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to Criminal Sanctions

The United States Benate 12360

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

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

Friday, June 20, 1975

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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1	<u>CONTENTS</u>	Ž.
2	TESTIMONY OF PAGE	3 3
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<b>2</b> 3	William E. Colby, Director of Central Intelligence;	
4	accompanied by	
5	Enno Knoche, Assistant to the Director, and	
	George L. Cary, Legislative Counsel	
6	Legislative Counsel	5-51 1-24
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		COMMITTEE MEETING
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		Friday, June 20, 1975
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A Maria	,	United States Senate,
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	_	Select Committee to Study Governmental
	6	Operations with Respect to
	7	Operations with Acapta
		Intelligence Activities,
	8	Washington, D. C.
* to	9	
10		The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:30 a.m.,
N.	10	
7.	11	in Room S.407, The Capitol, Senator John Tower (Vice-Chairman)
		presiding.
	12	
	13	Present: Senators Tower (presiding), Hart of Michigan,
( )		Huddleston, Morgan, Hart of Colorado, Schweiker and Mathias.
C	14	
₩ c	15	Also present: Frederick A. O. Schwarz, Jr., Chief
4.		Counsel; Charles Kirbow and Patrick Shea, Professional Staff
	16	Counsel; Charles Killow
	17	Members.
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Senator Tower. We will come to order

Mr. Colby, thank you for appearing this morning. You understand that the oath that you previously had taken before this committee is still binding on you and you are SUPPLIES. still regarded as being under oath?

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM E. COLBY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE; ACCOMPANIED BY: ENNO KNOCHE, ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR, The state of the s AND GEORGE L. CARY, LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

I do. Mr. Colby.

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Senator Tower. You understand that?

Mr. Colby. Right.

Senator Tower. Today we will proceed on the matter of the assassination of Diem in 1963 and I think that the Director would like to proceed in narrative form. So we will CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND CONTRACTOR OF THE SEC allow him to proceed as he wishes, then submit the questions from counsel and members of the committee.

Mr. Colby. I might just precede the questioning by a general statement which I can make off the top of my head because I was very closely involved in those days with Vietnam.

I served in Vietnam as the Deputy first and then the Chief of Station from February 1959 to June 1962. When I returned from Vietnam I became Chief of the Far Eastern Division of CIA, the division which dealt with the operations

in Vietnam, and remained in that position until 1968.

I think it can be said that the problems with respect second the second second to President Diem began to grow in the United States with and the street with the transfer of the street of the stre the growth of the Communist infiltration and insurgency CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF in Vietnam and the consequently degree of attention that it got from our press. This focussed particularly on the weak-一个人的特殊的对象的特别的特别的特别的特别的 nesses of the Diem regime and some of the misdeeds involved in it.

There was a high degree of criticism and our government was faced with the problem of supporting a regime against Communist insurgency that had defects and this gave our government a problem as to its position with respect to such a government and such defects.

There was concern in the executive branch and in the Congress and in the public about this which dominated the discussion of our policy toward Vietnam.

My role in this was to provide intelligence from Vietnam when I was there and to continue to assure that intelligence was provided from here.

A good deal of the intelligence critical of the regime stemmed from our reporting from clandestine sources within the government and the business society of South Vietnam, TAKEN TO LEGISLAND but I confess that my assessment as distinct from the individual reports sent in was that the Diem regime was about as good a regime as you are going to likely get in the circum-

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stances of the time and in the situation it faced.

In my position as Chief of Station Tihad a great

deal to do with President Diem's brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, who

was acting as his special adviser and with particular concern

for political matters and general advice on the development,

of the war. And in my extensive conversations with Mr.

Nhu over the years we together discussed the counter-insurgency

problem and how it should be organized and what kind of

strategy should be applied and we very much agreed that the key

to it was to build strength at the local village and hamlet

level to engage the population in the battle so that the

Communists did not take the battle at that level and pull

the rug of support out from under the government and under

the military.

Our station and our Agency launched a number of programs of thisnature in Vietnam of supporting the growth of the local village defense in the early sixties. We developed, as I remember, something on the order of some tens of thousands of armed villagers up in the high lands, down in the Delta, and various other places, and these became experimental models for the development of Mr. Nhu's concept of this strategic hamlet. He then documented the strategic hamlet as a concept and imposed it upon the Administration of Vietnam with his brother, the President's, full support, began the program of the strategic hamlet. There was a

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considerable degree of fakery involved in the reporting, which was known to the government. They knew it wasn't all it was cracked up to be, that the administration itself was inclined to look for paper results and visible appearances rather than the reality of involving the population in the fight, but nonetheless, as a big program and as a long-term which must be the nature of such a program; it was a beginning and it began to have an effect. It was formally begun in the fall of 1961, and about a year or year and a half later it began to show some results and begun to pick up some momentum.

At this time the government had troubles with the Buddhists which broke out in a riot up in northern Vietnam, in Hue, a riot in which a grenade was dropped and there were various allegations as to who dropped the grenade.

The Buddhists went into essential opposition to the government during this period. You will recall it was particularly marked by the self-immolation of one of the Banzis in a fire that he poured gasoline on himself. This, of course, was a dramatic presentation of the fact that there were a lot of people opposed to President Diem in Vietnam and this raised this particular political problem for our government as to the degree to which it should support President Diem.

The issue grew during the summer of 1963 in the United
States Government, essentially dividing the government into

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two positions. Certain people -- and I will identify
which departments and agencies later -- but certain believed
that the Diem regime was both reprehensible and would arouse
such opposition from its own people that it would be impossible
for it to rally the necessary support to win the conflict against
the Communists. They held this position in good faith.

The other people believed that there was enough going on in the countryside where the real world was being fought, that these political issues were essentially educated city—urban problems and that the basic conflict in the countryside was gradually being built through the strategic hamlet program and other programs to other counter—insurgency programs and that the key to the problem was our interest in supporting Vietnam against a Communist insurgency and a Communist takeover, and that that part of the war seemed to be moving along with problems but, nonetheless, seemed to be moving along, and that we were not apt to get a better government if we went into any change of government or opposed the government.

There was very little doubt following the general consensus of policy at that time that it was in the United States' interests to help preserve a free South Vietnam as against a Communist takeover in South Vietnam. But this debate waged in the United States government all during the summer of 1963.

