greater challenge than any Shakespearean role she had ever played, Miss Harris drew rave notices from delighted critics. Stanley Kauffmann, a longtime admirer, described her in the *New York Times* (March 4, 1966) as "the marvel of the evening" and applauded her "dazzling acting resources." He expressed a certain reservation, however, in a comment that he has seen "her virtuosity less apparent." Walter Kerr had no reservations whatever. "She is giving one of the ten or twelve best performances you are likely to run across in a lifetime," he wrote in the *New York Herald Tribune* (March 29, 1966). "As the queen in *Lion*," John Hollowell remarked in his *Life* article, ". . . she is ready to climb up on the throne as the first lady of the theater." For her performance in *The Lion*, Miss Harris won a Tony award as the year's best dramatic actress. The play itself fared less well: its run at the Ambassador Theater began on March 3, 1966 and ended about a month later.

After the closing of *The Lion*, its star accompanied other APA players in a West Coast stand and then during the 1966-67 season in New York repeated her earlier successes in *The School for Scandal* and *War and Peace*. She was also free for some work in television, on which from time to time over the years she had continued to appear, both in the United States and Canada. Her roles had included that of a plain Brooklyn schoolteacher with pacifist convictions in *Mary S. McDowell*, seen in November 1964 on NBC-TV's *Profiles in Courage*. When she played Elvira in December 1966 in NBC-TV's *Hallmark Hall of Fame* presentation of Noel Coward's *Blithe Spirit*, several TV critics, including the *New York Times*'s Jack Gould, singled her out for special commendation.

"I believe it's bad form to talk about one's art. I just like to pin mine to a wall and watch it bleed," Rosemary Harris remarked some years ago, with what one interviewer called her "English quality of modesty." A writer for *Time* (December 9, 1966) has pointed out, "Part of her secret lies in the fact that she commands a physical plasticity beyond the magic of makeup men. . . . Her voice is all champagne in the comedies, darkens to cognac in the heavier roles. She is a body actress, ruling the stage with grace and power and actually seeming to lean into her lines." Another part of Rosemary Harris' secret is her thorough preparation that enables her to give refinement and distinction to every role she plays, large or small.

Rosemary Harris and Ellis Rabb were divorced in the spring of 1967. On October 21, 1967 she married John Ehle, a North Carolina author. There have been reports that Miss Harris has divorced herself from APA as well as from Rabb, but her former husband maintains that she is only on a leave of absence from the company. Rosemary Harris has retained her British citizenship. Acting consumes so much of her life that she finds little time for her hobby of cooking or other recreations. She insists to interviewers that she knows little about "the real me" and says that is why she is an actress. Reluctant to talk about herself, she eagerly discusses the characters she has portrayed, and she shuns being photographed out of costume.

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#### HELMS, RICHARD M(cCARRAH)

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The office of director of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is, in the words of *Time* (February 24, 1967), "one of the most delicate and crucial posts in official Washington." The first professional intelligence official to occupy the position is Richard M. Helms, who succeeded Vice-Admiral William F. Raborn as CIA director on June 30, 1966. Helms, who began his career as a journalist, obtained his start in intelligence work during World War II with the Office of Strategic Services and has served with the CIA since its inception in 1947, working his way up through its ranks. In 1962 he became head of its plans division, in charge of undercover activities, and from 1965 until his appointment as director he served as deputy director of the CIA.

The Central Intelligence Agency was created on September 18, 1947 under the National Security Act for the purpose of co-ordinating the intelligence activities of various government departments in the interest of national security. The CIA is directly responsible to the National Security Council, headed by the President of the United States, and one of its duties is to submit daily intelligence reports to the President. Its headquarters at Langley, Virginia serves as the center of a worldwide intelligence network with an estimated 15,000 employees representing virtually every skill or profession. The CIA maintains listening posts throughout the world, and its activities include the operation of broadcasting

facilities, airlines, space satellites, publishing houses, philanthropic foundations, and training bases for insurgent or counterinsurgent forces. Because of what some observers consider to be its excessive power and influence, and because, as a "silent service" it must of necessity carry out most of its functions under cover, the CIA has sometimes seemed like an alien institution within the democratic framework of American society. Since taking office as director of the CIA, Helms has to some degree reassured its critics in Congress and elsewhere that its functions would remain within prescribed limits. Max Frankel, writing in the *New York Times* (June 26, 1966) described Helms as "a man of broad range and sound judgment, discretion without aloofness, and dedication without fanaticism."

