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Soviet press agency, denounced Mr. Dulles as a man who "hated the Soviet Union and was the advocate of unscrupulous ideological and propaganda activity by the United States."

Mr. Dulles is survived by his widow, the former Clover Todd; two daughters, Mrs. Joan Buresch of Zurich, Switzerland, and Mrs. Jean Jenkins of New York; a son, Allen Macy of Washington; three sisters, Mrs. Eleanor Lansing Dulles of Washington, Mrs. Dean Edwards of New York, N.Y., and Mrs. James Seymour of New Hartford, N.Y., and six grandchildren. A funeral service will be held Saturday at 11 A.M. at the Georgetown Presbyterian Church in Washington. Burial in Baltimore will be private.

The Spy in Chief

BY ALAN S. OSER

To the task of running the nation's intelligence establishment during the height of the cold war in the nineteen-fifties, Allen Welsh Dulles brought an engaging manner, a hearty gregariousness and a professional appearance enhanced by a high forehead, gray hair full of grizzle, rimless glasses, rumpled tweeds, and, almost perniciously, a pipe. All of which masked the zest for conspiracy stirring within.

Like his older brother, John Foster Dulles, he was a diplomat and a lawyer. But while Foster moved into the policy-making role of Secretary of State under President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allen's career branched off into cloak and dagger work in World War II and reached its apex with his appointment as Director of Central Intelligence in 1953.

While Foster moved the policy pieces on the international diplomatic chessboard, Allen commanded the vast clandestine operations and evaluation network of the Central Intelligence Agency in what to both Dulleses was little less than a crusade against a worldwide Communist conspiracy of conquest.

Allen Dulles's apprenticeship for the spy-in-chief post included his work as head of the Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland in World War II. There he directed a complex operation that, over six months, led to the surrender of the German army in northern Italy on May 2, 1945—six days before the total collapse of the Third Reich. The venture earned him the lasting distrust of the Russians, who feared a separate peace, and brought about a celebrated bitter exchange between Josef Stalin and President Franklin D. Roosevelt, which foreshadowed the cold war.

Some Notable Setbacks

In that remorseless struggle for the minds of men and the allegiance of governments, Mr. Dulles's achievements as head of the C.I.A. usually went unheralded. But the setbacks received spectacular treatment.

Among these were the Soviet capture of Francis Gary Powers and his U-2 reconnaissance plane in 1960, an episode that severely embarrassed President Eisenhower and his Government, and the attempted invasion of Cuba in 1961, an incident that seemingly benefited Fidel Castro more than it did the United States. Not long after the Bay of Pigs failure, President Kennedy, who took the blame for it, appointed a new C.I.A. director.

Even then, Mr. Dulles retained philosophical and restrained. "I don't spend my time worrying about things I can't do anything about," he once observed. "If something goes wrong, that's too bad. If it goes right, I just hope we can keep it a secret as long as possible."

The man of affairs was born on April 7, 1893, in Wauwatosa, Wis., into a family of Czech stock. Mr. Dulles's father was the Rev. Allen Macy Dulles, a Presbyterian minister and the nephew of John Welsh, Ambassador to Britain during the Rutherford Hayes Administration. His mother, the former Edith Foster, was the daughter of John W. Foster, Secretary of State under President Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Foster's son-in-law, Robert Lansing, became Secretary of State under President Woodrow Wilson.

"My earliest recollections are of the Spanish and Boer wars," Mr. Dulles once wrote. He listened to hot debates between his grandfather and Mr. Las-

Mr. Dulles, in 1948, meeting his brother, John Foster Dulles, when the future Secretary of State was on his way from a U.N. meeting in Paris to confer with Thomas E. Dewey, G.O.P. Presidential candidate, to whom he was an adviser.
singing on the merits of the Boer and British causes and, at the age of 8, he formed his own opinion. He was for the Boers, and he wrote a lengthy tract about it, full of detailed battle accounts and misspellings. The family published it in a booklet.

"England ought to be content if she owned the mines where gold is, but no, she wants to have the land too," he wrote. "She is all the time picking on little countries. A little time ago she was trying to make off with Venezuela and now South Africa, and trying to squeeze the life out of the Boers, but she is finding it hard work to do it; all her crack soldiers are being cut up by the Boers."

