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Vol. 2 OF 3

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION Unauthorized Disclosure Subject to Criminal Sanctions

The United States Senate R2832

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities

Monday, March 15, 1976

Washington, D. C.

(Stenotype Tape and Waste turned over to the Committee for destruction)

WARD & PAUL

410 FIRST STREET, S. E. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20003

(202) 544-6000

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Intelligence Investigation

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Foreign & Military Subcommittee Meeting

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Monday, March 15, 1976

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United States Senate.

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Select Committee to Study Governmental

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Operations with Respect to

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Intelligence Activities,

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Washington, D. C.

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The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:20 o'clock

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a.m., in Room S-407, the Capitol, Senator Walter D. Huddleston

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(Chairman of the Subcommittee), presiding.

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Present: Senators Huddleston (presiding) and Hart of

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Colorado.

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Also present: William Miller, Staff Director:

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diGenova, Al Quanbeck, Rick Inderfurth, Charles Kirbow, Elizabeth

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Culbreth, William Bader, David Aaron, Lynn Davis, Elliot Maxwell,

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and Bob Kellev, Professional Staff Members.

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PROCEEDINGS

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Senator Huddleston. I think we can come to order, and I would expect that we could go through here pretty rapidly today.

There are only a couple of suggestions that I have.

Ms. Culbreth. Where are we starting?

Mr. Miller. Page 1.

Senator Huddleston. There is some suggestion that we should have some sort of a disclaimer-type thing some place. and I was wondering whether or not we couldn't add another paragraph after the second paragraph on page 1, something to the effect that it should be noted that while the Committee has diligently pursued its inquiry during the past year, there are areas of concern which time and personnel constraints did not permit thorough study and evaluation.

Also the Committee was hampered in a number of instances by a lack of accessibility to some documents and records either because it did not exist or because of unwillingness to make them available by the Executive Branch.

Some findings and recommendations of the Committee are based in part on information which must remain secret in accordance with the Committee's policy of protecting the valid security secrets.

> Are those three statements worth injecting there? Mr. Miller. They're all correct.

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	Ms.	Culbre	th.	Could y	ou add	a sec	tion th	nat goes	to
our fi	inal	recomme	endati	ons tha	t some	thing	s exist	but we	don't
know c	ruite	where	to fi	nd them	ı? We	don't	know e	exactly	how to
descri	ibe t	hem so	that	we can	be sure	e to g	et them	n. We c	an
maybe	play	with t	hat a	little	bit.				

Mr. diGenova. I thought that you meant that we didn't find access to them.

Mr. Miller. No. It's not being able to ask the right questions and the Agency's either being unwilling or unable to define what it is we are looking for.

Ms. Culbreth. There's something that they know they have somewhere but they don't know quite where it is because of their filing procedure or something.

Senator Huddleston. We could give two reasons for lack of accessibility, that they did exist and we couldn't get them and we could add a third, the Committee's inability to define.

Mr. diGenova. I have a problem with that, Senator, personally. I have never had an experience like that in terms of them not understanding.

I'm not saying it didn't happen but I tend to believe that if it happened it was basically for one of those two reasons, that they didn't want to make it available or it was a tug of war.

Can anyone remember an instance where we couldn't define what we wanted and they didn't understand and we never got it

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hecause of that?

Senator Huddleston. I think what Elizabeth is getting at is that there may be things that we did not touch that we don't know about.

Ms. Culbreth. Well, that kind of thing -- you see one of these final general recommendations we are making goes to requiring the Executive to register these classified things so that we can go look at it and know what it is that falls in that category.

Mr. dicenova. So what we're really talking about is something that neither of the parties may have known about either because of bad recordkeeping -- oh, okay, sure.

Mr. Kirbow. Senator, I have only one other position I would like to make on this.

I was trying to search my mind while you were talking about this. Have we yet failed to obtain anything either by request or by subpoena other than the Nixon papers which are not available because of an order of court?

Senator Huddleston. I will leave that to the Committee staff.

Mr. Miller. Yes, certain categories were absolutely denied us, absolutely denied us. Liaison arrangements, for example.

Mr. Davis. NSC papers.

Mr. Kirbow. Liaison papers is a thing that you remember

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1	early on last year they came and gave the Chairman and Vice
2	Chairman an extensive briefing on certain things and no longer
<u> </u>	did we deal in those areas.

Mr. Miller. No, but you see, and that's one area but there are others.

For example, in the present inquiry on academics and so on we were stopped beyond a certain point. There was no entry.

Mr. Davis. There are also some NSC studies that we never got.

Mr. diGenova. Yes, and the general study of command control, that task force which generally do not access to NSC minutes.

The only time we ever got access to NSC minutes was on the assassination report. That's the only place we had full access and even then they were edited minutes of things arouably unrelated to Cuba.

Mr. Kirbow. I think I must say that we did not subpoena those documents.

In other words, at some point it was difficult perhaps to get some of them but I just don't recall a single instance where vou asked the Vice Chairman to sign on a subpoena or to warn them that he was going to issue it, that they didn't thereafter deliver.

I don't disagree that we may not have done in the depth that we should have in those but I just didn't think it was a

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matter of a record for the Committee of refusal except on the Nixon papers, but if I am wrong --

Senator Huddleston. They wouldn't give us the names of the journalists.

I think we're not saying here that it was unjutified unwillingness or even an arbitrary one. We're just saying here that there were some things that they didn't want the Committee to have. That's just what I'm trying to get at in case something explodes two weeks from now that we have not touched at all.

That kind of gives us an out that we did the best we could on the basis of what we got, we made our findings and recommendations.

But there are some areas which we can't be sure that we knew everything.

Mr. Kirbow. Senator, in talking about this type of insert paragraph, and I'm not sure where Mr. Miller would think it would belong, but I think that we should at this point consider the recommendation that I guess you made or adopted that on certain of these citations where we are not going to put them into your certain comments, that we should make notice now to the reader that there is a classified group of recommendations or a classified group of papers which are not in this document which support some of the findings and cite them back to a classified file in the Committee's files.

I'm not sure where it would go.

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Senator Huddleston. Well, it would be logical to follow that where I say some findings and recommendations are based in part on information that must remain secret following the Committee's policy to protect valid security secrets.

Also what I'm referring to here is that there may be recommendations in here that are not truly backed up by the information we can give them. That's what that sentence is supposed to mean, and the next sentence ought to be that there are also some recommendations that are not made public essentially for the same reason. We could add that sentence to this and I think that would do it.

Mr. Aaron. There is one footnote in here that explains or that goes to the liaison point, for example, that explains that we have a more detailed recommendation, but the footnote really is to come out of the final version.

The footnote is really only for the Committee as it considers the paper.

Mr. Kirbow. I like that additional paragraph there and the word about some classified recommendations being made both to the Senate and to the Executive Branch.

Mr. Miller. Mr. Chairman, in looking this over I think perhaps another paragraph would be in order really pointing out that what these recommendations are, in effect, are an agenda for action for the oversight committee in the next vear or so and also for the Executive Branch, and that in these

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recommendations have been cast in such a form as to provide an agenda or an outline for the future, that that really has been the thrust of this section of the paper.

Mr. Kirbow. I especially like that form, Mr. Chairman, because many committees are expected to introduce or to submit legislative proposals and that is not the intention, apparently, of this Committee or subcommittee and I would like some reference made to that.

Senator Huddleston. I think that paragraph would go either as a continuation of the third paragraph, which ends up on page 2, or an additional paragraph following it.

Mr. Aaron. Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest that in addition to that point, which I think is a very important one. in order to explain what it is the Committee has tried to accomplish in this area, that we also make the point that the simple or not so simple laying out of the facts as we were able to discover them and run the gambit and process of declassification, the simple facts laid out are a major contribution to public and Congressional understanding of this enormously complex and difficult operation.

I think that as a Committee it ought to be proud. not only of the recommendations it makes for changes but the extent to which it was able to come to grips with the reality of what the intelligence communities and activities are.

The first task of a Congressional investigative committee

is to inform the public and I think that was done quite well.

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Senator Huddleston. Shouldn't that also come there in this first section before we get to the general facts?

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Mr. Aaron. Yes, I believe that's correct. I would sugges

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that we just get together and try to redraft three or four

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pages that would capture all those points in some logical

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sequence as an introduction to this.

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Senator Huddleston. I still have my same suggestion relative to the second complete paragraph on page 2 where we

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find that there is a need in the future.

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there. I think I suggested the other time that we say the

I still think the sentence is a little out of order

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Committee finds there is a continuing need. And then the

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next sentence gets into the future that there will be a

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challenge for the foreseeable future.

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So we would strike out in the future in the first

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sentence and put continuing need.

intelligence agencies.

the Committee's --

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the bottom of the page. It has over the past 35 years --

which carries over to page 5 should probably be, the failure

of Congress as a whole to monitor the expenditures of

Mr. Aaron. We have a funny fragment of a sentence at

Mr. Maxwell. The bottom of page 4, the last sentence

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Senator Huddleston. In other words, you want to exonerate

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1	Mr. Maxwell. Well, I think that the Appropriations
2	Committee would probably have a good claim to say that they
3	have looked at intelligence as a whole. The Congress certainly
4	hasn't as a whole.
5	Mr. Aaron. I wanted to ask a question with regard to
6	that one thing, that one paragraph, whether we really shouldn't
7	be making some reference at this point to the Constitutional
8	issue about the budget.
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Now I know these are general findings and they are amplified later, but whether or not we are adequately fulfilling our Constitutional responsibility --

Senator Huddleston. Later on we quote that paragraph.