Richard McGarrah Helms was born on March 30, 1913 in St. David's, Pennsylvania, the oldest of four children of Herman Helms. His paternal grandparents had been German Lutheran immigrants. One of his brothers, Gates Helms, is an executive of a New York printing firm; another brother, Rowland Helms, is a grain merchant in Geneva, Switzerland; his sister is the wife of Dr. Clinton Van Hawn of Cooperstown, New York. Helms, who grew up in an upper middle-class atmosphere, spent his early years in South Orange, New Jersey. He attended the Carteret School in neighboring Orange. Helms's father, an engineer and a sales executive with the Aluminum Company of America, managed to retire relatively early in life and took the family to Europe to live while Richard Helms was in his teens. For the last two years of his secondary education, Helms attended a German gymnasium at Freiburg im Breisgau and a private school at Rolle, Switzerland. During his stay in Europe he became fluent in German and French. On his return to the United States he entered Williams College, where he attained a number of honors, including membership in Phi Beta Kappa and the senior honor society. He served as president of his class and as editor of the student newspaper and the senior yearbook, and when he graduated in 1935, his classmates voted him most likely to succeed.

Determined to make journalism his career, Helms went to London at his own expense in 1935 and became a European correspondent for the United Press. During his European assignment he covered the 1936 Olympics in Berlin and interviewed a number of celebrities, including the ice-skating star Sonja Henie. In 1937 he was able to obtain an interview with Adolf Hitler. Returning to the United States later that year, he took an office job with the *Indianapolis Times*, and by 1939 he had become its national advertising director. Former associates, as quoted by Helen Dudar in the *New York Post* (February 25, 1967), remember Helms during this period as "friendly, smooth, extremely well-mannered and very serious about his work," and as "obviously on his way onward and upward."

In 1942 Helms was commissioned as a lieutenant in the United States Navy. In 1943 he was transferred to the Office of Strategic Services, the wartime espionage agency, headed by Major General William Donovan. His first assignments were desk jobs in New York City and Washington, D.C. Later



RICHARD M. HELMS

Helms was sent to Great Britain and the European theater, and at the end of the war he was assigned to Berlin, where he worked under the direction of Allen W. Dulles. After his discharge in 1946 in the rank of lieutenant commander, Helms remained in intelligence work, becoming a staff member of the Strategic Services Unit of the United States Department of War and of the Central Intelligence Group, which was established under the National Intelligence Authority in January 1946.

When in 1947 the wartime intelligence forces of the United States merged to form the Central Intelligence Agency, Helms, who was one of the architects of the new organization, became one of its key staff members. Although little is known of his activities during his early years with the CIA, he reportedly worked from the beginning with its covert operations, or "plans," division, concerned with espionage and other undercover activities, and helped to recruit, train, and assign some of its most important agents. In 1952 Helms was appointed deputy to the chief of the plans division. He was reportedly slated for promotion to the post of chief of the division in 1958, but Allen W. Dulles, then the CIA director, appointed Richard M. Bissell Jr.

Helms's work with the plans division is said to have included supervision of espionage agents in the Soviet Union and of United States operations in the Congo. He may have been involved in the planning of reconnaissance flights of U-2 planes, which met with considerable success until Francis Gary Powers was shot down over Soviet territory in 1960. On occasion Helms testified in public on the findings of the CIA. In June 1960, for example, he reported on evidence of ideological skepticism among Soviet youth, and a year later he submitted a report to the Senate Judiciary Committee, citing thirty-two forged documents uncovered by the CIA. Said to have been prepared by Soviet Communist party authorities to discredit the United States and sow discord among its allies, the documents ranged from purported United States plans for world domination to reports of alleged atrocities against American Negroes.

On February 17, 1962 the CIA's new director, John A. McCone, announced the resignation of Bissell, who had been in charge of the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion by Cuban refugees in the preceding spring. As his successor in the post of deputy director for plans, McCone chose Helms, who not only had not been involved in the Cuban venture, but, according to an official in the Kennedy administration, had actually opposed it. A reporter for *Newsweek* (March 5, 1962) wrote at the time: "With the Helms appointment, CIA morale jumped from the doldrums into which it had plunged after the failure of the Cuban invasion. . . . McCone, the CIA's career intelligence man reflected, had tapped one of their number for a top administrative job."