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Essentially the Defense Department and CIA, particularly John McCone, with myself operating as his principal assistant for this question, took the position that the main war was in the countryside, that it did not seem to be going too badly, they had serious political problems in the center, but that it was in the United States! interest to continue to support the war against Communist takeover in the countryside.

in the State Department and to some extent in the National Security Council staff, which believed that it would be impossible to carry on the war under the degree of political upset and dissidence that the government in Vietnam faced, and consequently, we should look into alternatives.

InAugust of 1963, CIA was asked by our government to look into whether the generals would run a coup and we went out and we made contact with several of the generals.

Senator Tower. Would you yield at that point?
Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

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Senator Tower. You were head of the station there up through 1962,is that right?

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir; through June of '62 -- May of '62.

Senator Tower. You were back in the Agency?

Mr. Colby. I was back in Washington from there on.

Senator Tower. What was your position?

Mr. Colby. Chief of the Far East Division, which was the

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operational division dealing with the Far East, and including Vietnam, of course.

The August search to find out whether the generals would run a revolt sgainst Ngo Dinh Diem and replace him turned out, after we consulted various of them, we were told it was not feasible, they were not going to do it, and this probe then was closed off at the end of August, more or less, or early September.

We are pretty sure that some of our probes came to the attention of Mr. Ngo Dinh Nhu and he knew we were looking around in this and this intensified the attention which existed between the government and the United States.

changing our Ambassador from Ambassador Nolting to Ambassador
Lodge that the government took the intervening week or
two, the one was gone and the other had not arrived, to raid
the Buddhist pagotas and essentially suppress the Buddhist
dissidents. This followed the example applied by President
Diem to a similar suppression of religious sects which were in
opposition to him in 1955. He went out and suppressed this
kind of active dissidence justifying it in his mind and publicly
as not accepting this kind of dissidence during a wartime
situation which the country was faced with.

There was a question of whether he was effective in suppressing it or whether it had so adversely affected his

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image here in the United States and had so intensified the feeling of dissent within the educated class in Saigon and in the cities that he had weakened himself rather than strengthened himself, but that was the political evaluation of that issue that you would have to make during that period.

As I said, latecin August a telegram was sent out by the State Department, one Saturday afternoon, which was taken by 14 Mg 34. the mission in Saigon as a directive to go ahead and plan for the overthrow of President Diem. This has been covered in various publications, memoirs and so forth, during that period.

I was not aware of this telegram before it went out. I was somewhat shocked to find out that it had gone out with what appeared to be very little consultation around Washington, but at that point it was policy because it was stated that that had been approved by Hyannis Port, was the reference point, that the policy, the general policy. But as I said, our problems at that time came out to nothing and there was continuing debate as to what should be done or what could be done about this.

In the meantime, the generals that we had talked to and we had contact with, and through one of them the principal figure was a Mr. Conein, I think you are going to receive testimony from -- was a CIA officer who had served in Indochina

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they were young officers and had a very good personal relationship with them. We maintained him there as a way of maintaining liaison with the significant people in the Vietnamese picture. He was told that they would come back to him if the generals decided to move and the policy, however, of the United States was under continuous debate during September and October.

There were debates and messages exchanged back and forth to Saigon. Many of the more sensitive messages were sent through CIA channels but were actually composed and written or policy stated, whatever, through a joint governmental approach toward it involving the highest officials of the State, Defense Department and the White House in this continuing debate and discussion as to what to do.

There are some very clear indications of our policy in these cables but also in the open a lot of things were done. These were done with the rationale of putting pressure on President Diem and the government to particularly remove Ngo Dinh Nhu from the country to bring about certain changes of policy in the Vietnamese government that we thought were necessary to improve its performance in order to make it more acceptable to us and also with the line that this would make it more effective in fighting the war that they were facing.

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Among these were the suspension of P.L. 480 aid, the suspension of the Commodity Import Program, certain of these things. There was criticism given in the press conferences about the government's performance; and so forth, and all these were read by the generals as a growing disassociation of the United States from the support of President Diem.

In the various contacts the generals did request whether we would stand aside if they ran their own coup and they were given the response in general terms that, yes, we would stand aside and, yes, we would continue the aid program if a successor government took over and looked reasonably able to carry on the war. This could only be read as a green light to the generals.

This message was passed through a CIA officer but his credentials were checked by the generals receiving this kind of a message with the Ambassador and with the Chief of the military aid group there in Saigon so that there was no question about what U.S. policy was nor that the CIA officer was speaking for the Ambassador and with his knowledge and consent.

The CIA officer received a call on October 30 to come over and join the general staff and come to the meeting and essentially sat with them as they continued the operation from their own.

They did move to the decision to run the coup and he

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sat in the headquarters during most of the time. He went home at one point, and so forth.

Senator Tower. He was physically present?

Mr. Colby. He was physically present with the generals in a great part and in communiction with our station and with the embassy by phone informing the embassy what was going on.

With respect to the death of President Diem and his brother Nhu, there had been a suggestion some weeks before, which was received from an officer of the Vietnamese, that there were various things that could be done about the government problem there, and one of the alternatives was the assassination of the brother Nhu and the other brother, who essentially ran central Vietnam, brother Kahn, Ngo Dinh Kahn. Our acting Chief of Station, our former Chief of Station had been removed because Ambassador Lodge felt he was too closely identified with Ngo Dinh Nhu and our acting Chief of Station passed this suggestion with two or three others which did not involve this kind of action to the Ambassador with the comment that we not set ourselves totally against this course of action.

Mr. Kirbow. I believe this particular matter has been testified to before, Mr. Chairman, and it would be appropriate at this time to put the exact language in the record and the reply then to Mr. McCone sent.

The record before the committee indicates that Smith reported that he had recommended to Ambassador Lodge that



"We do not set ourselves irrevocably against the assassination plot since the other two alternatives mean either a bloodbath in Saigon or a protracted struggle which could rip the army and the country asunder."

Mr. McCone directed by cable to Saigon of, 6 October --

"McCone directs that you withdraw recommendation to Ambassador concerning assassination plan under McCone instructions as we cannot be in position actively condoning such course of action and thereby engaging our responsibility therefor."

Senator Huddleston. Who was the author of the first statement?

Mr. Kirbow. The first statement was the acting Chief of Station, Mr. Smith.

Senator Huddleston. Out in --

Mr. Kirbow. In Saigon. And Mr. McCone sent the reply back.