Mr. Aaron. That's correct.

Senator Huddleston. Well, I think that is not only because of the magnitude and character but also because of the Constitution, which we could add to that very sentence. They are of such nature and the Constitution makes such requirements.

Mr. Kirbow. We should be careful lumping the magnitude and the Constitutional requirements together as if the Constitution requires it. And the magnitude of it should be discussed also. So we should just be careful about the wording.

Mr. Aaron. We're now into page 6, I think.

Senator Huddleston. Gary, do you have anything specific?
Senator Hart. No.

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	Mr. Aaron. The first point at which we have, and this
is	a question of how you would like to proceed, we can go back
to	look at the various bracketed languages that are left in
the	e paper and see if we want them to remain that way and/or
we:	can take up any further comments that people have.

I only have two small comments concerning the papers which were brought to my attention in the course of the day. I also must say that despite repeated requests to include at an appropriate place some of the recommendations that the Chairman has made, I'm sorry to say that that has not yet happened here, so we have to make appropriate provision for those. And they will go in at the appropriate place.

Mr. Kirbow. Chairman of the Subcommittee?

Mr. Aaron. Chairman of the Full Committee.

Mr. Miller. One of them as I recall has to do with the question that we went over -- what he, Inthink, feels strongly about is the tenure of office of the director.

Mr. Kirbow. Of the CIA?

Mr. Miller. Yes. That would just be a bracket for the Full Committee.

Mr. Kirbow. What is his suggestion?

Mr. Miller. I think seven years.

Mr. Kirbow. Does the lame duck administration and lame duck officeholders create any problem for you?

Mr. Miller. Well, it's the degree to which the official

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is political.

Mr. Kirbow. Who would you get to fill the job for that last year in an administration?

Mr. Miller. If it's a fixed term, it really doesn't matter, does it? If he's there straddling in order to provide transition, that's the idea rather than starting with cleaning out the Director at the beginning of each administration. There ought to be continuity, and that would tend to depoliticize That is his notion. the office.

Senator Huddleston. I think we hassled with that for quite a while. It goes in a bracket and we'll just have to see how persuasive he is.

Mr. Aaron. Also in the cover section we have a sentence regarding international terrorism and linking that up with the assassination of Richard Welch. It did not come out as it was supposed to, so it should be deleted.

Mr. Inderfurth. That's page 83, and I think there was also the decision to take out the reference to Welch not moving out of his house.

Mr. Aaron. No, that's not correct.

Mr. diGenova. I thought we did agree to do that. I think the Senator took exception to the inference that might have been drawn from the direct quotation that we were trying to say it wasn't our fault and this was the reason sort of thing We were going to paraphrase that was where we left it.

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Mr. Aaron. Well, I would oppose that but I will be guided by the Committee.

Senator Huddleston. Has this been altered since our discussion?

Mr. Aaron. Yes, there was alteration in the text that preceded it.

Before it said that the tragic death of the station chief in Athens illustrates the problem of striking a balance between cover and operations. And what we're simply saving here is that his situation in Athens illustrates the problem of cover and I think that these further points do make that clear.

On the one hand we have the testimony of the chief of the cover staff that by the time we get to the station chief there isn't a great deal of cover left, and one illustration of that is the fact that he moved into a house occupied by the previous station chief.

There was some question as to whether he should stay
in it or not and it was generally felt he should make his
own decision about it and, you know, for all the inconvenience
and difficulty that might be entailed he just as soon stayed
there.

This is the kind of feeling that one has about it and it does illustrate the problem. The implication is not that he was killed because he moved into that house. It was really just the way of describing the situation which station chiefs face

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when they're trying to deal with questions of cover versus questions of convenience or operation and necessity.

Mr. Kirbow. I also have the same objection on page 84 where the Chairman said we didn't clearly define that terrorists killed the man, then we shouldn't infer that it did.

We can talk about terrorism being an additional problem for all cover, but not as it directly relates to Welch.

Mr. Aaron. The sentence preceding it was modified to make that point and the last sentence should have been deleted and it was not. The quote.

Senator Huddleston. Yes, I recall there was some question about the quote because it seemed to tie him in both with the cover and terrorism.

Mr. Maxwell. I think in regard to the first quote, I think we make the point in the sentence directly preceding it and there is some question as to whether in the cover section we would like to place so much emphasis on Mr. Welch's death, and essentially by adding the quote sav, listen, it wasn't us, it wasn't us, guys. He takes it on his head.

Mr. Aaron. I don't see that you have to read it that way. I simply feel it adds a certain specificity to otherwise sort of general comments.

Mr. Kirbow. Well, it wasn't objectionable to the Chairman and I don't see that it contributes anything more than the fact that official cover is very light by the time you get to

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1 | the station chief, which you see in the first sentence.

I wouldn't think that taking it out detracts from the paper in any way.

Mr. Aaron. Whatever the Chairman wishes.

Senator Huddleston. It seems to me that we also talk about the fact that both his predecessor and his name had been carried in foreign newspapers as an indication too of the lack of deep cover.

Mr. Aaron. I tried to do that with one sentence just saying further, Mr. Welch occupied the house which had been publicly identified as that of the preceding station chief which sort of sweeps up both thoughts, that both he and the previous station chief had been identified publicly.

Mr. diGenova. I believe what that sentence does is summarize what comes in the next paragraph which is the direct quote. I think we can cut out from the word "according" to the word "house," because really, all that does is just reemphasiz the same point.

Mr. Kirbow. I would agree with that.

Mr. diGenova. The sentence is an excellent summary, the textual sentence is an excellent summary, but I don't know.

Mr. Kirbow. Mr. Chairman, I suggest we delete the sentence starting with the word "according" and down through and including the word "house."

Senator Huddleston. If we're going to use Mr. Welch's

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name, we have to identify who he was.

Mr. Kirbow. We can do that where we say station chief in the first sentence. We could say Richard Welch the station chief in Athens.

Ms. Culbreth. Mr. Chairman, on that point I have one question. I don't know whether there has been any official announcement by anybody in our government that Mr. Welch was in fact the station chief.

I know the President went and I know Mr. Colby went, but I still don't know that there's been any official written government document that said yes, we recognize this man.

The only reason I raise this is just for the Senators to decide whether they want to put that in our report, if in fact neither the Agency or the Executive has done that.

Mr. diGenova. I would only say this. At no time during my review of the cover paper did the Agency ever say to me that you should not say that Richard Welch was the station chief.

That was the one thing they never objected to.

Really, in the whole cover paper, that was the only thing they never mentioned. That's just not a problem.

Mr. Aaron. I would like to make one suggestion, if the suggestion of Mr. Kirbow is accepted, and that is that the sentence preceding it be modified to indicate that Mr. Welch didn't just decide to do it out of thin air. He decided because he was asked not to do it or it was suggested that he consider

not doing it anyway.

The point of the further sentence is not just that he decided to move into the house. That might be normal operating procedure.

Mr. diGenova. I think it does add one dimension and that is which shows that, as Mr. Isenstead testified, operations and cover work hand in hand, and the DDO will oftentimes overrule the chief of cover and commercial and will sometimes back him up and sometimes the individual station chief is left to make his own decision but it does add that dimension to it, which is the decisional process.

Thought was given, in other words, to the question of whether or not his cover would be undermined by staying there.

Mr. Aaron. I'd be happy to put it in that further, though headquarters raised questions, Mr. Welch decided to occupy the house.

Senator Huddleston. I think it would be appropriate to do that.

Mr. Aaron. Let me suggest in the interest of trying to get through all the material that we have this morning, that there are two sections that we do need to look at carefully.

One I take it is the redone section on media, particularly the recommendations and the second is the paper on Department of State and ambassadors, which I think has been gone over in nine different ways by the staff, and I'm sure that there are

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still more comments.

Mr. Inderfurth. Defense just came as well.

Mr. Aaron. The Defense one may well need more staff work.

What I would recommend is that we turn to the section on media, unless there are major further questions. That would be on page 66.

Senator Hart. Mr. Chairman, before we move, could I raise one interim — a sticky question of prior notification is addressed at the bottom of page 16, recommendation 14, and the question is whether we should nail that admonition down perhaps as follows, except that by statute Congress should be notified.

As you know, the resolution leaves the matter vague on the oversight committee.

Mr. Kirbow. I agree with Senator Hart, that we initially start it off with the Committee in a bill and it got changed to a resolution which is not binding on the Administration and the Committee has not changed its mind and it should again recommend that that be enacted.

Mr. diGenova. Just put the word "by statute?"

Senator Hart. That by statute Congress should.

Mr. Inderfurth. A couple of little things on that same page under recommendation 11, the last sentence -- the President also should continue to certify covert action projects as provided by and we might add in there certify covert action

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States. I think that clarifies what the certification is.

Just certifying you don't, you don't know what that means.

Mr. Aaron. Page 66, I think Bill Bader would like to --

Mr. Bader. I turn the Senators' attention to page 69 and page 70. We'll go first to the covert use of the U.S. academic community and then the second issue is the use of the media.

As you see on 69 we have given an outline of the extent of operational use of American academics.

