ISCAP APPEAL NO. 2011-064, document no. 16 DECLASSIFICATION DATE: December 19, 2013

INSERT FOR AFTERMATH APPENDIX

PPO 254-6-1

[This would go after the first full paragraph on p. 10]

Testimony of Robert McFarlane

Only one witness provided extensive testimony on the actions taken in November 1986 after the Iranian arms sale initiative became public. Mr. McFarlane addressed this subject at length with the Board in his final discussion with us. Excerpts of that transcript follow.

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN TOWER: Bud, I think probably the best way to start this morning would be to get back into the November '86 time frame and see whether we can sort out about that. We discussed that some last time and you looked at some documents, I think for the first time, and just see if you want to expand on that or comment further on it.

MR. MC FARLANE: Well, Mr. Chairman, I

appreciate the opportunity to add further.

I will first deal with the November '86 narrative, if you will. On the day that the story was leaked or published in the Beirut magazine Admiral Poindexter called and stated that because of the continuing hope of being able to release or secure the release of other hostages that the White House was going to take a position of essentially not commenting on the story, that he hoped that I would honor that, too, and I assured him that I would.

He stated as well that he was going to begin, at the President's direction, putting together a narrative of events of how the entire policy initiative had been conducted, conceived, approved and so forth. And he stated then in the call that he recalled the meeting in July or August of 1985 in which the President

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had discussed with his Cabinet officers the pros and cons, the President then reaching a decision later on.

But he said I cannot document that and can you help out. And I said that I would, and I added in the same call that, John, you have very little time on this and I recommend that the President not have a long period of forelorned hopes that I think are unlikely to be fulfilled about further hostages, just based upon past performance.

But the far more important issue here is to get the truth out as quickly as possible, and you should do that. I think that you have, at the outside, a week.

Well, within a day I left town and was committed in two different cities, and hadn't referred to my own records and assumed that the White House would maintain a no-comment stance on the issue, although I frankly could understand that pressure was certainly going to build for a more full account.

I returned to the city, I think, on a Friday, and that is the date of this memo to which I drew your attention, and I suppose on seeing it myself, while it renewed my own confidence that the order in which I had accounted the decision process to you and to the Congressional Committees, it was pointed out to me how one can sheerly find it ambiguous and instead of helping

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that I may have harmed or made more murky your own view of this matter.

It seemed to me, first of all, just thinking about why would I write a memo, well, I was inspired to write the memo because I was being told that a version was coming from the White House to the effect that I had taken this on basically and it wasn't until after the fact that the President had approved this.

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: How did you know that?

You didn't have a draft at that point?

MR. MC FARLANE: No. I had nothing from the White House on this, but I was receiving word from people indirectly, journalists, that were saying this is what we are being briefed by the White House and I just want you to learn about it.

Well, I had to say that I could fully accept that as a policy advisor to the President and out of loyalty to him I wanted to take full responsibility for all of my own actions, to assure that the President was placed in the best position possible. But one must not avoid the truth. Consequently, I was upset to hear that possibly -- this was through hearsay -- that possibly the White House might be taking a position which was fundamentally untrue.

CHAIRMAN TOWER: When you say "the White

House", Bud, can you be more specific?

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: Who is in charge of putting all this stuff together?

MR. MC FARLANE: Well, the briefings that were being given to magazines referred to here were originally by Mr. Regan, and five days or four days prior, when Admiral Poindexter had called me, he said that he had been tasked, through Mr. Regan, to prepare an account, but already an account was being put out, or so I was told.

CHAIRMAN TOWER: As you understood it, who did the ultimate responsibility lie on?

MR. MC FARLANE: On Poindexter.

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: For putting together the damage limitation?

CHAIRMAN TOWER: Even though Poindexter might have been physically doing it, was Regan in fact in charge, as you understood it, of this operation of trying to get things together?

MR. MC FARLANE: I could surely say he was involved, and John says I've got to get this out; I'm under a deadline to get this to Mr. Regan. And he was coordinating it with subordinates who would contribute to it.

At any rate, my point is in saying that there

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would have been no reason to write a memo on my part, the point of writing a memo at all is to alter what I was hearing was the White House version, and that was that the President had not approved the Iranian arms sale or provided authority for it by us or anyone else until after it took place. And that's false.

So I sat down and I wrote down the memo. But again having returned from out of town and still not looking at records or calendars, because I was relying upon recollections, I put together a series of events from primarily July spread out until a decision by the President in early September, which in truth occurred in a shorter span of time, a span of time from about early July until the first ten days of August.