Mr. Colby. Mr. McCone directed me, I sent the message, and we sent that message before we answered the other aspects of that cable. As soon as we got the message we sent the response on this subject right back.

sentor Tower. That will be made part of the record.

Mr. Kirbow. It happens to be on page 28 and continues on the top of 29 of the exhibit.

Senator Schweiker. Would you explain what that means?
Mr. Colby. What that means?

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It means we don't want to have anything to do with an assassination plan.

Senator Huddleston. You are eliminating that as an alternative?

Mr. Colby. That is part of our concept of what to do.

Senator Schweiker. Didn't that contradict what you were saying a few minutes ago? Didn't you say we were in essence --

Mr. Colby. We were looking to the overthrow of the government.

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Senator Schweiker. I see what you are saying.

Mr. Colby. But not the assassination in this case of the brothers Nhu and Kahn.

Senator Schweiker. The other went forward?

Mr. Colby. The other program continued, yes.

Senator Norgan. May I ask a question?

Mr. Colby, I have heard the words used around. Is that what you call a CYA -- a letter?

Mr. Colby. Well, I will say that the motive in sending it was to make sure we did not get involved in it. You can read anything in that sense, of course, but I think the motive was very clear that we don't want to have anything to do with any assassinations.

Senator Morgan. The thing that kind of worries me,

Mr.Chairman, is that it seems that almost each time just before

something happens there always goes out a letter, and I don't

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know whether Mr. Schwarz acquainted me with the letter CYA or

not.

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Mr. Colby. I am familiar with it.

Senator Morgan. It is a common term used?

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

Senator Morgan. You understand CYA?

Senator Tower. Yes.

Senator Schweiker. Not directly related to the

CIA?

Mr. Kirbow. In this regard --

Mr. Colby. Not restricted to CIA.

Mr. Kirbow. In this regard I think in fairness to both Mr. Colby and the committee record of their own investigation, the cable traffic both preceding this and after indicates it was clearly intended as a position taken by Mr. McCone as Director of the Agency to and action that his Station Chief had taken with the Ambassador and did not necessarily represent the whole policy of the government at that point.

Is that a correct statement?

Mr. Colby. I am almost certain that we did not consult anyone in sending that message. I think probably Mr. McCone and I sent the message.

Senator Tower. In that message you direct the acting Station Chief to withdraw the recommendation?

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Mr. Colby. That we not set ourselves against this.

Senator Huddleston: Do you have the dates of those two cables, Charley?

Mr. Kirbow. The cable from Saigon was 5 October and the message from here was 6 October.

Now, Senator, we have to always remember that we have got the date line probably here on dates. From the traffic and the way it is marked these were immediate action at both ends, and I might also add if we look one step forward to the cable from Saigon of 7 October, which would have been really the 6th here, they replied immediately to Mr. McCone and says action taken as directed, and they went a little further to say since the deputy Chief of Station, Mr. Truhart, who is now a consultant to this committee, was also present when the original recommendation was made, that he had been made aware of Mr. McCone's directive also.

Sentor Tower. Mr. Colby, could you make available to the committee the full text of the cable traffic on this matter?

Mr. Colby. Certainly, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Tower. Thank you.

Senator Schweiker. I might have missed this. Action taken as directed.

What does that mean?

Mr. Colby. The action was to go to the Ambassador and

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withdraw the recommendation that we not set ourselves irrevocably against this course of action.

Senator Tower. Wehave got some double negatives here.

化工作的数据 Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

Senator Tower. The Station Chief or acting chief THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF recommended that we not set ourselves against the assassination or that we hold that open as an option?

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

Senator Tower. What your cable in effect did was remove it as an option?

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

Mr. Schwarz. Was the message passed on to Conein who was action officer on the scene?

Mr. Colby. I can't say for sure. I would say, I would guess that it would be, but you had better ask him for that. I just don't know the answer to that.

Senator Tower. Any further questions?

All right, proceed.

Mr. Colby. Mr. Chairman, when Mr. Conein went over to the headquarters and participated in the command center during the running of the coup, he kept the station continually advised.

There were discussions as to the state of the war and how it was going. There were meetings here in Washington where the information was provided to the government, as a whole,

to the senior levels of the White House, State and Defense departments, and the Attorney General.

There were a series of meetings and a series of Service of the Committee of the Committe directives given and the news that President Diem and his brother Nhu had been assassinated, were dead, first came to A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE us in a message which started with Mr. Conein, who was told. The second of the property of the second of the second by one of the generals, General Minh, that they had commi that they had committed suicide, and this was publicly announced by the government the first the properties of the first properties of th at that time. It was on its face incredible to Mr. Conein when and the second of the second o he heard it from the General because both were very strong Catholics and he just doubted that they would have done such a thing.

There was a withdrawal in essence in the conversation from that story. He was offered a chance to look at the bodies but turned it down.

What was actually done, apparently, and we have tried to reconstruct this, is that there was a telephone conversation between President Diem and the generals. There were several of them. And President Diem was very strongly rejecting them, calling them to discipline, and so forth, in the earlier stages.

At a later stage, in the early morning of November 1st, he called and indicated that he would surrender if he would be properly handled. The generals then sent somebody down to receive that surrender and found that President Diem was not

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there. He had actually gotten out of the back door of the palace and had gone down to another section of the city.

He was reported as having been in that other section of the city later: The generals in the interim had been very upset and annoyed with him, and apparently this was not done with Mr. Conein in attendance, he had gone home at one point and apparently was not there, to our knowledge.

Apparently the decision was taken by several of the generals, the ones that were present, that he would be executed when they got him. They sent an officer, a small armored unit out to pick him up after they found out where he was down in the other part of town.

He and his brother were put in an armored personnel carrier with an officer, a young Vietnamese officer who was an aide to General Minh, head of the coup group, and they went into the armored personnel carrier and when the carrier arrived back at headquarters the two were dead and had been shot several times.

That officer incidentally in a rather bizarre aspect of this was himself apparently executed when this junta of generals was overthrown about two months later. Somebody took that occasion to shoot him.

I think I can say, Mr. Chairman, that CIA had nothing to do with the assassination of President Diem and Mr. Nhu, that the actual assassination was a shock and a surprise to

everyone in the United States Government when it was announced and was a matter of great concern.