I should say that both, for the record, that both at the appearance of representatives of FRD when they came here and Bill Nelson, the deputy director for operations, has subsequently submitted a paper which gives the Agency's position and very strongly recommends a continuation of this operational use of academics and speaks to what they consider the very important costs that would flow from any prohibition of the use of American academics.

I would note that on page 69 there has been the addition of two or three sentences at the bottom of the page which reflects the facts that were given to us by FRD when they came to that hearing whenever it was last Friday.

I'll read those.

" Of all these activities, the CIA gives its highest priority and assigns its best case officers to the recruitment

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of fore:	ign students.	More than on	e half of	CIA's case off	icer
working	within the U.	S., are assign	ed to thi	s task. Over 6	0
percent	of CIA recrui	tments within	the U.S.	last year were	,
foreign	students."				

This is directly from the transcript.

Mr. Miller. But is it clear?

Mr. Kirbow. This manuscript has not gone for sanitization?

Mr. Bader. No.

Mr. Miller. Would it clear, then? What is your guess? My guess is no.

Mr. Bader. Well, it should be said at this point that in the critique that came back from the Agency on the entire larger Katzenbach paper the Agency has taken the position that any mention of numbers or the fact that the Central Intelligence Agency uses academics for operational purposes, they've put in the category of sources and methods, and there should be no public reference to it.

Senator Huddleston. Well, we'll have to face that problem in the Full Committee.

Mr. Kirbow. That's the testimony of the witness who was before the Committee just last week when he was asked that specific question, that what harm would accrue if someone published the members of institutions or kind of the scope of this whole program?

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He expressed serious reservations at that time.

Mr. Bader. That's a problem we have to face up to.

Now on page 70 there are two paragraphs that are bracketed there which I turn the Senator's attention to, and these are findings, these are obviously alternatives. The first finding is that the Committee holds to the view that the American academics provide invaluable and necessary assistance in the initial recruiting stage of foreign students.

These foreign students produce important and valuable intelligence when returned to their countries. The role of cooperating academics is limited to passive observation and therefore it does not undermine the ideals and integrity of American universities.

The other side of that is the following: The Committee holds to the view that American academics should not be drawn into clandestine -- which is underlined -- operations such as recruiting of agents among foreign students, writing propaganda or serving as intelligence collectors overseas.

Such activities undermine public confidence that those who train our young are upholding the ideals of American universities.

Now from that and these findings, flow these recommendations and there is a glitch in the recommendations. 43, above 43 should be marked options, and these options, the paragraphs that follow are in fact options rather than individual recommendations.

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,	In	other	words,	you	could h	ave opt	ion 43	, firs	t par	agraj
Α,	second	paragi	caph B.	Tha	t is th	e sente	ence th	at sta	irts,	
wh	ile dist	urbed	at the	pres	ent CIA	practi	ice, and	d the	rest	of
th	e paragr	aphs.	44 wou	ıld be	C, D,	and it	follow	s on.		

I would call the Senators' attention to these options.

Let me say that there are some of them that you could endorse

more than one.

Senator Huddleston. Excuse me. Is each sentence an option?

Mr. Bader. Each paragraph.

Mr. Inderfurth. But they are not exclusive. In other words, some of them can be chosen. Some of them are exclusive but towards the end --

Senator Hart. It's a shmorgasbord.

Mr. Bader. So the first option A is this Committee has studied this issue and recommends that the CIA continue to use academics for operational purposes. B, while disturbed at the present CIA practice of using academics, this Committee does not recommend a prohibition. The Committee views such a prohibition as an intrusion on the privacy and integrity of American academic community.

The third option is the Committee recommends that the CIA amend its internal directives to include a requirement that both the individual academic and the president of the university or college be knowledgeable of the clandestine relationship of

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the CIA.

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This was discussed at the meeting the other day and I thought it was sensible to have it included as an option.

D, the Committee recommends that the CIA amend its internal directives to include a prohibition against the CIA entering into a paid relationship with American academics for operational purposes. Obviously, C and D could work together.

E. the Committee recommends that the CIA amend its internal directives to include a prohibition on the use of members of the American academic community for operational purposes.

And then go to F. By statute this Committee recommends
the use of academics for operational purposes be prohibited.

So you move right through this list and I think it gives you
the full range, and then the last one is G, this Committee
recommends the Agency be prohibited, whether it's by statute, from
recruiting foreign students in the U.S.

Senator Huddleston. I think we grappled with this pretty thoroughly and we came to about the situation which you outlined. We discussed the various options without being able to focus in on one as being our recommendation.

I suggest that the Subcommittee members thoroughly review this whole section and try to get in our own mind what we think we would like to recommend or would like to speak for when we get to the Full Committee and just leave this as a matter

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for the Full Committee to resolve.

I don't think we can make much more progress today probably. I think it's a good outlay here of the possible alternatives that we have and I think there's no question that it's an area where we get --

Ms. Culbreth. Could I suggest that the document that Mr. Bader got from the Agency, speaking to this, be made available to the Senators for consideration in coming to a decision on this point?

Mr. Miller. Which document?

Ms. Culbreth. The two-page thing that you're just talking about.

Mr. Bader. This is a paper which I am remiss in not bringing to the meeting this morning. It's a two page document that Mr. Nelson prepared stating -- I'll call over and get that by the end of this meeting.

Mr. Kirbow. This one is so controversial too, that I think that remarks made by the witnesses the other day to you and Senator Mathias on several of these pros and cons would be very helpful.

It has been transcribed and should be made available.

One other thing, it's just a point here and I make it before the Committee, is that early on when we were discussing the weight that should be given to this program, the difference was made between the staff, between Mr. Bader and the recommendati

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that I made about — at the bottom line, page 69, and carried over where in the last two sentences at least it says, over 60 percent of the CIA agent recruitments within the US last year were foreign students. At the same time these domestic recruitments of foreign students represented only 3 percent of all CIA agent recruitments.

Mr. Bader. That should say world-wide.

Mr. Kirbow. Well, that was the point I was trying to make. I guess it's clear if you take both sentences together. I withdraw my comment on that.

Mr. Maxwell. Mr. Chairman, there seems to have been an inadvertent problem of leaving out any reference either in the gathering intelligence section in the United States or in this section about the Committee's decision to amend the open relationship between CIA and academics and the provision of academics of open information to the CIA, and I think we had agreed that there'd be at least a couple of sentences saying that this has continued and it is applauded by the Committee.

Mr. Bader. I think that's right, Mr. Chairman. I did leave that paragraph out. It was in various drafts and I will re-instate it this time.

Mr. Chairman, let me, if we have this laid out now, let me turn your attention to page 75. We do have two recommendations there. The first, there should be no subsidy to or distribution of any book, magazine or publication not attributed

1 to the CIA inside the United States. 2. Mr. Inderfurth. Or its territories. 3 Senator Huddleston. They claim that's the situation now. 4 though, don't they? 5 Mr. Bader. Yes. And the second, the Committee supports 6 the recently announced CIA prohibitions and the Agency's decision to commit this to internal directives, I think this needs a little language here, to internal directives against 8 any paid or contractual relationship with accredited U.S. foreign journalists. 10 This is the present situation. 11 The bracketed language is, I'm not sure if it was a 12 13 dispute but we put the brackets in just to be sure that the Committee agrees with this. 14 These recently announced CIA prohibitions should, however, 15 be established in law. 16 17 why I bring it before the Subcommittee again. 18

Now I don't believe we came to that decision and that's

Mr. Maxwell. In '51, it's against any paid or contractual relationship with U.S. or foreign journalists accredited to U.S. media.

Mr. Bader. Yes. I think we'd better fix that.

Senator Huddleston. Right. That would be more accurate.

Mr. Bader. Now what about the question of having this established in law?

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	Mr. Kirbow. Tha	t's one t	the Subcommi	ittee shoul	ld point ou
to	the Full Committee,	that it's	s an option	on all of	this that
we	should decide.				
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Does the Subcommittee want to take a position Mr. Bader. on this now?

> Senator Huddleston. I thought we agreed on that.

I thought we'd come very close to agreeing Mr. Bader. on it.

Senator Huddleston. Well, I favored putting it into law and I suggested that we might make some reference not only to media but to religious organizations and others because of the nature of the organizations, that there should be some legal prohibition in order to maintain the integrity of those organizations.

Ms. Culbreth. On the previous draft that we had at the bottom of page 63 we had the comment that these recently announced prohibitions on the use of media personnel should be established in law and it was bracketed there, and it was my understanding that the bracket was to carry over.

Senator Huddleston. What do you think, Gary? Senator Hart. It was my understanding that we recommended that by statute.

Senator Huddleston. Okay.

Mr. Kirbow. In certain places we recommend that it be enacted by statute, and in other places throughout our paper we

This is in

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recommend that the oversight committee in conjunction with
considering enacting, unless you feel differently of seeing
that we would want to be consistent in our paper.
Senator Hart. Well. I think that some things we have
more evidence on than others.
Mr. Kirbow. You want to be stronger on the ones that
vou think should be a statute?
Senator Hart. Yes. I think a lot of the reason for
passing some of these laws is that we feel further study is
necessarv.
Senator Huddleston. That's right, but on this one I
think we can say this.
Mr. Inderfurth. Number 50 is by statute is going to
be inserted there? That by statute there should be no subsidy
That's just a statement but it doesn't recommend how
it should be accomplished.
Senator Huddleston. There is already a statute, isn't
there?
Mr. Kirbow. No, it's just a policy.
Senator Huddleston. Oh, the statute refers to the USIA
does it not?
Mr. Inderfurth. That's right.
Mr. Bader. Well, I'd be most happy to have it by
statute, so if it's in agreement, it shall be done.