A close relationship between Allen and his brother Foster, who was 5 years older, began when they were young. It lasted until Foster's death in 1969.

Allen followed his brother to Princeton, where his easy friendliness contrasted with the stiff intellectualism that Foster had displayed on the campus a few years earlier. After graduation he set out to see the world.

The year was 1914. He was in Paris when Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated at Sarajevo, setting off the events that led to World War I. But to the young Allen Dulles, who read the news in a sidewalk cafe while sipping on aperitif, it did not seem particularly ominous.

He went on to India, where he taught English at a mission school in Allahabad. Later he visited China and Japan. The year of travel ended back at Princeton, where he won an M.A. degree in international law in 1919 at 23 and joined the diplomatic corps.

Assignment in Vienna

First he went to the United States Embassy in Vienna and was given the task of making contact with the dissident forces in Austria that were trying to upset the Austrian-Hungarian wartime alliance with Germany.

A year later he was in Bern, Switzerland, gathering information on Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Balkans. In 1919 Mr. Dulles was at the Paris Peace Conference, re- trained again with Foster, who worked on European economic and financial problems while Allen specialized in political affairs. Next came Berlin, where he helped open the first post-war United States mission; then Constantinople (now Istanbul) and finally, in 1922, Washington, as chief of the State Department's Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

A year later President Warren G. Harding died, Mr. Dulles emerged from a late dinner party to hear a newscaster shouting "Extra!" He read the news and rushed to the State Department. Only a clerk was on duty. Mr. Dulles rounded up the information chief of the State Department, Stanley Hawkes, rode with him to the home of Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes and brought him back to the State Department. From there they reached the sleeping Vice President, Calvin Coolidge, at his father's house in Plymouth Notch, Vt. There was no phone there, and it took an hour to fetch the Vice President to a neighbor's phone. Mr. Dulles used the hour to unearth a copy of the Presidential Oath in The World Almanac, and Mr. Hughes dictated it over the telephone to Mr. Coolidge's father, a notary public, who administered it to his son.

In Washington Mr. Dulles attended law classes at night at George Washington University, and in 1926 he received an L.L.B. degree. Then, when he was reassigned to the post of
Mr. Duques set forth, in a characteristically dry style demanding attention to detail, the problems of the diplomat who lacks independent means.

"I have always endeavored to live modestly," he wrote. "Yet one is compelled to establish contacts, to accept and return invitations, and comport himself generally in a way that will be a credit to himself and his Government.

"This does not mean," he went on, "that Foreign Service officers must be "pink-tee" artists. That is a silly notion. It is a well-known fact, however, that a great deal more can be accomplished over the dinner table or during a social call in the evening than in an office."

Mr. Duques was assigned to Bern with orders to gather information on the enemy an assign him to the anti-Hitler underground. But in November, 1944, he was transferred to Brussels. At his train's last stop he occupied France before the Swiss border. Mr. Duques' passport was examined by an agent Gestapo agent. Soon French authorities told him that he would have to be detained.

The following day, when the train was about to depart, the Gestapo man was lunching at a nearby bar. An impromptu speech in French to the guard, Mr. Duques invoked the names of Lafayette and Washington and was allowed to proceed.

Mr. Duques organized a far-reaching American espionage center in Switzerland, mixing espionage with the art of drawing others out.

Caution did not eliminate blunder. In a dimly lit hotel corridor one night a stranger approached Mr. Duques and asked him, "I beg of you, where is 110?" That happened to be his secret intelligence agent's number and Mr. Duques realized that he was being watched. He was merely looking for his room.

Nazis Obtained

In Bern Mr. Duques made contact with a man known only as "George." George was an employee of the German Foreign Office in Berlin. For two-year period "George" directed more than 2,000 Nazi documents across the border using microfilm of them in an operating room at Charité Hospital in the German capital.

Through this contact Mr. Duques reported the presence of a clandestine radio transmitter in the German Embassy in Dublin that was used to direct submarines for the Allied shipping. Plans to trap an American troop convoy were uncovered in time to reroute the ships.

In the book, "Germany's Underground," published in 1947, Mr. Duques wrote the history of the anti-Hitler movement that began even before World War II. In another book, "The Secret Sunderland," he described the clandestine operation that led to the surrender of Germany's armies in Italy on May 2, 1945.