In retrospect one must realize that there was, however, a considerable debate about encouraging and supporting
the generals in an overthrow of the Diem regime and that
the record is very clear that the United States through its
overall policy was in support of that overthrow and, of
course, I think it is fair to say that in launching a violent
overthrow of a regime involved such as this, people are going
to get hurt, and in this case the leaders were killed in the
process.

Now, there is one postscript to this I would like to cover, Mr. Chairman, because it is worth mentioning.

When Mr. Conein went to the headquarters on the 30th of October, I think it was, the night before the coup, he carried with him five million piasters. That five million piasters had been put in his safe at his home a day or so before by our Chief of Station. That is about \$65,000, as I remember the figure in the way it adds up. He was specifically asked by the officer who called him telling him to come to bring some money with him. He did. And when he got there he gave some of the money, three million of it, to the officers and it was apparently used to support, to give to certain troop units that joined the coup. The leaders of certain units that came with the coup. I can't

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name which ones but the generals, in other words, used it to help attract the support of certain additional units:

The remainder he gave another sum, a couple of days later, which was given under his belief, and the request was that he give that to compensate the families of individuals killed during the coup, the soldiers and so forth. This is a frequent custom in the Vietnamese, some kind of an award is given to the families aside from the particular activity.

Now, that money stemmed from a station decision to put the money available there. The action of giving the money over was taken at the station level. It certainly was consistent in the station's view with an exchange of several cables over the past several weeks which had indicated that the Ambassador said that it may prove necessary to give some money in the course of this activity.

There was one message from Washington which referred to whether money would be necessary as a part of this overall effort, and a key quotation which I do not find in this summary but I think is very important, which is a message which was sent, I think, a day before, part of which is quoted in this document -- but the additional part of which is quoted, a message from Mr. Bundy to Ambssador Lodge. The number of the message is 79407. And it discussed that our policy with respect to abstaining

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instructions for the U.S. posture in the event of a coup.

We will reject appeals for direct intervention from either side and U.S. controlled aircraft and other resources Control of the second will not be committed between the battle lines or in support of either side without authorization from Washington.

This rather plainly refers to U.S. forces becoming directly involved. In the event of an indecisive contest 18 8 24 B 18 A the U.S. will strenuously avoid the appearance of pressure on either side. In the event of failure of the coup we might provide \_\_\_\_\_but once a coup under responsible leadership has begun and within these restrictions it is in the interest of the United States Government that it should succeed.

That is very clear.

Senator Tower. What you are saying is the passage of monies consistent --

Totally consistent with the policy at Mr. Colby. There is a question as to the degree Ambassador that time. Lodge was aware of all of this. He was aware of "Mr. Conein's dealings over the months in great detail and he has stated that many times.

There is absolutely no reservation. He was not aware apparently of this money, of the fact of the money being taken at the time. He had, of course, himself in his own message back to Washington referred to the need for such

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money. So, the action by the station was consistent with what he had obviously indicated was part of the thing that had to be done, but frankly in dealing with Ambassador Lodge out there on the details of some of these things it became a habit of the station and they felt his feeling of the degree of detail in depth he wanted to get into things and some things they brought to his attention and some things he really just delegated off, and this one was not brought to his attention.

Senator Tower. Mr. Colby, I think I understand the Oriental mentality better than most Americans and I am certain you understand it far better than I, so you would expect really in a military coup that the targets of the coup would be assassinated, wouldn't you, that is their sort of way of doing business over there?

Mr. Colby. Not necessarily.

Senator Tower. They are not so naive to think they would have bought them a nice villa in Paris?

Mr. Colby. Not necessarily.

Actually Mr. Conein during that night while the thing was being launched was discussing with them before they made the decision to assassinate, bringing an American aircraft in and bringing it in and putting the brothers on the aircraft and then taking them out of the country and taking them to exile, and they specifically asked him if he

could arrange that aircraft. He asked the station. The station went into --

Senator Tower. Who asked them to arrange the aircraft?

Mr. Colby. The generals asked Mr. Conein. Mr. Conein asked our Chief of Station if we could arrange and aircraft. We then got into a very complicated problem, that apparently it was decided that we didn't want the aircraft to come from either Taipei or the Philippines and it would have to be brought from Guam, which would take 24 hours to arrange, which sounds a little unreal, but that was the answer given.

Senator Huddleston. In retrospect, do you think that if the President had been at the appointed place at the appointed time, rather than slipping out to the other section of town, that he might not have been assassinated?

Mr. Colby. I think he might not have been. I don't know for sure.

I think that they were excited and they were tense and I think they got excited and considered this trickery and --

Senator Huddleston. He might be trying to develop an opposition?

Mr. Colby. No; I think it was more a feeling that they had been tricked and they were infuriated by it. I think that really is the motive at the bottom of it.

Senator Huddleston. That caused his assassination?

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Mr. Colby. I think that is the proximate cause.
There are lots of other causes:

Senator Schweiker. As I understand, then, you are saying that, according to your best information, it was a
spontaneous decision to kill?

Mr. Colby. We certainly had no indication of consideration of that before. In fact, the first time we heard of the decision was after they were dead.

Senator Schweiker. And at that point where did the reins of power lie with the overthrowing people who would have been responsible?

Mr. Colby. The key people were General Minh, General Don, General Khiem and General Xuan. They were really the four key generals in that and the key to the coup was that the last named had joined the coup at the last moment. He had been supporting the government.

Senator Tower. Who?

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Senator Schweiker. Who was he?

Mr. Colby. Khiem.

Senator Schweiker. The decision to kill him, would that have been made, I am not sure of the circumstance, by all four or by the top one or what?

Mr. Colby. There was an element led by General Khiem, I think that is, who advocated he be shot immediately. It was the consensus of the generals however, that he not be

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killed at ten past six in the morning, when he was to surrender.

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In other words, Conein was there at that time and it was the consensus there that he not be killed.

Senator Huddleston. That was before he disappeared?

Mr. Colby. Right.

Mr. Kirbow. The records will reveal they were sitting around on the balcony and Mr. Conein was actually present in the group when the decision was made, it was first-hand knowledge on his part.

Mr. Colby. There were a couple of them that did advocate he be shot.

Senator Schweiker. We have interrupted your answer there.

Mr. Colby. Well, then, you will get this from Mr. Conein. I am just reading from an account he gave us, frankly, because I wanted to be prepared.