Let me turn your attention now to 52.

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brackets.	Not because	it's my	underst	anding the	at it rema	ains
in dispute	. It was jus	st a que	stion of	bringing	language	to
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The Committee recommends that the CIA prohibitions be extended to include the use of American media organizations for cover and the use of any American having a paid or contractual relationship with the U.S. media organization, whether he is accredited or not.

That's what we talked about the other day, which was in a sense the CIA prohibitions plus. It goes to two questions, the use of U.S. media organizations for cover and second, the prohibition on operational use of individuals who have a paid or contractual relationship with the U.S. media organization, whether they are accredited or not.

Senator Huddleston. I thought we more or less agreed..

Mr. Kirbow. No. Senator Mathias excepted on this

point.

Senator Hart. On his own behalf?

Mr. Kirbow. On his own behalf on that one, Senator. It was not upon a request through me of any absent member. He may have had it from an absent member.

Senator Huddleston. I think we should present that to the Committee in brackets.

Mr. Inderfurth. Shouldn't 51 and 52 follow the next section on page 77, the covert use of U.S. journalists in media

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institutions?

You see, you have the two pages but no recommendations after it, and don't these recommendations follow?

Do you see what I mean?

Mr. Bader. The reason for that is the question of domestic. If you put it against the issue of domestic fallout with the impact within the United States, it seems to flow from the description of the problem of a flow-back into American society and the use of journalists.

Mr. Kirbow. Wouldn't it make better sense to have both media papers together regardless of where you put your recommendations, instead of having the religious personnel put in between?

Senator Huddleston. Just move the religious over behind the two.

Mr. Bader. Okay, why don't we do that?

So then we would be able to couple the recommendations together and put religious personnel at the last section.

Is that agreed, Mr. Chairman?

Senator Huddleston. Yes.

Mr. Kirbow. On page 77, Mr. Chairman, there are a few bracketed words, and I don't remember whether those were unknown quantities at the time or whether those were sources and methods.

Mr. Aaron. Yes, the question was whether identifying

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ten U.S. news organizations and 5 publishing houses went too far specifying which ones, how many you ought to try to find before y establish which ones are in fact doing this.

Mr. Miller. There are a number of items in the recommendations that deal with precise numbers, sources and methods if you're looking at it from the other side.

What's the Committee's view as to whether we should give our recommendations to the Agency for sources and methods vetting? And if so, at what stage?

Senator Huddleston. I would think after the Full Committee signs off with the idea again that it would go back -

Mr. Miller. So there should be no discussion or we should not show to anyone in the Agency or the Executive Branch our recommendations until they are approved by the Full Committee and what the Full Committee has decided that they should be vetted?

That would be a desirable policy.

Senator Huddleston. Well, it seems to me after the Full Committee acts, if we're going to give them a chance to view this, they would still have to go back.

Mr. Kirbow. Especially in the case of your Subcommittee M Chairman, there will be adequate time. On the following subcommitte which comes after us it may be more difficult, but clearly, we would have time while they were dealing with the other subcommittee's recommendations to have this made clear.

I just think if the Subcommittee could adopt as a recommendation that the findings because of the nature of what you have in here, should be reviewed for sources and methods, I think --

Mr. Miller. But after the Full Committee has approved it.

Senator Huddleston. Yes, that would be my thinking because that would at least eliminate one step.

Mr. Aaron. I think it would be helpful but I would draw a distinction between the recommendations per se and the findings which contain factual material.

It would be my recommendation to the Committee that we do provide the Agency with an opportunity to review the findings and indeed, we have in many respects already and they know what's coming.

But it's my personal view that I see no reason we need to share the recommendations.

Mr. Miller. I think in order to reduce any confusion with the Executive Branch we should not show them any of our findings or recommendations until the Full Committee has approved them because I have already gotten strange noises from Seymour based on things in drafts from an earlier period that have no relation to reality. And in order to avoid that I would hope that no one would discuss these things with them until the Full Committee has acted. Is that your feeling?

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Senator Huddleston. Yes.

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Mr. Kelley. David is making a different point, but we should probably do the same with the recommendations of the Subcommittee, as is done with the domstic subcommittee, and that's probably a matter for the Full Committee to decide.

We shouldn't show recommendations of the domestic subcommittee and not these or vice versa.

There's the question of whether all the recommendations of the Committee will be shown to the Administration or not.

And we don't need to decide that.

Mr. Aaron. You can decide it whenever you like, but it's my strong recommendation that they should not be unless you wish to take testimony on them.

Mr. Kirbow. Mr. Chairman, I don't disagree that there should not be an orderly procedure for both subcommittees. What I do want to stress is that this particular area is in the foreign intelligence principally and is most likely to have the sources and methods information.

I think the same weight should be given to whatever section of the domestic covers counter-intelligence because that is probably the most fragile and touchy area in the whole world and I think that there, since it involves the CIA for which you are principally responsible in this subcommittee, that your recommendations should apply equally there or should certainly consider that all of those recommendations be at least furnished

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from the general counsel to showing the domestic recommendations to anyone before they are published as they relate principally to the corrective actions in the FBI, but I don't think we get into as much of a security problem there as you do in this area here.

Publication of some of this information can almost totally destroy a program and if the Committee agrees with the Agency not do so, I think they should know that in the foreign intelligence area because their recommendation to the Senate on this Committee was to do nothing could damage that particular area of the Agency's ability beyond reason.

Senator Huddleston. I think that's the only procedure we can follow, really, is after the Full Committee operates, let them take one quick view just from the standpoint of sources and methods and not from the standpoint of the advisability of the recommendations themselves.

Mr. diGenova. In that regard I would note, and this is not to undercut anyone remarks, but the other day when I met with the people from the DDO on the cover paper to discuss this problem, they told me that they were never asked by the Rockefeller Commission, nor was anyone else at the Agency ever asked to review the final Commission report.

So that report that was published never got a sources and methods review by the CIA. When that document was published it

was made strictly on the decision that that was going to be published regardless of sources and methods. They were never consulted and Mr. Isenstead, who was the chief of cover commercial emphasized that he was grateful for the opportunity to do it.

So there is precedent at least for not having them give a final view but I'm not saying that it's the wisest way to proceed.

Senator Muddleston. Well, the Full Committee might have some thoughts on that. Some of this where we get into specific numbers and so forth may raise a question and maybe we could write around the various numbers and be just as effective.

Mr. Kirbow. Mr. Chairman, I don't think they have to adopt the recommendations, but I think that in showing this to them and getting their opinions on the record further demonstrates the high integrity type work that this Committee has tried to pursue the entire year and not to just go off helter-skelter.

Mr. diGenova. In this same area of academics, Bill, it goes back to your paper. There should be a reference back to page 36 where we deal with FRD penetrations in American companies.

That's the same area that we took testimony on the other day. It's a bracketed section.

Mr. Aaron. And the reason it's bracketed is that we are waiting for a couple of sentences to describe the situation

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hased on that testimony, and it will be a factual statement of where we stand in that regard.

Let me just draw your attention to one other recommendation on page 45 which may or may not, the Committee may or may not want to include. It stems from our discussion largely in the context of the academics and others concerning the way in which the CIA operates domestically and it's recommendation number 27, which is not as precisely stated as it might be.

Mr. diGenova. I was just going to ask, does it have a reference to a particular interest group which is being protected because it does not appear to prohibit anything?

Mr. Aaron. It relates to the Domestic Contacts

Division and so I should say the use of overt contacts of the

Domestic Contacts Division for operational support or operational purposes.

Mr. Miller. Of the DCD?

Mr. Aaron. Yes. In other words, it goes to the long discussion we had over witting versus unwitting use of individuals by, not just the foreign resources division, the man under alias who goes to ask if he can put a thing up on a bulletin board, but actually the man who presents himself overtly as a CIA person and says, our relationship is completely above board but who in fact in some unwitting fashion uses an individual to further some operational objective.

And I took it and I may have been wrong, but it was my

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understanding from that discussion that we want to prescribe that kind of unwitting use by the so-called overt side of the house.

Mr. Maxwell. I had raised a question with David about that. My understanding was that the Committee was concerned about this but felt that there were some unresolved questions, i.e., whether a DCD individual who was talking or debriefing an American businessman who came back from the Soviet Union, whether that, something phrased like this would prevent the DCD person from simply saying would you be willing to provide cover to an American representative of the CIA, because the difficulty we were having was essentially with the control of the information which was enormously useful and has to be gotten somehow, and the Committee was concerned that that would have to be covertly, which would mean FRD people going around under cover trying to find the same information that was available.

Mr. Aaron. I frankly don't think that those concerns are raised by this provision because A, it does not deal with information, B, it does not deal with witting relationships, or witting use, so that if you go to a man coming back from the Soviet Union and ask him what he has done or suggest that the next time he goes there he does something, all that is certainly possible and reasonable because it's witting and above board.

Moreover, it does not go to the information. If he collects

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information some place that turns out to be of operational utility, why that's just information that's of operational utility.