Now as one reads the memo, if you refer to it, that series of decisions, first of all to say yes to a political dialogue, secondly, when confronted by an insistence on selling TOWs by us to say no, and then, thirdly, when the Israelis decide that they will take it on their own to sell arms if we agree, if we agree, and that they can buy replacements from us instead of spreading out in time from the early July until early September, those events take place in about a month's period of time.

On November 7 I could not have documented it

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for you, and it wasn't until about three weeks later -- actually until I got my record of schedule out of storage. Another point I would make, however, about this cross-note that I'm talking about is that there's no question here in that cross-note about prior approval prior to Mr. Weir's release.

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I said it then. I've said it since, and it is true today: The decision process had three milestones on it -- early July, political without any arms of any kind; mid-July, the Israelis saying political dialogue, but if the United States will sell arms and we responded no; and then early August, in which the Israelis said, well, if we do, and my meeting with Mr. Kimche resulted in our discussion on the pros and cons and so forth, and my going to the President and once more his discussion of it with his advisors, and the decision, yes, that we will replace the sale replacements for any Israeli arms that they may ship.

MR. GARMENT: Can I just interrupt? We don't have the actual typed memorandum. Looking at that, if you could read it through, that portion that has to do with commencing with "it might be useful to review" -- just "it might be useful to review just what the truth is." Is there anything in the next several paragraphs that is at all inconsistent with what you just testified

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transfer.

MR. MC FARLANE: Yes.

MR. DAWSON: They are not separated in time or as issues?

MR. MC FARLANE: They are not in my mind. And I tell you why I say that. I have felt since last November -- and that is where we started -- that it has been, I think, misleading, at least, and wrong, at worst, for me to overly gild the President's motives for his decision in this, to portray them as mostly directed toward political outcomes.

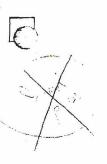
The President acknowledged those and recognized that those were clearly important. However, by the tenor of his questioning, which was oriented toward the hostages and timing of the hostages, from his recurrent virtually daily questioning just about welfare and do we have anything new and so forth, it is very clear that his concerns here were for the return of the hostages.

Now maybe it's come to your attention that there was a meeting with the TWA 847 relatives and hostages on July 4 or 5, and the President stayed with Mrs. Reagan at Arlington Cemetary for an extra half hour or so going down and greeting each of the families there, and it was a very moving moment and it had an

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and try to go to November '86 when this is trying to be reconstructed and couple that with the paucity of a contemporaneous record of what has gone on previously.

I presume you did not rely upon your notes or any independent record to create the November '86 PROF notes which you have now seen

MR. MC FARLANE: (Nods in the affirmative.)

MR. DAWSON: And that the first one is written in some haste and in some anger, as I understand from the context of, I believe, the November 7.

MR. MC FARLANE: Yes.

MR. DAWSON: Now moving on to the November 18
PROF note and adding on your statement very early in
today's discussions that you were gilding the
President's purposes -- and I'm not trying to put words
in your mouth, but I think that you used the word
"gilded", I believe -- and then added to that a later
PROF note which mentions -- this is between you and
Poindexter -- regarding advice to the President, which I
think you said earlier might have been related to
Executive privilege, and your overall reticence to talk
about the President's purposes here, which today you
have been forthcoming about in regard to the nostages,
can you now add to your understanding of what you might
have been saying in November '86 in that exchange of

PROF notes as a general matter and specifically about what you were saying on the November 18 and November 21 PROF notes?

Inf you want to read those as an aid to your memory before you answer --

MR. GARMENT: Why don't you take a few minutes and read them?

MR. MORGAN: Do you have those?

MR. DAWSON: Yes, we have those. I don't have November 7 with me.

MR. GARMENT: That's November 18?

MR. DAWSON: November 18, November 21.

MR. GARMENT: The 21st is the Meese reference?

MR. DAWSON: Right.

(Pause.)

MR. MC FARLANE: I think it is accurate and useful to point out that the motives behind Admiral Poindexter's actions right after the release of the story on November 3 were inspired by concern for hoped-for still getting out more hostages and that was, I think, rather too ambitiously pursued even by the President, who went to the point of denying that anything at all had occurred. And I take it that attitude persisted even into the third week of November, although becoming ever more frail.