The central figure in that operation, known to the Americans as Operation Jedburgh, was the commander of all US (ELITE) forces in Italy, Gen. Karl Wolff. Mr. Duques met him secretly and set up the first meeting between high-ranking Allied officers - then Maj. Gen. L. M. G. Schnee and Terence S. Airy, with a German general, Wolff, to discuss a German surrender. The meeting was held in Ascona, Switzerland, at the villa of Gero von S. Gervenitz.

Resistance by German generals and politicians was strong, and in Washington set the operation back, and when the Russians got wind of it they were furious. In March, 1945, they angrily protested to Washington that the Americans were negotiating with the Germans behind their back, and in April Stalin wrote an accusatory letter to President Roosevelt, who replied, "I cannot avoid a feeling of bitter resentment toward your information, however, for such vile misconstruals of my actions on the part of those of my trusted subordinates."

Admiral of the Fleet William D. Leahy called the episode "our first acrimonious altercation with the Russians since they joined the Allied cause."

For his part, Mr. Duques justified the decision on the background that perhaps thousands of lives could be saved, and Italian industry destroyed in Italy saved from destruction at the hands of the Soviets. If the Nazis, if the war could be ended sooner. He also suspected that the nerve of the Germans' anger was their fear that an early settlement in Italy might allow the Allied forces to drive to Trieste.
Mr. Dulles with reporters during a Senate inquiry after a U-2 plane able to fly at 70,000 feet was downed by Russians

The New York Times

and Venezia Giulia before the Soviet Army could get there. In short, Dulles contended that the operation helped to destroy hopes of postwar co-operation with the Russians and strengthened the impression that Mr. Dulles was as much an architect as a prosecutor of the cold war.

The spy network that Mr. Dulles established also succeed in obtaining information about the Nazi V-weapon program. This led to the bombing of the research center at Peenemünde, which was said to have set back the Nazi rocket-development program by at least six critical months.

After the war Mr. Dulles returned to New York to practice law. Before long he was helping to draft the legislation to set up the Central Intelligence Agency, and a year later he headed a committee to report on the effectiveness of the agency as it was organized under the law.

In 1958 the C.I.A.'s director, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, invited Mr. Dulles to Washington to "discuss the report" with him. Mr. Dulles stayed for 11 years, first as deputy director, then as director. "Nothing like any other individual, Allen Dulles is responsible for the C.I.A. as it is today," Russell Baker of The New York Times wrote in 1958. "In one way or another, he has been involved with the creation of the agency almost from its inception and over the last five years has put his personal stamp on it."

Interested in Details

The Dulles C.I.A. was considered a "happy ship," at least until the social darlings deserted, too

The agents looked upon the director as a colleague, and the director bore down on operational activities and national estimating processes, leaving administrative details to others. To his subordinates he was the "great white case officer" because of his interest in the details of operations. "He always got into the juicy ones," one associate remarked.

There were many juicy cases. Was there a 20 per cent chance to overthrow a "leftist" regime in Guatemala? Mr. Dulles thought so, and President Eisenhower took the chance. And on June 30, 1954, the government of President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman was overthrown after a 12-day civil war engineered by the C.I.A.

Was there a chance to tap Soviet communications lines through a tunnel between East and West Berlin? There was, and the project was successful until the Russians accidentally dug into the tunnel when they were trying to repair a leak in their own cable tunnel. Was there a chance, in 1953, to overthrow Mohammed Mossadegh as Premier of Iran and restore to power Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, a friend of the United States? The C.I.A. thought so. A crowd chanting pro-Shah slogans and an attack by pro-Shah troops on the Premier's residence came with well-planned precision one night in August, and soon the Shah was flying home from Rome to set up a pro-Western regime. Mr. Dulles loved these adventures, and in carrying them out he placed supreme confidence in his personal judgment. Colleagues recalled that he would cut off debate about the intentions of a foreign head of state with the remark, "Oh, I know him personally. He would never do a thing like that."

But Mr. Dulles' skills ranged was a fine politician, too, and this was no small matter for the head of an agency under suspicion if only because of the secret nature of its business.

His strong position helped him withstand the challenge of McCarthyism. When Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin was weakening Washington agencies and destroying careers with sensational charges of Communist infiltration, Mr. Dulles successfully fought him off. The Senator got nowhere with attacks on William Bundy, a high C.I.A. aide and later an Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Dulles resolutely refused to release Mr. Bundy, denouncing charges by the Senator as false.