This goes to the question of unwitting use of a relationsh of trust that has been established on the basis that it is what it is.

Mr. Kirbow. Would you explain to me then if you don't have any concern about that, what the purpose is of the first full sentence on the top of page 36 at all in the report?

Mr. Aaron. Page 36?

Mr. Kirbow. The Committee is concerned with this blurring of the line between overt collection of information that's witting and the exploitation of these relationships for operational purposes.

Mr. Aaron. That's correct. That's in effect the concern and finding that supports the recommendation.

Mr. Kirbow. I find it inconceivable that we would be considering cutting off from the CIA the operational use of American citizens who are simply because they happen to be in business or otherwise witting would not furnish information on another person in their company.

Mr. Aaron. This has nothing to do with what this thing says. This talks about unwitting use, unwitting use. I certainly wouldn't recommend that there be no use.

Mr. Kirbow. It says the Committee is concerned with this

blurring of the line between overt collection, which is the debriefing of the man when he comes back into the states from the Soviet Union, of information from willing American citizens.

Okay? So that is the businessman who has just returned from Iran and is over there from the major aerospace corporations doing business there.

Now the very next sentence, the remainder of that sentence, unless you want to prohibit that particular interviewee and the interviewer from having some further conversation about the possible use of that particular concern in Iran for operational purposes, why do you say it unless you're trying to prevent that?

Mr. Aaron. I would like to take up the two issues separately. I would like to take up, if you want to discuss this we can discuss it, and if you want to discuss the recommendation on 27, we can discuss that.

But I don't think it helps our conversation here to talk about them both at the same time.

Mr. Kirbow. Then I would not want to overlook coming back to that because it's one we mentioned the other day and the bracket did not carry over to this, and it's a particular concern that would not prohibit the CIA from utilizing American businessmen who are witting and willing to furnish either as a corporation or individual.

Mr. Aaron. And I might say that that is the problem. We

are on two pages at once.

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I would recommend that we look at page 45 and look at recommendation number 27 which says the regulations of the CIA should prohibit unwilling use of overt contacts and please strike in there of the Domestic Contact Division for operational support or operational purposes.

Now this does not prohibit operational support or operational purposes of contacts at the DCD as long as they are witting relationships.

It does not permit unwitting use of covert contacts for operational support. It only goes to the question of --

Senator Muddleston. If you went back to 36, then, and put it willing American citizens and the unwitting exploitation of these relationships, what you're trying to say there is you don't want to exploit these kinds of relationships without the knowledge of the person who supplied the information.

Is that correct?

Mr. Aaron. That's correct. And that would be a more precise support for the particular finding.

I think initially, though, that sentence was oriented towards expressing that concern plus the concern of an organization that had in effect two missions.

In other words, the DCD, having both the responsibility to build up an overt relationship of trust as well as the responsibility sometimes to try to move that relationship beyond

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its initially stated premises, which is that I meet you, this is an above-board business. But at some point down the line I start talking to you about other subjects.

Now I realize this is a difficult area, and I certainly would not want to prohibit the use of Americans for any operations purposes. I think as long as we're going to have a CIA, this is one of the things that ought to be allowed. But it's the question of the two somewhat contradictory functions of the DCD.

That sentence was trying to cover both of these points, and maybe that's a source of some of the confusion.

The recommendation to move the DCD back into the overt intelligence directorate was in part based upon trying to create the incentive for this organization that it is a largely overt character and not clandestine.

Mr. Kirbow. I make the same point now that I made earlier on the same recommendation and the discussion is exactly on the same point. They're talking about problems which, they are drawing problems from no problem area that has been called to the attention of this committee.

It is apparently in the minds of certain of the staff members somehow wrong that during this conversation with a returning traveller by a certain segment of the CIA, that if he comes across a willingness to do something operationally, that he has to withdraw at that point and go get another side of the

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House to come do it.

We're talking about an agency operation and unless in some way we have a record before this Committee that doing that would inhibit the returning traveller from continuing to cooperate and there's still 100,000 that do it every year, and I don't think the record indicates at all that there's anything wrong with having an individual that is doing the interview at the time trying to get what information he can from pursuing other matters which have to do with the interest of the Agency on behalf of the Agency if the person is willing to talk about it.

I just don't see how it muddies the situation at all, nor does it blur it. I don't think that we have to decide that there be within the DDO out there a clear distinction between those two divisions unless we see some infringement on the rights of the American that he is interviewing.

And I don't think our record shows anything to indicate that there has been any infringement of those people's rights. And that's the reason for my concern about the position we take on the top of page 36 and the recommendation.

Mr. Aaron. I think the recommendation and the position on the top of page 36 are different. We can make them coincide by striking in the word "unwitting" exploitation of these relationships. The recommendation goes to unwitting use.

That is the important aspect of that.

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Mr. Kirbow. May I give the Committee an example of what actually could transpire at one of these meetings, that if you leave this in here and say, unwitting exploitation, it will prohibit, probably, a third of that Agency's action on the information that it gets.

Do you think that they ever go back and tell the witting person whom they debriefed when he returned from Russia that during the conversation that they had with him they picked up the name of one Mr. X and that they subsequently go to Mr. X and establish a full working relationship with him?

Maybe they find that by his returning briefing they find all sorts of sources and methods which they can exploit. Certainly you don't want to encourage or require by law that they go back to this man, who has simply kind of emptied out his travel to Russia to the agent and tell him, well, now, so that you'd be witting to this we picked up the name of one Charles Kirbow during your discussion and we subsequently have developed a working relationship with him and we plan to use him when he goes to Russia next month.

Mr. Aaron. I think that's a misrepresenation of what witting use is.

Mr. Kirbow. Witting is knowledgeable.

Mr. Aaron. If I may respond. The point here is not that the information is not used for any purpose. If a guy comes back from the Soviet Union and has some information of

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utility in the formulation of policy or the kind of clandestine operations, he has told his story, that information is available to the entire government and it would be acted upon perhaps by thousands of people he doesn't have any relationship with or any knowledge of.

There's no question but that that is certainly a legitimate activity. The knowledge and the information that is acquired in this overt way, the source is witting of the fact that it's going to be used in some fashion.

That's not the issue. The issue is different. The issue is whether he is asked to perform certain tasks or drawn into certain kinds of relationship or any number of ways in which he might be exploited in some unwitting fashion.

Now if the argument is made that unwitting use of
Americans is desirable and useful and should be performed by
this organization that represents itself as completely above
board, then that's another recommendation that can be made.
But I think if we are going to try to draw some lines here
and we are going to try to reestablish some measure of trust
in this Agency, it ought to be prepared to accept that it is
what it is when it says what it is when it deals with Americans.

Now this does not preclude the Foreign Resources Division from taking all sorts of clandestine steps and measures.

We step up to that issue in a different part of this report.

This is dealing with the so-called open arm of the government

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and it may make as much operational use of Americans as it wishes so long as it is so informing them.

Senator Huddleston. I think what you're asking here is that the person being advised, is he's advised, first of all—that whatever information he supplies to this Agency might be useful to this Agency in different types of operations. In other words, he might be made aware of the fact that while a good part of the information they're seeking may relate only to economic information or something else, that it might also be helpful to the Agency in its operations and that he ought to be advised that if that's the case the Agency will use that information for that purpose.

Secondly, if the Agency wants to approach him on the idea that because of his contacts they'd like for him on his next trip to look for specific types of information and again, he ought to be advised that the purpose of this is to provide the Agency with operational information that might result in the Agency becoming involved in a covert or clandestine type of operation because of the information he supplies.

Now is that the kind of thing?

Mr. Aaron. Yes, I simply feel, and by and large that's the way it's done.

Mr. Kirbow. It's done like that to my specific knowledge.

Every time, even if it's the same man debriefing you, he

tells you every time and kind of forewarns you like the Miranda

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rule of what your rights are and that they plan to use this thing.

They also, Mr. Chairman, use these returning people as one of the best sources of initial contact for the company to gain cover in sensitive areas overseas of any of the records ---

Senator Huddleston. What's wrong with saying that?

Mr. Kirbow. Well, in many cases you would not want to tell the returning head of the foreign sales division that you find that just in debriefing him that that particular company would make an excellent cover company because of their activities in the foreign area. They go to the head of the company and they tell them, and the man never knows maybe that two of his salesmen are later, or sales positions are later picked up.

That's the decision of the management of the company and not the returning traveller.

Senator Huddleston. You don't have to tell him that specifically of this requrement.

Mr. Maxwell. I think the problem with the phrasing with regard to that, I think Elizabeth pointed out also that there wouldn't be a problem with that. The problem is that the finding was unclear that that was based on because it did blur two different things.

I think you can work it out so that it does, in fact, make the point you are suggesting.

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Mr. Kirbow. My point is is the Committee really concerned about this and if they're not, we ought to leave that out.

I don't think there's any evidence before the Committee that creates the concern that the staff appears to be recommending to the Committee.

Senator Huddleston. Let's bracket that and move on. I personally would feel that it would be appropriate for the Committee to say in a more positive way than this sentence indicates that exceptional care should be taken in dealing with these people, that they be fully aware that information they are providing might form the basis of further operational use within the Agency.

Ms. Culbreth. Mr. Chairman, in connection with this whole section, my earlier draft indicated that there were several sections here that were bracketed, and I thought that was to be carried forward.

Senator Huddleston. There are some other brackets around page 36.