It seems to me that by the time the Prsident had made his speech on this, which had not had the intended effect of explaining satisfactorily what had happened that his wish to say something more and at the same time minimize his own role grew to the point that on November 18, by the time that group convened, a principal objective, probably the primary objective, was to describe a sequence of events that would distance the President from the initial approval of the Iran arms sale, distance him from it to blur his association with it.

The November 18 chronology, which I indeed helped prepare, was not a full and completely accurate account of those events, but rather this effort to blur and leave ambiguous the President's role. The language was intended, I would say, to convey the impression that the United States had not expressly authorized the sale either arms directly from the United States or by the Israelis on behalf of the United States, but, second, to preserve the ability to say that if Israel were to make such sales that they could expect to purchase replacement items from the United States.

And I think that is an accurate reflection of how that is cast. Now it was done as a briefing memo to be used by people who would brief the President prior to

the next day's press conference, and it my judgment expected to go through a number of iterations before it reached that point. But that is my opinion of the climate in which that session occurred and the intent of its outcome. 17,

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: To put it baldly, could one say that the intent of this was in a sense to put the burden on the Israelis? We didn't approve it, they went off and did it -- to soften that by the comment about replenishment?

In other words, if you're going to say that the President didn't authorize it, only two things can happen -- that you told the Israelis to do it on their own, or that the Israelis did it on their own.

MR. MC FARLANE: Well, I think your portrayal of it as you originally cast it is an accurate description. It was an intent to give the impression that Israel had taken the action.

MR. DAWSON: Why did Poindexter, though, at that point focus in on trying to distance the President from the prior approval in advance of the Israeli shipments? Why was that, even at that juncture, so important an issue?

MR. MC FARLANE: Well, bear in mind I think this is an important part of it, that before this ever

occurred he had already himself on the record acknowledged that the President did approve in advance, and that is in the White House transcripts. Don Regan did, too.

MR. DAWSON: You're referring there to the backgrounders that Poindexter and Regan have in advance of the November 18 --

MR. MC FARLANE: I believe that 's right. ;

MR. DAWSON: And would you also add to that that the President had already denied prior approval? I mean, was that also something else which you would put into the context of that?

MR. MC FARLANE: Well, it is difficult to harmonize those positions. That is clear. But the President's position, which I think did misrepresent things -- I'm not sure timing-wise which statement you are talking about.

MR. DAWSON: Well, you had said earlier --

MR. MC FARLANE: Yes, and those remarks were cast at a time when they were still relying or mostly on the hope that there were still hostages that were going to come out.

MR. DAWSON: This is right after the public disclosure?

MR. MC FARLANE: Yes.

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GENERAL SCOWCROFT: This PROF note of the 18th where you are working on the chronology, is this in response, you recall, to a chronology sent out to you by the team working on it and then your wordsmithing? In other words, did the chronology come out to you saying the President didn't authorize this?

MR. GARMENT: It might be useful to go through that meeting, just sort of the physical circumstance, including preliminary to that. I'm not sure we have that all together on the record at this point, do we?

MR. DAWSON: On the 18th Bud I think said it's a Saturday night and he's up in 302, which is Ollie's office.

MR. MC FARLANE: I think it was whatever the 18th was. It must have been a Tuesday night and it was the night prior to a press conference to be held the next night. And I was called late in the afternoon by the Admiral.

MR. GARMENT: Was it the Admiral or was it Ollie North?

MR. MC FARLANE: I believe it was actually North saying the Admiral had directed that he call me and ask my help in coming over that evening to scrub and finish a chronology that would be used in helping out in the prebrief of the President for the press conference.

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And he said we were under the gun to get it done, but we have it. And that was about 5:00, as I recall, or late in the day.

And so I cancelled a dinner I was supposed to go to and went over, but I didn't get there actually until about 8:00 and it was in Colonel North's office. It was kind of a feverish climate in which four or five officers -- Colonel North, Mr. Teicher, Mr. Coy, Colonel Earle, a couple of secretaries --

MR. GARMENT: Al Keel?

MR. MC FARLANE: Periodically, but not originally. Cut and paste -- some original, some typed, some handwritten documents, ones that had been prepared, I believe, in Mr. Buchanan's office to be used the next day. And separately a draft chronology, the so-called master of which had been done by the CIA, or so I was told by Colonel North.

SENATOR MUSKIE: Incidentally, do we have that?

MR. DAWSON: Yes, sir.

MR. MC FARLANE: I started by looking at the opening statement and believed that it did not fully treat the political purpose at issue here of the longer-term relationship with Iran and other points that were less important. But I sat down and drafted a three-section note that went out in three separate

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messages by PROFs to Admiral Poindexter.