As head of the plans division—the third-highest position in the CIA—Helms had primary responsibility for espionage, information gathering, and special undercover operations, and his counsel was also sought by officials of the intelligence evaluation division. His responsibilities reportedly included supervision of the CIA's political propaganda section, which secretly subsidized various private groups and individuals in such areas as education, labor, and the sciences. In October 1964 Helms testified before the Warren Commission, then engaged in investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

When John A. McCone resigned as director of the CIA in April 1965 he was said to have favored Helms as his successor, but President Lyndon B. Johnson chose Vice-Admiral William F. Raborn to head the agency, apparently with the understanding that Helms would eventually succeed him. Meanwhile Helms became deputy director of the CIA, replacing Lieutenant General Marshall S. Carter on April 28, 1965. Although Raborn instituted reforms in the management and organization of the CIA, he appeared to have had little experience in intelligence operations or foreign affairs, and he relied on Helms for most of the professional work. During Raborn's regime the CIA's relations with Congress and the departments of government deteriorated, and the agency came increasingly under fire by the press and by congressional critics. Furthermore, some CIA officials seemed to resent Raborn as an inexperienced outsider, and morale within the agency appeared to be on the decline. The CIA became the subject of further controversy when the West Coast magazine *Ramparts* revealed in its April 1966 issue that Michigan State University had acted as a cover for CIA agents during a government-financed project to train South Vietnamese policemen from 1955 to 1959.

On June 18, 1966 President Johnson announced the resignation of Raborn as director of the CIA and designated Helms as his successor. According to one high government official, as quoted in *U.S. News & World Report* (July 4, 1966), "The President wanted someone really accepted by the professionals in State, Defense and by important Senators." Relatively unknown outside government circles, Helms was described at the time by an associate as a "tough, dedicated" civil servant who "knows operations inside out," and whose creed is "Never another Pearl Harbor." The appointment of Helms was gen-

erally well accepted. An editorial in the *New York Times* (June 20, 1966) called him "the best available man" for the job, and the *Washington Post* (June 21, 1966) praised him as "a professional to his fingertips, sensitive as well as competent." Max Frankel reported in the *New York Times* (June 26, 1966) that with Helms as director, the CIA staff hoped "to regain direct access to the high councils of government, to reassure its vociferous critics. . . . [and] to rekindle its own *esprit*."

On June 23, 1966 Helms appeared before the Senate Armed Services Committee to answer questions relating to his confirmation as CIA director. In a generally friendly atmosphere, Helms denied that the CIA played any role in formulating foreign policy. He assured the Senators that the agency "takes no action without the appropriate approval of the appropriate officials of the U.S. government and they are not in the CIA," and that "there is never any effort to influence the President's decision one way or the other." He pointed out that the CIA is closely supervised by the National Security Council, that its budget is meticulously examined by the budget bureau, and that its overseas missions operate under the authority of the ambassadors in the countries involved. After the questioning, Helms's appointment was confirmed by the committee, and Helms was sworn in as CIA director on June 30, 1966. In addition to his \$30,000-a-year post as CIA director, he also serves as chairman of the United States Intelligence Board, a top-level group consisting of representatives of the nine intelligence-gathering agencies of the government, which meets at least once weekly and furnishes the President with national intelligence estimates.

At the time of Helms's appointment as CIA director, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, headed by Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, had been demanding that the CIA "watchdog" subcommittee, which was composed of seven ranking members of the Armed Services and Appropriations committees, be supplemented by three Foreign Relations Committee members. A resolution to that effect was rejected by the Senate on July 14, 1966 by a vote of 61 to 28. Four days later, an editorial entitled "Brickbats for Fulbright" appeared in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, referring to Fulbright as the "crafty Arkansan" and expressing satisfaction over the Senate defeat of efforts to subject the CIA to the "claws of the militant doves on Fulbright's committee." On July 27, 1966 the *Globe-Democrat* published a letter signed by Richard M. Helms, praising the editorial and commending the newspaper for its policy of "printing the news impartially."

The letter set off a storm on the Senate floor. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield called it "a very serious matter," and Democratic Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, charging CIA meddling in domestic politics, declared that Helms "owes an apology . . . to every member of the . . . Senate." Immediately after the controversy broke, Helms called Fulbright, apologizing for the letter and admitting that he had made a mistake. At a two-hour meeting with the Foreign Relations Committee on July 29, 1966 Helms explained that the letter had

been drafted by an assistant and that he had inadvertently signed it without giving it his full attention. At the session, Helms also volunteered information that Raborn had previously refused to divulge to the committee—that the student exchange program had not been used as a cover for CIA activities. He further assured the Senators that no CIA agents had been planted within the Peace Corps. Helms's candor gratified the members of the committee, and Fulbright praised him for his "forthright, honest statement."