Mr. Aaron. Do you have some brackets, Liz, that did not get in?

Ms. Culbreth. Yes. On page 45 my notes indicated that the recommendation that is now recommendation number 26, which was recommendation number 24 before it got changed, and we got the whole thing bracketed.

Mr. Aaron. Who had it bracketed?

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Ms. Culbreth.	Ιt	was	bracketed	in	this	text	in	the	brown
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Mr. Aaron. It was my understanding that the Committee agreed on that.

Mr. Inderfurth. It was bracketed because there was a question of moving it over to the State Department and it was resolved to keep it within the CIA.

Mr. Kirbow. Mr. Chairman, obviously this book was just made available this morning because it was being retyped over the weekend and I would like the opportunity at the staff level to go through our earlier draft and if there are brackets here which we either reserved on for the minority or which were from the record not decided for the Committee, we'll mark them and call them to your attention.

Senator Huddleston. Yes, I think that would be helpful.

In fact, it would be helpful for me to have my own book in which I have notes to compare with this.

Okay. Let's move on.

Mr. Inderfurth. I would like to raise a matter. On page 28 there's a reference under recommendation 18 which I think faithfully represents what was discussed but I'm not sure if this is the best way to state it.

The second paragraph under recommendation 18, the term current provision regarding the status of the DCI should be extended to cover the DCI's and both deputies. At most, two of

the three could be military officers.

I'm concerned about that because that would allow the DCI and the man in charge of the CIA both to be career military officers allowing for the third, the deputy director for the DIC staff to be a civilian, and I think that's going against the grain of what was originally considered to be a concern of those writing the '47 act that at least one of the two individuals in line responsibility for the CIA be civilian.

But this would allow both the DCI and the person running the CIA to be military.

I would recommend that at most one of the three could be career military.

Mr. Kirbow. This is not the decision, I think, that the Committee took. What we should do is go back to the original language so that if the DCI is a military man, that neither of the other people can be military. If he is a civilian, either or both of the other people could be military. It's what the law currently is today, and I think that's the way -- it has worked very well that way and I think that's what we should adopt.

Senator Huddleston. This would include retired military too, isn't it?

Mr. Aaron. Yes, that's in the '47 Act.

Mr. diGenova. You could just say only one of the three could be career military.

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Mr. Aaron. I might agree with that but that is not exactly what Charley said because under his rule if you had a civilian as you had, you could have two military.

Senator Huddleston. Is that the way the Act is?

Mr. Kirbow. Today what it really says is that if the DCI is a military man, the deputy must be a civilian and they make it just that clear.

If he is not, the deputy may be a civilian.

Mr. diGenova. But that's the problem. If you have both deputies being military men under the new arrangement one of them will run the CIA while he is the Director and that means that the two subordinates who are going to be in charge of that Agency are going to be military men.

Mr. Kirbow. Maybe.

Mr. diGenova. But they can be. That's the point.

Now that is not, I don't believe that that is what was intended
by the Congress in the 1947 Act.

Mr. Maxwell. I think it should be said that the question is whether the Committee wants to do it rather than the '47 Act. And the other part is whether the Committee wants to bind successive Congresses and the President in their choice because both could be nominated and confirmed.

Mr. Miller, Isn't the principle that we are trying to achieve throughout to get the best possible person no matter where he comes from?

Mr. Kirbow. Yes, except there was always a genuine concern that it be taken over by the military and if that were the case, Bill, all three of them could be senior active duty military officers at the time they were serving. And I don't

Mr. Inderfurth. I would suggest saying only one of the three.

believe that is the intent of the Committee or the Congress.

Mr. Miller. Why don't we just say one of the three?

Mr. Kirbow. The other thing is this. If you're trying to hinge it on the man who runs the operation, if he runs it and he is a military man, then I think that you should try to prohibit the kind of, maybe the next key individual and here you make it the man who is the principal deputy and maybe he must be a civilian. And under those circumstances I do strongly feel that if the DCI is military, maybe the other man should be a deputy also.

Senator Huddleston. But under your plan, if the DCI were civilian, then both deputies could be military.

Mr. Kirbow. But if he were military, both deputies would have to be civilian, and I think that's how we ought to couch the language.

Mr. Aaron. The only problem is that, and it's a small one, is that in the absence of the DCI, it's possible for the first deputy who is military to really have line responsibility over the other deputy who is military, and I assume that's not

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a hig deal but --

Mr. Kirbow. Because principally this is what occurs at the Agency today if the DCI is not there. The three star has control.

Mr. Miller. Let's say the control of the Agency is what we have in mind. Civilian control of the Agency should be emphasized.

Mr. Kirbow. Well, unless you're careful you will eliminate any military people from being in the act at all.

Mr. Inderfurth. Well, I think it has to be nailed down to who is going to run it, whether one of the three, two of the three, or whatever.

Mr. Kirbow. We have this problem, which is a little more pronounced, a particular problem which I think Al Quanbeck could speak to you here because we're going to have to consider it in his paper, and that's the national security agency and the rather peculiar problem there that if your director is military --

Senator Huddleston. If you put in the statement that we believe that civilian control is essential --

Mr. Kirbow. In the national intelligence function, absolutely.

Senator Huddleston. And then only one of the three could be military.

Mr. Inderfurth. Again, Bill, only one of the three would

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allow that it would be possible for the DCI plus the person running the CIA -- no, I'm sorry.

Mr. Quanbeck. In the case of the NSA --

Senator Huddleston. A majority of those three must be civilian.

Mr. Kirbow. Senator, I wish you would hear because it's on this very subject to civilian control, the NSA thing, because it is peculiar to that group out there.

Mr. Quanbeck. Traditionally, the NSA has been headed by a military officer and the deputy has been a career cryptologist. Now in order to emphasize civilian control, we considered having the director be a civilian, and we came down to the idea that one of the two should be a civilian without specifiying, and emphasizing the civilian control and getting the best qualified individ without specifying that one be civilian and the other be a caree cryptologist. He could be a well qualified individual.

Mr. Kirbow. And the problem there was that if the Director were a civilian appointee, he may have no crypto experience, and then the number 2 man would be a military man and there wouldn't be anything out there representing those career crypto people that have made their whole life in the Agency.

Mr. diGenova. So the fix is only one?

Senator Huddleston. I think so and civilian control is essential

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i	Mr. Quanbeck. Do you want that to apply in wartime as
2	well?
3	Mr. Kirbow. Unless you say desirable, it'll mean there'll
4	never be a career military man out of the Agency.
5	If you promise that with the fact that it is essential
6	Senator Huddleston. All right, I'll agree with that.
7	Now let's move on.
.8.	Mr. Kirbow. Mr. Chairman, one of my associates pointed out
9	that the paper which precedes, that starting on page 37
10	and going down through to the beginning of the recommendation
11	section of that paper on page 43, that in the period required
12	by the Committee to consider recommendations the other day,
13	that none of the language from 37 through the first full
14	paragraph on the top of page 43 had been considered by the
15	Committee and we might, should
16	Mr. Aaron. That's correct, and more than that it needs
17	to be severely scrubbed.
18	Mr. Kirbow. It needs to be worked on tremendously,
19	so maybe we can do that today and get back.
20	We just haven't taken it up, Mr. Chairman. We've been
21	pressed with other business and this fell through the cracks.
22	Mr. Aaron. It's been suggested that we expand the section
23	somewhat since it really only had one paragraph and we tried
24	to include something about the threat as well as something
25	about the operations, and I think it requires some further work.

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Now I'll just ask a question in this regard.

Is it a fair assumption on the part of the staff that even as the Committee considers these findings and recommendations and puts in their various fixes, that we will have some opportunity to go through here and try to clean up the language once the policy issues are settled?

Senator Huddleston. Yes, and the members themselves will probably have some suggestions.

Mr. Kirbow. As I indicated before, Mr. Chairman, we can do this up to the day it goes to the printer. We did it on the previous drafts and we did it on the galleys.

Mr. Aaron. If we could return to the Department of State and the ambassador's paper, now I hope people have had an opportunity to look through this. I've tried to incorporate, at least as far as I could, various views.

Mr. Inderfurth. This goes with page 95, so it should be page 95 through 101, and then you don't have a page 102, and then on to page 103.

Mr. Aaron. Now there is some bracketed language as well as bracketed recommendations. I might just get the discussion going with what we know are problems. Why don't we just take up the first one here and that is there is an example here concerning coordination of agent recruitment programs with the ambassador on page 83 and it says, for example, a [major] new CIA recruitment program targeted on a friendly

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Now some people believe we ought to take out major and some people think we ought to take out European. I think most everyone agrees that one of those words should come out because

[European] country was under consideration in Washington, et ceter

it narrows us down to France, Germany, and Britain, and since

Britain is off limits, it narrows down to Germany and France.

My recommendation is to take out the word major. I would like to reserve the word European because I think it's important to give some flavor of the character of the program. If the word major comes out, there are then more than a dozen European countries that this might involve.

Mr. Kelley. What about Western or something like that, not so much geographic but major allies?

Mr. Aaron. Western would be all right, as a matter of fact. But what we want to get at is that this simply isn't just a program like in Brazil where we have done this stuff for years and years and years. But we're really talking about something else.

If Western would do it, I'd be happy to take out major and put in Western.

Mr. Kirbow. Take out European?

Mr. Aaron. Yes, and put in Western.