He reacted to the first two by telephone after he got them, probably by 10:00 by this time, at night. Other people had been working on the chronology for the same two hours, while I'd been working on the opening statement. And at that point I finished and 10:30 or so turned my attention to the chronology and was given the master, which was a CIA product, and I think fairly it was understandably wrong because the officer tasked to prepare it had not been involved in many of the events.

But you could see several errors in it, and I pointed out perhaps a half dozen and got through it to about the middle of it, to where it treated the President's involvement in the original decision. The treatment that was there was ambiguous in a number of respects, but it said, for example, that he had aquiesced in the sale, as I recall, and it left out issues of timing.

And I sat down and, after looking through a separate stack of several pieces of paper, was given one that had two paragraphs on it on this issue. The first part of it treated the basic matter of the approval itself, and the second paragraph dealt with his reaction once he had learned about it in an ex post context.

And in looking at the first part of it it was

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not technically wrong. As I recall, it had words to the effect that the President did not approve, did not formally approve the September 2 shipment and then it went on in the second paragraph to say upon learning about it after Mr. Weir's release was upset and directed someone to have me -- it didn't say -- directed that Mr. McFarlane so advise the government of Israel.

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Well, in looking at those, those were expressive to me, first of all, of a climate in which there was an obvious effort to, as I said, distance and to blur the President's role in the initial authorization, in both timing and substance.

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: Did you raise that point with anybody here? I mean, this is the first time you've seen this maneuvering.

MR. MC FARLANE: Well, I did, and it was a little -- it was very curious because in truth none of those officers there were involved at that point in time, and so they weren't in a position to say. They could have written this. No one owned up to it.

Mr. Teicher said and has said since that he did not.

Colonel North asked me. I said, well where does this come from? They said well, I don't know, but it's something I can't personally throw any light on.

And innocent shrugs from Mr. Coy and Colonel

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Earle. There was no one in the room that had written it.

MR. DAWSON: But these two conversations that you had with Admiral Poindexter, did they concern the President's involvement and his authorization?

MR. MC FARLANE: His original call to me on November 3 had, and he recalled it the way that I have, and I have testified to that -- that the President met in his pajamas in the residence and then subsequently approved it.

I recall having talked to him that night, Admiral Poindexter, that evening when I sent him the first two sections on the opening statement, and then later on when he came back on the third one and said yes, it is good too. Now I do remember very clearly talking to him after I had finished all work that evening, and it is only unclear in my mind whether it was that night or the following day.

But I wrapped up what I had done for him and I said: John, there are at least a half dozen or more serious problems with this chronology. I have noted them. Colonel North believes that he can straighten out the ones that I have pointed out to him. And the portrayal of the President's role in this is directed toward, apparently, putting some distance and ambiguity

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around the timing and the substance of his approval -that is, was it before or after.

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Now it isn't technically wrong the way somebody has written it down here, but we know that the President approved this before the Israelis did it. And I tend to think that that was exchanged with him in a stand-up conversation the next day -- that is, the day of the press conference, Wednesday. And he acknowledged what I had said, and he said, yes, we are working on it still. Or we will continue to work on it after you have finished and thanks for your help.

I say that because just the memory of saying that I had pointed out the several mistakes is pretty vivid in my mind as a stand-up exchange between myself and him and Mr. Keel present as a witness, and his acknowledging, okay, we will get this straightened out.

But I said, and I had participated the night before in preparing it, I said: You know, it is technically not inaccurate to say that the President didn't formally approve the September 2 shipment discretely. But, of course, he approved it as an authority for it to be done. And, secondly, the part that I accepted and sent you in my note about his being upset about it, I can imagine maybe he was and so I can't disprove it, but he didn't say that to me.

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Well --

MR. GARMENT: Just to be blunt myself about this, in terms of distancing and blurring, put in the simplest language, wasn't it the effort to attempt to be able to say the President didn't authorize this transaction before it took place? Whatever words were used in order to accomplish that objective was still maintaining a certain amount of technical capacity to say it was technically correct?

MR. MC FARLANE: Well, I think it was designed to enable him to say that the action was taken on Israel's initiative, but that we endorsed it.

SENATOR MUSKIE: Now do you have any reason to believe that if that was the purpose then it was a purpose in which the President concurred? Or do you have any reason or understanding as to who initiated that objective?

MR. MC FARLANE: I have no basis, Mr. Secretary, for speculation on that.