Mt about six o'clock they discussed this and an element advocated he be killed. The consensus of the generals was that he not be killed. Then the suurender arrangements by phone and obvious' preparations to receive him and receive a surrender, and that point was the point at which Mr. Conein was asked whether if we could get an aircraft to take them away.

So, I think the intention clearly at that point was to

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take them away, and we told him it took 24 hours.

Then they later, about eight o'clock, they discovered that he was not at the palace that he had escaped in some fashion, then they were looking around for him and they captured various of them, and then at that point Mr. Conein left, went home, and was immediately summoned to report to THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE the embassy. He had received a cable from Mr. McCone to the effect that the highest authority in Washington wanted real A significan to know where Diem was. 3

Conein then returned to the headquarters and by that time they had all of the ministers of the government there, the prior government, who were under arrest, or most of them. He then went to General Minh to find out what happened to Diem and General Minh told him that he had committed suicide, and that he asked where he was and he said he was at a Catholic church in Cholan, a part of the city, and Conein indicated disbelief of it and General Minh replied the bodies were back in the armored car behind the headquarters, do you want to see them, and Conein said no, he did not.

Conein reported this back to Mr. McCone by cryptic message.

Also I Might add that another officer that we had worked with was apparently executed about that time, General Tuan. I have forgotten what his first names were. He had been head of the special forces and had worked very closely

with the President, with Mr. Nhu, and with our station, and he had been just executed by the generals that morning.

Senator Morgan. What was the exact date of the execution?

Mr. Colby. First of November.

Ann Senator Morgan. 60?

Mr. Colby. '63.

Senator Morgan. How many troops did we have in Vietnam at that time?

Mr. Colby. On the order of 10,000. I don't now know how many precisely, Senator, but I would say something of that nature.

Senator Morgan. We actually were not involved in the war itself at that time, were we?

Mr. Colby. We were in an advisory position and I think we also by that time were flying some helicopters for them and doing technical things like that, but we didn't have any combat forces there.

Senator Tower. That was largely MAC/V and special forces, wasn't it?

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir. The special forces first arrived in Vietnam working for CIA in this country program of developing the villages for their own defense. When there got to be as I remember 750 of them the question arose as to whether they should be transferred out of CIA

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into military control, and this was done during 1963; the military took over responsibility for that program and I will have some words to say about that at another time.

Senator Morgan. I am having a great deal of conflict in my own mind about this incident more than any other incident we have had.

The truth is we set the forces in motion, did we not, that caused the execution of President Diem?

Mr. Colby. As a national decision, yes.

Senator Morgan. Would you say that the action that set these forces in motion was the cablegram that upset you so, the decision that was made, I understand, without consulting you, really?

Mr. Colby. Yes.

But I wasn't in a high enough position to take umbrage not being personlly consulted.

Senator Morgan. I understand that.

Mr. Colby. Essentially, yes.

Senator Morgan. I am trying to peg it down in my own mind.

Is it fair to say that that was when the decision was made to set the forces in motion to bring about the coup?

Mr. Colby. Yes; although I believe that the debate and we might even call it vacillation as to what we should do in Vietnam continued all the way up to the end.

Senator Morgan. All the way until the --

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Mr. Colby. Until the overthrow.

Senator Morgan. To the execution?

Mr. Colby. To the overthrow.

Senator Morgan. It has been a long time since I practiced civil law. It seems to me that once you set forces in motion you can't back away from the consequences of

Do you follow a different philosophy in the CIA?

Mr. Colby. I think I agree with you, Senator. I think
when you support a coup through violent overthrow you have to
understand that you are taking responsibility for people
getting killed. Soldiers got killed and the head of the other
side got killed. Soldiers got killed on both sides.
Presidential guard soldiers and soldiers in the coup group.

Senator Morgan. I apologize for imposing on your time. This bothers me more than anything I have heard.

We really were not at war, we were just there as advisers, and yet we set the forces in motion that brought about the execution of these two men.

That is a fair statement of the facts, isn't it, and concise?

Mr. Colby. Well, I think when you are dealing with foreign forces, Senator, there is a point at which you are no longer responsible for the detailed actions they take because

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they begin to take a responsibility themselves for that You are undoubtedly in the civil law category of a co-conspirator. But I think when you are dealing with a sovereign foreign group or power that at some point the decision as 江海1944年194日海南南部 to what is actually to be done within a general policy frame is taken by someone else rather than yourself. 了。一个不公司的时间,不够可以在**这种证明的**的时候,但然 I am trying to draw a distinction here which a lawyer would not admit because of the conspiracy.

Senator Morgan. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, no one on this committee recognizes any more than I do the need for a strong Central Intelligence Agency, and the one question, the central question that I have been trying to follow ever since we have been in these hearings is is the CIA an arm of government that acts somewhat irresponsibly on its own, or has it been a responsible and controlled agency of government that was carrying out policy of higher authority?

I am not interested in placing blame, because as far as I am concerned the recommendations that this committee ought to make are going to hinge to a large degree on where the action originated from.

Now, the thing I think in this situation, your conspiracy situation, we might have tried to back away but we didn't complete the back away. Mr. Conein, is that his name, was even on the balcony with the generals. It is sort of like, I really don't --

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Mr. Colby. In the overthrow, in the coup, no question about it, and he was thre with the full knowledge and approval of the Ambssador and full knowledge and approval of people in Washington.

Senator Morgan. It am reluctant to say this, though we haven't had a leak, to my knowledge; if he was there with the full knowledge of the Ambassador; the full knowledge of Washington, on the balcony, on the morning the coup took place; we can't really shirk the responsibility.

In othe words, we were part of the execution, weren't

Mr. Colby. We are certainly part of the overthrow. There is absolutely no question of that. And if you talk about overthrows I think you have to accept the responsibility for the fact that President Diem was killed in the overthrow.

Senator Morgan. It is almost like as if I had driven to the bank and were sitting in the getaway car for you to rob the bank and in the course of robbing you executed, you shot a man. I am held just as much responsible.

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Mr. Colby. Yes, sir. That is my point about the accomplice situation in law, which I think is somewhat different in international relations because of the concept of sovereignty gets into there.

Senator Morgan. It troubles me. I am trying to see that distinction. It troubles me. Once you let this telegram

back away, the telegram or cable we talked about earlier, that Conein then, it seems to me what makes me think it was a CYA proposition, he delivers a message but he goes out on the balcony. This frankly concerns me more than anything we have heard.

