

MAY 14 1975

NYTimes

175

New Law Is Dislodging C.I.A.'s Secrets

By **NICHOLAS M. HORROCK**
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 13—Applications under the Freedom of Information Act are slowly beginning to dislodge documents from the Central Intelligence Agency, and tidbits from the agency's secret files are floating all over Washington.

Among the individuals and groups that have obtained formerly secret documents is Morton Halperin, a former aide to Secretary of State Kissinger who is now with the Center for National Security Studies.

Mr. Halperin has obtained the C.I.A.'s side of the original agreement on responsibilities between the C.I.A. and Federal Bureau of Investigation. The C.I.A. obtained the right to keep contact in the United States with "individuals and groups of foreign nationalities." This was supposedly to permit the C.I.A. to recruit agents from among various emigré groups living within the United States.

Lawyers for the Political Rights Defense Fund have obtained part of a C.I.A. dossier on the Socialist Workers party's Presidential candidate, Peter Camejo.

Cables Surrendered

The C.I.A. surrendered several heavily edited cables in which it instructed its offices in Bogota, Colombia and Buenos Aires to keep track of Mr. Camejo while he was abroad. It also submitted several documents apparently based on newspaper clippings and a transcript of an interview that Mr. Camejo had over Havana Radio while he was in Cuba.

Most significant in Mr. Camejo's case was that the agency said it had 81 other documents that it did not have to release under provisions of the law.

John Marks, co-author of a book on the C.I.A. and a former State Department officer, has obtained a secret study prepared by the C.I.A. in September, 1968, called "Restless Youth."

It is an erudite, if conservative, view of youthful militancy and radicalism around the world. There is no question of impropriety in the agency's preparing such a document, and it has offered study papers throughout Government on other subjects.

The paper contained an up-to-date analysis of Students for a Democratic Society and antiwar activities that suggested that it had its own sources of information.

It offered the conclusion that "the Communists can take little comfort from any of this, even though Moscow and its allies may exact fleeting advantage

from the disruption sowed by the dissidents."

"In the long run, they will have to cope with young people who are alienated by the more oppressive features of Soviet life," it said.

Richard Helms, former Director of the C.I.A., and other Government officials have said that the C.I.A. began to gather intelligence on domestic dissidents because of concern by President Nixon that the groups might be financed by Soviet-bloc intelligence agencies.

The Socialist Workers party was kept under surveillance by the F.B.I. for three decades. It is not clear from the C.I.A. material released last week whether it was privy to the F.B.I.'s files on Mr. Camejo.

An amendment to the Freedom of Information Act that went into effect in February has vastly increased the number of documents that are being declassified. Keeping track of the material has become so big a job that Carrollton Press, Inc., which has several other library services, is now offering a service that obtains, catalogues and examines do-

cuments released under various aspects of the law.

Both the C.I.A. and the F.B.I. have felt the full burden of the new law. An F.B.I. spokesman said that the bureau averaged 113 F.O.I. requests a day in April, and that, though the flow had tapered off somewhat, it still had 101 employees assigned to processing the applications.

The C.I.A. has a 50-man complement processing the requests and received 1,600 since Jan. 1. Each request must be searched through the records, the material read and a decision then made on whether the agency must release the document under the law.

Under the amendment to the act, any citizen may apply to a Government agency to discover whether it has prepared a dossier or file on him. Within certain ranges of time or national security, the agency must surrender the file. If it does not, or withholds portions of the file, the citizen may appeal and ultimately get a court hearing.