Mr. Kirbow. If the example you are trying to make is a disagreement or is a fact that the ambassador was not aware of something that the station chief was aware of, you can

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say a major program and leave out European or Western or anything else because that is not pertinent to the fact. He can be an ambassador in Lower Uganda and have the same right because he is the number one man in the country.

Senator Huddleston. Except you're talking about a specific case.

Mr. Kirbow. We're all trying to avoid pointing out the country by using the ambassador's name or anything, Mr. Chairman, because it is really a touchy subject and goes directly to a very classified matter in a European country.

Mr. Kelley. But we still want to make the point that this was sensitive, that the size and importance of this country made these an even more egregious example and I wonder if maybe if Western, Charley, still doesn't fit the bill, we could use some word like sensitive, in a sensitive country because it really is different. If it's Lower Uganda rather than a major, as it was in fact, a NATO ally.

Mr. Kirbow. I would agree that substituting sensitive for the word major and striking the word European should give no foreign intelligence agency a handle up on this particular program.

Mr. Kelley. Why don't we see what the CIA says.

Mr. Kirbow. They have.

Mr. Kelley. Why don't we put in sensitive program in a friendly Western country and see what the CIA says? We don't

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have to vet this ourselves.

Mr. Miller. Isn't the point about, that is being made that it's going around the Ambassador and it seems to me that if the detail is to illuminate that point rather than where it takes place, then you don't need the specifics?

Mr. Aaron. No, I think Bob Kelley has the point. It isn't just that we have a major program and ambassadors don't know about it. That has happened for years and years, you know, around the world.

The important point here is that we're talking not about just a country in which we've been involved for a long time which we've had lots of relationships with. We're talking about a country in whom the programs of this character could have a major impact on the country itself and on our interests there and on their relationship to us.

And in that case, and on vital U.S. interests.

Mr. Maxwell. Could I suggest a fix, which is to be a major and highly sensitive program?

Mr. Kirbow. May I suggest that if that's what we're trying to show by example we're using a very poor example here because it was only under consideration in Washington and the decision had not been made on this particular covert operation and if we want to use an example of the ambassador being left out of the action, this is not it.

Mr. Aaron. I disagree with that point.

Senator Huddleston. Well, we want to talk about whether o

2	not the Ambassador ought to be brought into this.
3	Mr. Kirbow. It's just a matter of when you bring him
4	into the action.
5	Mr. Maxwell. For example, a major in a highly sensitive
6	CIA recruitment program targeted on a friendly country were
. 7	under consideration in Washington.
. 8	If it's major and highly sensitive, I don't think we
9	need to say where it is.
10	Senator Huddleston. I think that's all right.
11	Mr. Miller. I challenge the idea that it's major.
12	Senator Huddleston. Major and/or sensitive.
13	Mr. Kelley. Why don't we see what the CIA says about
14	the word Western. They may be perfectly happy with that word
15	as opposed to European.
16	Senator Huddleston. I think it does make an important
17	point, that even involving friends, that we could strain an
18	already good relationship when the Ambassador was not taken into
19	confidence.
20	Mr. Aaron. And we'll take a close look at this as well.
21	Mr. Inderfurth. In light of the U.S. position in the
22	world today, friendly may also limit it to the point that it
23	can be identified.
24	Mr. Kirbow. Mr. Chairman, I can't emphasize how sensitiv
25	the word recruitment is. When you add the other words to it you
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L	make	it	very	clear	to	everybody	that you	are	trying	to	recruit
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If the word recruitment doesn't, if you're talking about a major new CIA program targeted and leave the word recruitment out. you will inhibit the enemy from finding out exactly the individual's name that you're talking about and recruitment doesn't add anything to it, does it, David?

What point are you trying to make in leaving this stuff in? The fact that the Ambassador was not brought into the act, right, and it was an important program:

Senator Huddleston. The nature of the act, I think, has to be defined to some degree before you know how serious it was that the ambassador was not included.

Let's leave it there and see what the Agency says if the Full Committee accepts this.

Mr. Kirbow. Then will we bracket this to the Full Committee, Mr. Chairman?

Senator Huddleston. We certainly have an opportunity to take exception to it.

Mr. Kirbow. We had taken that exception at the staff level and obviously we did not prevail and we would like to have that bracketed in the Full Committee.

Mr. Aaron. Perhaps we could then turn to the recommendatic where we have a couple of brackets from the staff level, one of which does not appear, I'm sorry to say. This is page 86 and

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	87.	Let	me	see	if	I	can	just	go	through	them	and	indicate
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ł	some	cha	nge	es.									

Let me just call your attention here to the first recommendation which, in effect, simply says the National Security Council and the Department of State should issue instructions implementing law with regards to the obligations of ambassadors.

We now make clear in the text that the conflict here that has led to, in parts, to the absence of any regulations is between the Department's effort to implement them through instructions in the CIA's view that there is a conflict between this law and their responsibility to protect sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure.

This recommendation would put the Committee on record as saying the law makes ambassadors authorized recipients and that is how that needs to be squared with --

Ms. Culbreth. Could we get a copy of that to examine in context with this?

Mr. Aaron. Yes. I'm sorry I don't have it right now. That it simply makes the point that instructions have to go to other components and the request that such instructions be made available to the oversight committee.

Now the second recommendation --

Mr. Maxwell. The footnote about the CIA's opposition, is that a letter from the Agency?

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Mr. Aaron. We were just told that by deposition.
Mr. Maxwell. How?
Mr. Aaron. They just told us.
Mr. Kirbow. I don't remember how it was under discussion
there but that is in other words, it is information that
I also know about.
Mr. Aaron. I don't have the document.
Mr. Maxwell. Did you ask them with regard to examples
that you gave?
Mr. Aaron. We asked them if they had any further
comment on it and I believe they do.
Mr. Kirbow. What is the result of the Ambassador's
trip out there?
Mr. Aaron. He went out and talked with the review staff.
They were aware of the sensitive Western program. They were
not aware offhand of the other two examples.
Now the second recommendation should be in brackets
from the staff level, and I would like to correct or suggest
a correction in the first phrase. Instead of saying to this
end. just simply say in the exercise of its statutory
responsibility Ambassadors should have the right to access
to the operational communications of the CIA's clandestine
service.
Any exceptions would have to have the approval of the
Department of State and be brought to the attention of the

oversight committee, the point of	that being that if you ought
to have full authority to act for	the ambassador, he ought to ha
the right, if not the obligation,	to read operational traffic
when necessary.	

Mr. Kirhow. Who would determine when necessary? The station chief?

Mr. Aaron. He would determine when necessary. That's the point of changing the authority around.

Mr. Kirbow. Mr. Chairman, I find myself in an awkward position here because I think that the ambassador is entitled to know practically all of what's going on in this country.

I think that he is entitled to know all of the policies and the national estimates against which all of the collections in this country are being made and any other major policy decisions made in Washington.

I have stressed to the staff, as has Mr. Bader, I believe, the peculiarity of cables which have to do with agent handling, and how it is publicly the most sensitive operation in the entire Agency.

I do not for the life of me_see why if the Ambassador has the control that we give him elsewhere in this thing, that he should read every operational message that the station chief or whoever is in charge in that particular area in the embassy is sending back on the various agents and the manner in which they are being handled or their names because he can't

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help but find out the names of the people and who they are and exactly what they're doing if you brief the operational travel.

Senator Muddleston. This gives him the right to it. It does not require him to do it.

Mr. Maxwell. I think that's the real difference. I did have a question on the exceptions having the approvals only of the Department of State. The ambassador, as the President's representative in the country, it would seem that if the Department of State had the right to overrule, for instance, the DCI or the deputy in charge of the CIA in regard to a sensitive matter, that there should be a mechanism by which that can be resolved.

Mr. Aaron. I would certainly be subject to say any exceptions would have to have the approval of the appropriate national security council body and leave it at that because that would then put the State Department in the process.

Mr. Kirbow. My problem is totally different from that.

I think that today the instructions from the President of the

United States, or at least approved in principle because it's

been in operation for some great period of time, the classified

instruction from the State Department which were joined by the

DCI prescribes certain situations in which they tell the

amh assador, the station chief need not tell you, and in those cases

where you will request and he doesn't tell you, it says for the

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exact procedures the station chief and the Ambassador both have
an absolute secure channel to refer the matter back to the
Department in Washington where it is reconciled here at a
policy level because a man out at the end of the line should no
I think in all circumstances have a prerogative that exceeds
that which the President wishes him to have.

That's the current state of the situation. The instruction is cited at great length in the full paper.

Senator Huddleston. I think this recognizes the exceptions and just sets procedures.

Mr. Truehart. But the instruction conflicts with the law on the books.

Mr. Kirbow. Mr. Ambassador, it also conflicts with the law that says that the DCI should protect the sources and methods in the Agency.

Mr. Truehart. From unauthorized disclosure.

Senator Huddleston. We should have to bracket this? Mr. Kirbow. Yes.

Senator Huddleston. Well, we have to wrap this section up here right now.

Mr. Aaron. Okay. The next recommendation just authorizes the Department, and I would suggest here that to clarify it a little bit, say by statute the Department of State should be authorized to take the necessary steps to assure that it can provide the kind of support. We found that it really was not

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in the position to provide this in the execution of that law.

This has been in many forms. At one point we said there should be an office to do this and at one point we said to put it in the hands of a responsible official.