Mr. Colby. Remember, this was a couple weeks before, that the thought of assassination was not aimed at President Diem, it was aimed at the two brothers who were considered the evil influence in the government, and the thought process was that of those advocating it, the foreigners who were advocating.

If you eliminate these two evil fluences then President Diem can remain as President and we can patch together a good operation.

Now, the idea of removing Nhu from Vietnam was one that was discussed in a great detail and a great deal of pressure was put on President Diem to send his brother out of the country.

At one point I made a suggestion that perhaps I could convince him of the desirability of leaving the country for the benefit of his own, of the country itself. That I could go over and argue him into it. That I think is a separatable thing from the actual decision to shoot Diem.

I think the decision to shoot Diem was a conscious decision taken by the generals which came as a very new development

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23 24 during the coup, but let's face it it is something that you 11 11 15 16 16 have to anticipate may take place in the event of an overthrow of a government.

Senator Huddleston. Earlier in your testimony you mentioned receiving a telegram from the State Department relating to at least investigating the possibilities of a coup. Is it common for a station director to receive direct instructions from the State Department or from the Forty Committee or from the White House or from just where?

Mr. Colby. That telegram was a telegram from the State Department to the Ambassador.

Senator Huddleston. Is it the usual chain of command? Mr. Colby. That is the usual.

Senator Huddleston. For the CIA to receive its instructions?

Mr. Colby. Well, the CIA got a copy of the telegram.

Senator Tower. CIA?

Mr. Colby. And CIA was in receipt of a telephone call before it was sent.

Senator Huddleston. What I really want to know, you as station agent in Saigon, what is the one source that is your ultimate instruction to do something.

Mr. Colby. Obviously a station chief has several chiefs. Senator Huddleston. He does?

Mr. Colby. He is under instruction and in this case he

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was under very specific instruction to keep very closely under the authority of the Ambassador and not to operate independently in any fashion whatsoever.

Senator Huddleston. I recognize the independent aspect

Mr. Colby. He was under instruction to follow the Ambassador's directives.

Senator Huddleston. Is that the usual chain of command, that once the National Security Council or whoever makes the determination as to what we are going to do, do they then have the State Department convey that message to the CIA through the Ambassador to that particular country, or is that set up seprately everywhere?

Mr. Colby. I think policy is normally transferred from the National Security Council to the Ambassador. The Ambassador is the President's representative and has overall authority of all agencies in that country and, therefore, an important question like this would be passed to the Ambassador to handle.

Now, the other agencies in town would be informed of the policy directive that we might have additional communication as the details as to how to implement them, which in this case were done through directive to our station chief to make sure that he operated very directly and immediately under the control of the Ambassador.

Senator ... Huddleston: Where did that directive come from?

Mr. Colby. From me to tell our station chief that he would act very closely.

Senator Huddleston. Where does the director of the CIA fit into this thing? The State Department wouldn't issue an order directly to a station without going through the Director of the CIA?

Mr. Colby. Well, in this situation we were having almost daily meetings with senior officials in the CIA, State Department, Defense Department and so forth, in the basement of the White House, and there is no question that this was national policy and hammered out.

Mr. Kirhow. In fact, with the President on most of those occasions?

Mr. Colby. Frequently. At these meetings, these were the meetings in which Mr. McCone and I argued very strongly that we should not move against the Diem government, we should continue to work with it.

Senator Huddleston. Now, in the first survey, in the first check, you found no interest among the generals in conducting the coup? Later, apparently, they were willing to?

What kind of persuasion was used to change their position on this?

Mr. Colby. The clear development of U.S. policy against the regime. The most critical thing, I think, to the Vietnamese, and I don't think it was perceived as this important to the Americans, was the suspension of our commercial import program, because this said to the Vietnamese that American assistance is being suspended from the Diem regime.

Senator Huddleston. Who in our government was so unhappy with Diem?

Mr. Colby. Most of the people in the State Department and National Security Council staff. This became an individual matter, quite frankly.

There is an article here in the Washington Post in September which sort of, I think, pretty clearly states it.

U.S. Policy toward South Vietname has come to a standstill while the Pentagon and CIA on one side of the pot argue it out, with the State Department on the other.

Senator Huddleston. Is this '62?

Mr. Colby. '63.

You can have it.

Senator Tower. Let me just say one thing. I think this underscores the difficulty we are going to be confronted with several times on the committee, that is, making a distinction between the CIA acting on its own and acting as an instrument of national policy made by somebody else. We are going to be in the position, I suppose, by hindsight question-

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ing national policy today.

Senator Huddleston. I am trying to get the chain of command and order in which instructions come.

Mr. Colby. In this situation clearly CIA management was opposed to the course of action taken by the United States government, but once the decision had been made as policy action CIA accepted United States policy and implemented it

Senator Huddleston. One finaly question there.

Is there any doubt in your mind had it not been for the United States insistence that the generals would not have ever initiated the coup?

Mr. Colby. There is no doubt in my mind. I believe that, frankly, I believe that the five years which intervened between 1963 and '68 were years of chaos leading to the commitment if the war was not to be lost, five hundred thousand American soldiers, and we ended up in '68 with a President of South Vietnam who was about like President Diem.

Senator Muddleston. I take it you still think your original decision was correct?

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

Mr. Schwarz. Was correct or incorrect?

Mr. Colby. My position was correct. The original decision I have publicly called a disaster.

Senator Tower. I want to recognize Senator Morgan.

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Would you yield for a moment for counsel to enter something in the record?

Mr. Kirbow. I think in connection with Senator.

Huddleston's questions that it would be appropriate to show again that the document that is in evidence before the committee shows on pages 4, 5 and a little later -- I will give you the other page -- dated 24 August-- that there was a telephone call from Mr. Harriman to the Deputy Director of Plans in the Agency, which was the only contact shown in the records where Mr. Harriman called Mr. Helms just before 8:00 p.m. and outlined to him the substance of what eventually turned out to be the Department telegram, 243, to Saigon.

To Helms: Query: Mr. Harriman confirmed that the thrust of the telegram contained and implicit pull out of American forces and support if the Nhus were not ousted. Harriman said that the message had been cleared with Hyannis Port, the President, Secretary of State and with Mr. Gilpatrick.

There is a latter entry showing that the President was at Hyannis Port, that the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense were all out of the city.

Mr. Colby. And Mr. McCone was out of the city.