SENATOR MUSKIE: It sounds like a committee judgment.

MR. MC FARLANE: I simply don't know.

MR. DAWSON: Let me ask that a different way.

Did you initiate that?

MR. MC FARLANE: No.

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MR. GARMENT: Does the Commission want to go to the matter --

SENATOR MUSKIE: Incidentally, could I ask this, and maybe I should ask the staff. This is an amendment to the chronology. There are other parts of the chronology, obviously. Do you know whether or not those other parts have any bearing upon the issue we have been discussing? I have not seen the chronology and so I don't know.

MR. MC FARLANE: I imagine, Mr. Secretary, that in the master chronology that there were -- well, that there were not any other references regarding the President's decision, no.

MR. GARMENT: By the way, you said that John Poindexter was not there that night. Was he there at any point? Was he there when you came to the meeting? Do you know why he went home? Do you know why he didn't attend the meeting? Can you shed any light on that?

MR. MC FARLANE: He wasn't there and I don't know why. He had gone home, but he had gone perhaps to an outside obligation beforehand.

MR. GARMENT: Well, he was at home?

MR. MC FARLANE: He reached home, I would guess, no later than 10:00 or so, but I don't know why.

MR. GARMENT: Did you speak to him before the

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meeting at any point after North asked you to come to that meeting -- that is, from the time North called you until you appeared at the OEOB, speaking to Admiral Poindexter?

MR. MC FARLANE: I remember speaking to him that night at least once, and perhaps twice, again after that session before the press conference, to make it emphatic that it was not an accurate chronology.

MR. GARMENT: Rhett, do you intend to get into the business of the meeting with the Attorney General and that sequence of events? If not, I think it would be helpful for him to continue with that in the same vein.

MR. DAWSON: I think that's a good idea.

MR. GARMENT: Discussing matters which he has now had an opportunity to refresh his recollection with documents on.

MR. MC FARLANE: Well, the meeting was called at the Attorney General's initiative, and he called me. I was at home.

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: When was this?

MR. MC FARLANE: This was the 21st, which would have been Friday. He called and I was at home working on a speech that I had to give and he asked me -- well, he said, first of all, Bud, I have been tasked

by the President to put together an accurate record of events in this matter and I would like to talk to you. When can you come in? I volunteered as soon as possible -- driving time.

And within about an hour -- it would have been 2:00 or 3:00 -- I was in his office, his inner office, and it was the Attorney General and an associate, Mr. -- I assume, Charles Cooper. We were seated about like this, between the Attorney General and myself, and Mr. Cooper was sitting next to us taking notes.

And in the course of about an hour I went through my recollection really, because I hadn't referred to records still, what I remembered about the decision process and my account was essentially as I had acceded to it in the Tuesday night session. And Mr. Meese then had a number of questions about the President's involvement, other people's involvement, positions of various Cabinet officers.

And this was a back and forth that went for perhaps another half hour and he said okay, that's fine. And we rose to break up. His secretary came in and gave me a message that had come in some time before and said your wife called with some urgency and you need to call her right away.

Mr. Cooper left the room and Ed began to leave

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the room. And I said: Ed, wait a minute. I want to talk to you about this. Now, I wanted to talk to him because it was very apparent. I'm talking to the chief law enforcement officer of the country. It is essential that there not be any ambiguity in what he is telling the President about the truth of the actions here. And so I told him, you know, as you may have seen in this morning's papers I gave a speech last night and I have taken on responsibility for every bit of this that I can, Ed, and I shall continue to do that.

And he interrupted and said yes, that's been noted. But I want you to know that from the very beginning of this, Ed, the President was four-square behind it, that he never had any reservations about approving anything that the Israelis wanted to do here. Ed said, Bud, I know that, and I can understand why. And, as a practical matter, I'm glad you told me this because his legal position is far better the earlier that he made the decision.

And I said well, I don't have any knowledge of that, but there was no question about it, Ed. He said, okay. I may have to get back to you. Thanks a lot. And that was that.

And then, on Sunday night -- no, Monday afternoon he called and asked me to come by again, and I

went down to his office again, and by that time he had learned, I suppose from his associates turning up the evidence of the diversion of funds to the contra business, about it and he asked me to come down and began to ask questions about that. I told him when I learned about it and my lack of knowledge on the antecedents to it and so forth.

And he said fine. And I said, Ed, you know, I think this has gone well beyond timewise what it should have and the President ought to get out the facts right away, and I think also that there are a number of other policy initiatives that ought to be taken if he's going to be able to show leadership in foreign policy at all. And if you think that it's of value I'd be glad to jot some of these down and send them to you.