On January 9, 1967 Helms met with the Senate CIA "watchdog" subcommittee—to which three members of the Foreign Relations Committee had been invited—and reported on the intelligence aspects of current foreign affairs, including the Vietnam conflict, unrest in Communist China, and the explosive situation in Rhodesia. A few days later he briefed the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy on the nuclear capacity of Communist China, revealing that China was emphasizing large-scale production of armaments, especially medium-range missiles capable of delivering nuclear warheads.

The CIA again became embroiled in controversy in February 1967, when *Ramparts* magazine disclosed that the CIA since 1952 had been secretly subsidizing the National Student Association—the largest student organization in the United States—to the amount of some \$3,000,000 through ostensibly private foundations. Further press reports revealed that other organizations, ranging from labor unions to church groups, had also been secretly subsidized by the CIA. The revelation aroused cries of "Big Brotherism," and some Congressmen criticized the CIA for its alleged infringement on the independence and integrity of educational institutions. Others defended the CIA's actions, maintaining that American students were thus enabled to challenge their counterparts in Communist countries without surrendering their own freedom.

Helms emerged relatively unscathed from the controversy. Even Senator Mansfield, who demanded an immediate investigation of the CIA's activities in relation to student groups, conceded that Helms was "the best administrator the agency has ever had," and the veteran journalist Walter Lippman, one of the severest critics of CIA tactics, called him "an admirable director." On February 15, 1967 President Johnson appointed a three-man committee headed by Undersecretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and including Helms and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary John W. Gardner to formulate guidelines for government agencies in their relations with the international activities of private educational groups. On the basis of its recommendations, President Johnson on March 29, 1967 directed the CIA to end secret financing of private groups and ordered a study to find means by which such groups might be supported openly.

On March 20, 1967 Helms was one of a group of government and military leaders who accompanied President Johnson to Guam, where they conferred with members of the South Vietnamese government. After hostilities broke out between Israel and its Arab neighbors in June 1967, Helms was appointed

by President Johnson to a seven-member committee headed by McGeorge Bundy, to study the Middle Eastern crisis with a view to a peaceful solution.

In 1939 Richard M. Helms married Julia Bretzman Shields of Indianapolis, the daughter of a well-known photographer. They were separated in June 1967. Their son, Dennis, is a graduate of the University of Virginia law school. Mrs. Helms, who is a sculptor, has two children, a son and a daughter, from her previous marriage. Helms is a tall, lean, and clean-cut man, who has been described as even-tempered, relaxed, and efficient, with a sense of humor, a capacity for making quick decisions, and a tendency to steer clear of publicity and politics. He reads a great deal and keeps himself fit by playing tennis. One longtime acquaintance, who was quoted by Helen Dudar in the *New York Post* article, described Helms as "assuredly the most liberal person ever to head any intelligence agency." In 1965 Helms received an award from the National Civil Service League for "significant contributions to excellence in government."

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HIGHET, MRS. GILBERT See MacInnes, Helen (Clark)

#### HINES, EARL (KENNETH)

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One of the immortals of American popular music, Earl ("Fatha") Hines is credited with having brought the piano into the mainstream of jazz. His "trumpet style" of piano playing has influenced, directly or indirectly, virtually every jazz pianist since the late 1920's. A professional musician at fifteen, and an early associate of Louis Armstrong, Hines scaled the heights of popularity in the 1930's, when he led his own big band at Chicago's Grand Terrace Ballroom. In recent years Hines has again become highly popular, especially among the younger generation of jazz fans, through his recordings and his personal appearance tours, highlighted by his 1966 tour of the Soviet Union. In 1965 the international board of critics of *Down Beat* magazine elected him to its Hall of Fame, and in 1966 he was ranked as the number one jazz pianist by that publication's international jazz critics poll.

One of three children in a musically talented family, Earl Kenneth Hines was born in Duquesne, Pennsylvania, an industrial suburb of Pittsburgh, on December 28, 1905. His father, a foreman on the local coal docks, who had started as a laborer on a hoisting machine, played the cornet and was leader of the Eureka Brass Band, which played at dances