Mr. Kirbow. Yes.

This being from the Inspector General's report which has been made a part of the record previously.

The State telegram then follows. And while the telegram

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is a part of the record I think it is important to show that in addition to the official telegram on 25 August --excuse me -- part of the telegram from the State Department THE TAIL SERVICE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE on 24 August reads the Ambassador and country team should urgently examine all possible alternatives leadership and A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O make detailed plans as to how we might bring about Diem's The form the second replacement if this should become necessary. You will under-· 5 公司等為被提供實施的自由的 stand that we cannot from Washington give you detailed instruc-tions as to how this operation should proceed, but you will THE SOLE STATE STATE OF SOLE also know we will back you to the hilt on actions you take to achieve our objectives.

On 25 August, following that, a cable from Mr. Hillsman, who was Assistant Secretary of State for Far East, to Ambassador Lodge, personally sent through CIA channels, the State cable sent separately represents agonizing at the highest levels. The course outlines is dangerous but all agree that delaying a clear-cut U.S. stand is even more dangerous. It won't be easy for you but be assured that we will back you all the way.

This was followed by a cable on 25 August from the CIA headquarters to its Saigon station which reads --

Mr. Colby. Which I wrote.

Mr. Kirbow. Which Mr. Colby did write and it says on page 7, for your information, CIA not consulted regarding cable being sent separately, which, however, cleared at the

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highest levels. In circumstances believe the CIA must fully accept directives of policymakers and seek ways to accomplish the objectives they seek. While have not seen the exact text, understand it invites Lodge's final judgment. Danger in present course of action appears to be throwing away bird in hand before we adequately identify birds in bush or the songs they will sing. Thus suggest a real search for courses of action we might retain. I think this is the important part. The CIA is saying to their people, thus we suggest a real search for courses of action which might retain options in our hands at the same time as taking positive stand rather than waiting for situation to clarify, at which point we probably will be unable to effectuate.

This boils down to seeking some middle ground for at least an interim period.

So I think that is simply to show, Senator, that while the message went from State to the Ambassador and then they were having their local meetings there, that the CIA position still is against theoverthrow was transmitted directly to their station chief.

I think also that this same document, which is a matter of record, reveals probably in detail the same things that the witness has testified to here about the urgency of the problem at the Washington area because on practically every page of this record during August, and September, and October,

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there is a moeting of either the National Security Council with the President or with all of the Cabinet members who have been involved in this at least once, and in one case three times a day the President met when the situation was still several weeks away from the assassination.

Senator Morgan. What are you reading from?

Mr. Kirbow. From the Inspector General's report of 1967.

Senator Tower. Senator Morgan?

Senator Morgan. The first thing, Mr. Colby, the last message I think certainly commends you and your actions. But when was Lumumba killed?

Mr. Colby. Lumumba was killed February '61.

Mr. Schwarz. Or possibly January?

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

Senator Morgan. When was Trujillo?

Mr. Colby. Trujillo was killed May 30, '61, as I remember. Lumumba, you know, was not killed by anything the CIA was involved in. We did, as I have testified, look into the possibilities but we did not have anything to do with his death.

Senator Morgan. I remember that we were thinking about it.

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

Senator Morgan. Now, of course, during this period of time we were also talking about Mr. Castro.

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Mr. Colby. Yes, and taking steps against him.

Senator Morgan. Now, there was a general in Chile.

When was he killed?

Mr. Colby. He was killed in October of 1970.

Senator Morgan: 1970?

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

Senator Morgan. Were there any others that we talked about of that you have testified to?

DeGaulle, did you not testify that never to your knowledge was there any discussion at all about deGaulle's assassination?

Mr. Colby. What happened on that, Senator, is that about two weeks ago, I think it was, we got a memorandum from one of our employees who said that he was approached in 1968-67 by a Frenchman, that this Fremchman called for a meeting and he met him and this required some travel.

Senator Tower. This was in a foreign country?

Mr. Colby. In Rome.

Senator Huddleston. He was an employee of the CIA?

Mr. Colby. Our present employee. The other one was an agent.

Senator Huddleston. The Frenchman?

Mr. Colby. He was an agent.

Senator Huddleston. Of the CIA?

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

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Mr. Schwarz. It is in your book.

Senator Morgan. Even in the remotest sense could we be linked with that?

Mr. Colby. No. The proposal was made and we turned it flat down.

Mr. Schwarz. Sent out a cable saying it is a silly idea.

Senator Morgan. This business coming out in the press about deGaulle is absolutely false?

Senator Tower. The Chairman issues a statement on that the other day. The fact of the matter was the CIA was approached by the station chief who rejected it offhand right there on the spot when he was approached with the idea.

Senator Schweiker. And relayed back to Washington and Washington --

Senator Morgan. To pursue my final question --

Mr. Colby. There is another allegation about Duvalier.

I knew there was nother one.

Senator Morgan. As I understand it, the CIA had no plans or participated?

Mr. Colby. We did support a couple of groups to try to make a landing and raise a revolt, a Bay of Pigs kind of thing in there, and they didn't work.

Senator Huddleston. In Haiti?

Mr Colby. Yes, sir. And Mr. Duvalier died of natural causes in '71, or something like that.

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Senator Morgan From your knowledge of intelligence and history, was there ever any other period in the history of our nation when national policy ever fomented assassinations or coups, except the decade of the sixties.

Mr. Colby. I have never studied that from that point of view. I couldn't say a word about the early nineteen hundreds or eighteen hundreds.

Senator Morgan. As far as intelligence is concerned, intelligence agencies, have you ever known of any such?

Mr. Colby. No. As I say, it is hard to talk about in-

telligence and not say that. Assassinations have occurred in intelligence from the days of the rennaissance on.

St. Thomas Aquinas gave us a very careful explanation of how it is morally justified to slay a tyrant to avoid a more serious difficulty. I still don't agree with it.

Senator Tower. I might note in that in 1776 we dispatched a force under General Schuyler to try to foment a coup in Canada.

Senator Morgan. I wasn't being facetious.

Mr. Colby. I know it. I just wouldn't want to give you a flat statement on that, I couldn't say.

Senator Huddleston. In the coup in Saigon, how extensive was the combat? I don't recall.

Mr. Colby.It was quite intense around the palace. The question really about the coup stemmed on whether a particu-

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lar armored unit outside of Saigon would join it or not or remain loyal.