But I think the main point we want to make here is that the Department does not have the parallel authority as the ambassador has in law and therefore is not in a position to help him out when he gets into the kind of trouble that Charley referred to.

So this simply gives the Department the same kind of authority.

Mr. Kirbow. The words "can provide," I think we should require them to provide this, especially instructions on what the complications of the law is.

Ms. Culbreth. I have a fix on that. By statute the State Department should provide effective guidance and support. Just say do it.

Mr. Aaron. But they can't be told to do something without also authorizing them to have the information to be able to do it.

Mr. Kirbow. The Department of State has access to everything that goes to the National Security Council by the Secretary sitting as the principal member.

Mr. Aaron. Well, as you know, a lot of these activities we're talking about do not go to the National Security Council.

They	will	if	we	had	our way	but	they	don't	in	current	law
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Mr. Aaron. Number 5 is in brackets. The point is that it is similar to number 2, the point being that communications with overseas posts are now in the hands of the Central Intelligence Agency for the most part. The recommendation here is that they be put in the hands of the Department of State as an overt organization. This is a recommendation which the Murphy Commission came to, its recommendation which has --

Mr. Maxwell. Do we have a position of the Secretary of State and the DCI on this, as well as a cost estimate of what, if any, changes there would be?

Mr. Aaron. No, we don't have any cost estimate.

Mr. Maxwell. My sense of the findings on which this is based go to number 2 which I personally support in guaranteein the ambassador acess, but I think that we have an inadequate record on which to base a recommendation that the entire communications network be passed from one agency of government to another.

Mr. Kirbow. I agree on 5 and have consistently found no evidence to support putting it back under the State Department who originally had it and agreed to put it over under the CIA.

Senator Huddleston. Well, that's in brackets.

Mr. Kirbow. On 4, Mr. Chairman, I had an extensive and fairly supportive, I think, recommendation that we should not

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recommend increased money if we have not heard that this is an
inadequately funded program. Nor should we recommend internal
a reorganization of the policies of the Department of State
so that who controls this money without a record before the
Committee, but rather that the recommendation be that the
oversight committee, in conjunction with the Department of
State, carefully consider the adequacy of the funding for this
program in light of their value to the nation and whatever the
requirements are.

Mr. Aaron. Yes, I do because I think we do have a sufficient record from our discussions with members of the foreign service and the State Department that they are not adequately funded to carry on their political reporting responsibility and I believe that we can make a recommendation that this responsibility deserves increased support.

And so that is taking the first half of the recommendation

Mr. Kirbow. Excuse me. Let me take the first part with

you.

We don't have the Department's position on that. We have opinions of some of the individuals in that particular operation that they need more money. The Department's position in defending their programs before the Foreign Relations

Committee as far as I could see from what record was available to me does not stress that it is inadequately funded and unless

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we're goi	ng to get	t the State	Department's	position	on this
and they	say the	same thing,	then that is	not the	Administration
position.					

It also runs contrary to the points that Mr. Quanbeck. we make in the budget paper when we say that we have a surplus of collection and that the problem is in analysis.

Wait, wait, wait, that's a very different Mr. Aaron. point.

Mr. Kirbow. The paper clearly says excess collection compared to the analytical.

Can you tell me why the Administration opposes this?

I think the point is that if we don't have Mr. Kirbow. a position of the Department of State on this, it is unfair for us to recommend to the Committee that they adopt the position from individuals' views, not being the person responsible for the program.

Mr. Inderfurth. I think another point here is that the ambassadors that we talked with, and I'm thinking right now of those in Chile, all said that the overt collection of intelligence through their political reporting was most valuable to them and I think it follows that this recommendation is appropriate because we want to beef that side up.

Senator Huddleston. It seems like we are beating semantics here.

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	Mr.	Kirbow.	Inadequate	e funding	against	the fi	unding	for
their	norma	l chore	es, which is	represen	tation ir	the o	country	
where	we ar	e addre	dited. We's	re able t	o take ou	t the	busine	SS
of the	CIA	having	more funds	for this	than the	State	Depart	ment
becaus	e we	don't t	hink it is o	cause and	effect.	•		

Senator Huddleston. Can't we just say there that consideration should be given to increasing the funding or something to that effect?

Mr. Kirbow. Or need to determine whether or not it is adequate.

Mr. Aaron. Let me just make one last point on this.

I don't really understand Charles' position. If I understand him correctly, his position is the recommendations that the Subcommittee or the Committee makes should all have been either approved or supported by the Administration in some way.

Now in this particular case --

Mr. Kirbow. Now don't misrepresent me. What I really said was I do not think that this Committee has before it a record from responsible individuals in charge of the Department of State that fairly indicates that that is an inadequately funded program.

Mr. Aaron. We have the record before this Committee that those people who are tasked with this responsibility including ambassadors overseas do feel that these programs are inadequately funded and indeed, we have reached a point in Europe, for

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example, which is of extreme importance to us that there is only
one post outside of the major capitals that has any funds
available or manpower available to do any political reporting,
that that is a major area of the world in which there have been
repeated cutbacks. The record is very clear on this. There
has been enormous cutback in the foreign service as well as
the clandestine service, but unlike the clandestine service,
the foreign service has certain statutory responsibilities in
the field of council affairs.

They have gotten to the point now that all they can do it to take care of their council responsibilities and are no longer capable of doing the political reporting.

But that is the factual matter, that is what we have discovered.

I believe that on that basis the Committee can make a recommendation that this requires further support.

Mr. Quanbeck. I would argue that if we queried all of the program managers throughout the intelligence community, 95 percent of them would say that they are inadequately funded.

Mr. Kirbow. The point that I make here for this is that there is apparently an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the staff on the sufficiency of the record and the first day that we started on these recommendations you had agreed that where there was a real and sincere difference of opinion, that the evidence would be brought forth for consideration

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I ask that the record on this one be produced to support that recommendation. I don't think it is adequate.

Senator Muddleston. Well, all I think we can do is move it up to the Full Committee. I would suggest that we put in there consideration be given to increasing the funds with the earmarkin left there when it comes before the Full Committee. Then we can expect to have whatever record we have.

Mr. diGenova. The recommendation that you're giving is that the sentence be changed to say consideration should be given to increasing the money.

Senator Huddleston. That's correct.

Mr. Kirbow. Mr. Chairman, on number 5, what was the recommendation that Mr. Aaron said he agreed was not an essential recommendation?

Mr. Aaron. I don't recall agreeing to that.

Mr. Kirbow. Excuse me. I thought you said you were willing to take it out if I were going to be insistent on it.

Mr. Aaron. No.

Mr. Kirbow. Weli, if that's not the case we can leave it bracketed.

It always puts us in a bad position that just by putting forth the recommendation from the staff by which there is no general consensus among the staff, that we always wind up on the defensive when we want it taken out. I don't think that

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should	necessarily	be.	I think there should be an affirmat	ive
record	shown where	that	recommendation should be in the rec	ommen
dation	of the Comm	ittee	at all.	

I don't think that has been shown at all. It's just what one member of the staff for sure wants done, and I don't think the record supports it.

Senator Huddleston. Let's just leave it there in brackets Where do we go from here?

> Mr. Miller. Defense.

Senator Huddleston. Well, I can't go to defense.

We're scheduled for 10:00 tomorrow morning, and meanwhile would the staff have an opportunity to go through this entire paper here?

Ms. Culbreth. Could I raise a point?

Several of us on the staff were talking about this and I know you have to go, but is there some plan or procedure that has already been decided for how this is going to be brought before the Full Committee?

> Senator Huddleston. That's the next question.

Ms. Culbreth. I believe that's awfully important.

I recommend the following very briefly, that Mr. Miller. tomorrow you present the briefing book to the Full Committee with a covering letter saying that this represents the view of the Subcommittee, that you ask them to look the briefing book over the following day, I mean that same evening, and say that

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vou would, and suggest that the Chairman entertain any suggesti
on the part of Senators from the other subcommittee for any
expansions, corrections, deletions, and proceed by suggestions
from the Senators, not from the staff but from the Senators
until completed.

Mr. Kirbow. Mr. Miller, I will note that the Chairman's letter would also point out, like Mr. Bader did a while ago, that there are several things in here not yet adopted but recommended as alternatives.

Senator Huddleston. Yes. I believe that would be well, plus I believe Dave ought to be prepared to give a quick overlay and the rest of you available for any questions that might come up the first day as we give it to them.

Mr. Maxwell. I don't know what the time schedule is but could we have it as early as possible because just an overnight reading for 120 page document.

Senator Huddleston. I see no reason why this shouldn't go by spending the rest of the day, if you can smooth it out any at all at that point, that it couldn't go ahead and go to the full membership.

Mr. Aaron. Could I ask a question about the number of copies?

Obviously we'll have a copy for every Senator. Now the question is whether there should be a copy for every Senator and his designee.

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Mr. Kirbow. The only way to work it, Mr. Chairman, it's just impossible not to have a copy.

Senator Huddleston. That suits me all right.

Mr. Inderfurth. Let's do one thing. On the designee copy let's stamp the Senator's name.

Mr. Kirbow. I might add, Mr. Chairman, the security operation under Mr. Marshall has been exemplary during the last couple of weeks.

(Whereupon, at 11:20 o'clock a.m., the hearing in the above-mentioned matter was concluded.)

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