That political skill was helpful in beating down continuing efforts by some in Congress to establish a joint Congressional committee to watch over the activities of the C.I.A. His argument that agency secrets would be susceptible to "leaks" through such a committee overcame the concern about the fact that the C.I.A. was immune from the ordinary forms of Congressional checks.

In 1956 the Soviet Premier, Nikita Khrushchev, made a celebrated speech to the 20th Congress of the Communist party denigrating Stalin. The speech marked an important turn in Soviet life, the end of the Stalin personality cult and the start of a broad program that came to be known as de-Stalinization, but the speech was not made public. Mr. Dulles always considered it one of the coup of his career that the C.I.A. was able to obtain a copy of the speech and publicize it to devastating propaganda effect.

Not for this reason alone did Mr. Khrushchev have reason to know the Dulles name. And when the Premier came to the United States in 1959 he was
Mr. Dulles at work with a constant companion—his pipe

\textit{Beyond the conspiratorial. He was interested in meeting the intelligence chief at a White House dinner.}

"You know Mr. Dulles, don't you?" Vice President Richard M. Nixon said to the Premier over cigars after the dinner.

"Oh, yes, I read your report," Khrushchev said to Mr. Dulles.

"I hope you get them legally," Mr. Dulles said.

"Oh, yes," the Premier rejoined. "We get these reports from the same sources and the same agents. It's a pity that we don't get together and pay these agents only once and save money!"

"Well, this would be a kind of sharing-the-wealth program," Mr. Dulles suggested.

But the banter did not reflect the seriousness with which Mr. Dulles always took the Communist threat. "I think that the one grave peril we face is the Communist peril," he once said. "That is the only peril to our freedoms, our institutions, to everything we hold dear."

The alarms they often sounded were no more real to the ideological area. The Government turned to the C.I.A. for national estimates, and in 1959 Mr. Dulles estimated that the Soviet growth rate was sufficient to double industrial output in well under a decade. He sternly warned against falling victim to any "false tranquilizers" about Soviet growth.

Ironically, one of the great intelligence achievements of the period ended as an international political setback. This was the U-2 incident in 1960. An American plane capable of taking detailed pictures from a height of more than 70,000 feet was shot down over the Soviet Union.

The U-2 flights had been providing the United States with vital information about the Soviet missile development program, among other things. But when the plane was brought down an angry Premier Khrushchev called off a summit conference that had been scheduled for Paris in the hope of easing world tensions.

Mr. Dulles always insisted that Premier Khrushchev had merely seized upon the U-2 incident as a pretext to scuttle a conference he had no wish to attend. But skeptics continued to feel that the episode had served to exacerbate tensions at a time when they might have been eased.

The biggest blow to the C.I.A.'s stature, however, was the calamitous attempt to invade Cuba just after John F. Kennedy took office. There, all the worst fears of critics that the agency might come to mix advocacy with execution in a given intelligence operation seemed to be realized.

The landing by about 1,500 anti-Castro Cuban "freedom fighters" took place at the Bay of Pigs on April 17, 1961. From the start the invaders suffered from insufficient ammunition and inadequate air support, and within a few days the Castro forces scored a crushing victory, taking the surviving invaders as prisoners.

The political repercussions were at least as formidable as the military defeat. The country's allies seemed no less shocked than the nonaligned states over United States participation in such an undertaking. And President Kennedy's prestige was sharply undercut after only three months in office.

Publicly Mr. Kennedy spared Mr. Dulles the wrath he was known to feel toward the C.I.A. for placing the blame on himself for ascending to the invasion plan. But he quickly acted to shake up the procedures and personnel of the agency, and in September he appointed John A. McCone to succeed Mr. Dulles.

His View of Invasion

Mr. Dulles himself spoke little in public about the Cuban affair, but when he did do so it was not to acknowledge that the plan might have been misconceived. Once, when he was asked whether the invasion attempt was not both immoral and illegal, he replied that the question was whether the United States should have told the young men of the anti-Castro brigade, "who asked nothing more than the opportunity to restore a free government in their country" and were ready to risk their lives to do so, that they could expect no sympathy or support from the United States.