And he said, yes, I'd appreciate that very much. So I went home -- this is Monday afternoon -- and in the space of about an hour put down about three or four pages of ideas on a feasible compromise on the Reykjavik outcome in an arms control agreement, separately some ideas about how a Middle East initiative might be structured with an economic dimension to it or West Bank development, Egyptian development, thirdly a concept for trying to reduce the decline of defense budgets in the Congress by seeking a compromise built

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around a commitment to no decline in defense'
expenditures but no new domestic authorizations, paired
along with a commission to identify revenues necessary
and how to balance the deficit or eliminate the deficit.

And I drove by and I put it through a slot in the mail at Mr. Meese's house and went on to Dulles and got on an airplane and went to London and was in London the next day when the press conference was held announcing the disclosures about the Iran business or the contra business.

It was very clear and acknowledged by the Attorney General that the President had approved the policy providing for Israeli sale of weapons to Iran in the expectation of the U.S. sale of replacement part items.

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: Did you ever see Casey's testimony before he gave it to the Intelligence Committee?

MR. MC FARLANE: I never did, no.

CHAIRMAN TOWER: Bud, let me go back to August '85 with just one question. After the President called you indicating his approval of the Israeli proposal did you then call Kimche and directly communicate that to Kimche?

MR. MC FARLANE: That is my recollection, yes,

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SENATOR MUSKIE: On the same day?

MR. MC FARLANE: Surely within a day.

CHAIRMAN TOWER: It would have been probably

within 24 hours?

MR. MC FARLANE: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN TOWER: Now, did you communicate the President's approval and inform anybody on your staff about it? Did you tell Poindexter? Who did you tell? Who did you contact to tell them the President had approved this on our side?

MR. MC FARLANE: Admiral Poindexter is the short answer. In my recurring memory of how it took place -- and I've asked my wife to try to recall this image -- is that it occurred at home, and he called me from Camp David and that I then called Mr. Kimche and not until the next day, however, did I tell Admiral Poindexter.

There ought to be a record, although not on my record, because I was at home, probably in the Camp David operators that a call took place.

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: Did you tell Mike Ledeen about the approval? Did you tell him to convey it?

MR. MC FARLANE: I don't have any mental image of a meeting, but I expect that I did convey it to him,

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not for him to further carry it out but to inform him that that was the decision. I've called that. He came out to make a speech in Los Angeles at a moment when the Presidential party was there. The President was having some kind of meeting and he did at that point hand over to me some intelligence that had been given to him by the Iranian intermediary. And, if not before, surely then I would have told him about it.

CHAIRMAN TOWER: Understanding that this was on a pretty closely held basis, was there anybody beside Poindexter that you would have told that the President communicated to you his approval?

MR. MC FARLANE: Not on the NSC staff, no, sir.

CHAIRMAN TOWER: And you did not inform the other NSC principals?

MR. MC FARLANE: Within a day or so I did.

CHAIRMAN TOWER: Which ones?

MR. MC FARLANE: It would have been the Secretary of State, Defense, Mr. Regan and the Vice President.

CHAIRMAN TOWER: That the President had given you the go-ahead on this?

MR. MC FARLANE: That is correct.

MR. MC FADDEN: How about Mr. Casey?

MR. MC FARLANE: And Mr. Casey, yes.

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CHAIRMAN TOWER: Bud, were you aware if there was ever a contingency plan to deal with this issue, a planned public diplomacy campaign of any kind to deal with it once it became public knowledge, whether by official release or by just simply being exposed?

MR. MC FARLANE: I know of no such plan.

CHAIRMAN TOWER: In a situation like this, whose responsibility would that be, when you are engaged in a covert action that goes directly contrary to overt policy, which is unusual in itself, because the covert action is further designed to advance public policy?

MR. MC FARLANE: Well, it would involve considerations of intelligence as well as policy and perhaps military risk, but it would have been a collegial effort, probably managed by the NSC.

CHAIRMAN TOWER: Rhett, what next?

MR. DAWSON: What I would like to do, if nobody has other plans, is to get some of Bud's advice about the NSC process, knowing that we have run well over our expected time.

MR. GARMENT: Could we take a short break? CHAIRMAN TOWER: Sure.

(A brief recess was taken.)

CHAIRMAN TOWER: Bud, before we get into some questions on the NSC and national security advisory