

CANADIAN COUNCIL CALLED C.I.A. LINK

TV Program Says Part of National Research Group Works in Intelligence

TORONTO, Jan. 10 (Canadian Press) — The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation said last night that a branch of Canada's National Research Council in Ottawa was really an intelligence agency working closely with the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

The television program said the council's communication branch was Canada's secret intercepting and bugging agency both inside and outside Canada and worked directly with the National Security Agency, its kindred body in the United States. But it also has contacts with the C.I.A., whose Ottawa chief, Cleveland Oram, works out of the United States Embassy, the program said.

It said that Harry Brandes, an intelligence inspector for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, worked in Washington under a diplomatic cover.

The program, the hour-long Fifth Estate, quoted Victor L. Marchetti, a former assistant to the deputy director of the C.I.A., as having said that Canadian intelligence officers had free access to the C.I.A., where an office was put aside for them.

The program also quoted Winslow Peck, a former intelligence officer for the National Security Agency, as having said that an agreement had been made among Britain, Australia, Canada and the United States to divide the world into areas in which each country's intelligence agency would monitor all communications.

The Canadian Government has responsibility for the polar regions and for "a certain part of Europe," Mr. Peck said. He added, however, that much more information flowed into the United States than from it and that the United States also monitored all communications in Canada and in its embassies abroad.

Monitoring Charged

John D. Marks, former staff assistant to the United States State Department director of intelligence, said on the program that much of the equipment on the Distant Early Warning line in the Canadian north is not for detecting air attacks but for American monitoring of communications in the northern parts of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Peck said:

"Information from the three other countries in the agreement all comes to the United States but the United States does not totally reciprocate in passing all information on to the other powers.

"At the same time, for security reasons, the United States does monitor the communications of the other parties of this treaty. Whether or not these other powers are aware of the scope of the United States monitoring their own communications, I don't know."

William Kelly, former deputy commissioner of the Mounted Police and former director of security and intelligence, said on the program that he did not know whether Canadian authorities knew they are being monitored.

Asked to comment on the program, Mr. Cram said in Ottawa only that he was "an assistant to the Ambassador and an officer in the political section."

Inspector Brandes, referring to the charge that he worked as part of Canada's intelligence contingent in Washington, said: "That's nonsense."

He said he was listed officially "in the diplomatic book." "There's nothing secret about it," he added.

On the program, Thomas W. Braden, former special assistant to the director of the C.I.A., described the growth of the agency as a device for building anti-Communist fronts.

He told how it underwrote the creation of magazines and newspapers favorable to the United States, without the knowledge of those involved. He also referred to C.I.A. support of labor unions, and said "most of the money that the agency gave away in those days went to the American Federation of Labor and George Meany."

Mr. Braden said he delivered \$75,000 in cash to Walter Reuther, then president of the United Auto Workers, in Detroit.

[In Washington, a C.I.A. spokesman, asked about the Canadian broadcast allegations, said today, "We have nothing to say on this matter."]