If that armored unit remained loyal, they would be in a very ticklish situation. That armored unit did join the coup group and fighting only involved the Presidential guard around the palace.

Senator Huddleston. Is that where some of the money went? Could that be considered as a bribe?

Mr. Colby. I don'tknow but I wouldn't be surprised.

Senator Huddleston. Would that be considered as a bribe to bring them in?

Mr. Colby. I don't know where the money went in specific terms, to what units, but it went to somebody like that.

Mr. Schwarz. To persuade them to join?

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

Mr. Kirbow. Or to prevent them from taking action against them while the coup was under way.

Senator Huddleston. Were any American soldiers or CIA employees actively engaged in the combat?

Mr. Colby.No.

Senator Huddleston. Or fire any shots?

Mr. Colby. No.

Mr. Kirbow. Both our records and later history written by these Vietnamese governments indicates that there was

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no involvement.

Senator Tower. Proceed.

Senator Huddleston. I am through.

Mr. Kirbow. I think the question has been raised, and rightly so, as to whether or not the CIA by its continuing contacts may have kept the pot boiling on this thing. It should be read into the record from the Inspector General's report certain cable: traffic and other memoranda from pages 32, 33 and 35 of these articles.

On 9 October the President of the United States at a news conference in connection with the transfer of the station chief of Saigon, Mr. John Richardson, was asked a question concerning the CIA being under control or out of control because there had been some articles in the press that the CIA was running an assassination operation and stated the following.

I know the transfer of Mr. John Richardson, who is a very dedicated public servant had led to some question, but I can assure you flatly that the CIA has not carried out any independent activities but is operated under close control of the Director of Central Intelligence operating under and with the cooperation of the National Security Council and under my instructions.

There is following that a cablegram from the headquarters to Saigon for the Ambassador's eyes only originated

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by Mr.Colby, which states in part, while we do not wish to stimulate a coup, we also do not wish to leave the impression that the U.S. exchange of government or denied ecomomic or military assistance to Nhu regime if it appeared capable of increasing effectiveness of military effort, insuring popular support to win the war and improving work relations with the

The cable urges the contact with Minh press for detailed information clearly indicating that Minh plans over a high prospect of success.

Inaddition to these thoughts, it indicates that the cable had been discussed with the President of the United States.

Later, on 10 October, DCI briefed the Foreign Relations Committee and gave the position of the CIA in its operations in Saigon which was a matter of record.

I believe that the next comment is very appropriate and should be read into the record.

Apparently there was some concern in Washington onthe part of Mr. McGeorge Bundy that Mr. Lodge and General Harkins and the CIA should pull back temporarily from the generals and the following was in a cable to Saigon of 24 October.

Eyes only for Lodge and Harkins from Bundy. There may be danger Nhu is attempting to entrap through Don's

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approaches to Conein. Feel quite strongly that Lodge and
Harkins should stand back from any non-essential involvement.

It seems wise to maintain close control over meetings between
Don and Conein.

The immediate response on the same day, a CIA cable to Saigon, Bundy from Lodge indicates in part, I have personally approved each meeting between General Don and Conein who has carried out my orders in each instance explicitly.

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On the 25th of October there was a Presidential meeting immediately thereafter at which all details of this matter were again discussed and are a matter of record before the committee.

Mr. Schwarz. I have understood from other sources something that is not in the report, which may have some bearing on the attitude at the very moment of the coup, and that is there was a telephone call from Diem to Lodge in which Ambassador Lodge offered to help Diem get out of the country?

Mr. Colby. There is a State telegram, yes, which I don't have, but which Diem called Lodge and said that he was having trouble with -- that an attack, an effort was being made against him by his generals, and that he believed it essential to put this down. He offered to, he urged that the United States consult General Lansdale and me by name because we understood something about this tiatuion there. This was in the afternoon of the coup.

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And in the response I believe Ambassador Lodge did mention something about assistance in leaving the country.

Mr. Schwarz. Now, in that connection you spoke about the time Conein was on the balcony or somewhere else meeting with the leaders and there was some discussion about supplying an aircraft, but then the answer came back that it would take 24 hours, in part because the plane could not come from Taiwan or the Philippines.

Why is that such a complicated matter to get an airplane out to Saigon?

Mr. Colby. I don't know. As I said, it sounds absolutely incredible at this venture but apparently that was the response received at a request for an air force plane which would not come from either Taiwan, because of the political aspects of it, or I think it was the Philippines, and I don't know the rationale of that at all.

Mr. Schwarz. From that I suppose one could draw the conclusion that that represents kind of a bureaucratic -- Mr. Colby.I don't know of any other explanation. I

frankly don't know of any other explanation.

Senator Muddleston. It wouldn't have been an excuse, would it?

Mr Colby. I don't believe so. I think it was the answer given by the Air Force when the request was made with that limitation onit that --

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Senator Morgan. We had planes in Taiwan and Taiwan Mintel American Street Co. never politically objected to our actions flying in and out of Vietnam, did it?

Mr. Colby. I don't think so. I think probably it didn't want to associate Vietnam. At that period there was a considerable concern that our presence in South Vietnam would somehow be translated into an act antagonistic to Mainland China and get us into more trouble up there if we got too closely involved with Taiwan.

Mr. Schwarz. Did we have planes in Vietnam at that time.

Mr. Colby. I am sure we had air attache planes there.

Senator Tower. Wasn't Air America operating there then?

Mr. Colby. Idon't think yet. I am not sure.

Mr. Kirbow. The largest aircraft available at the time would have been a C-46 or C-47 type?

Mr. Colby. Probably China Airlines under contract to us then. China Airplanes, not CAT. CAT was Air America.

Senator Tower. Yes, I know.

Mr. Colby. I guess you are right, we did have aircraft there for some reason or another, and I don't know the answer as to why we didn't use that.

Senator Huddleston. You are saying though that that answer or that decision was outside of the CIA?

Mr. Colby.Yes, sir.

Senator Huddleston. The Ambassador himself?

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Mr. Colby. I don't know. Conein called our station chief, Mr. Smitch Mr. Smitch looked into it somewhere and came back with the answer that it would take 24 hours.

Mr. Schwarz. It doesn't seem to me, based upon your testimony, that the question of whether the directive from McCone to the station chief, that is put in the double negative but in effect says don't associate yourself with the assassination, the question whether that was passed on to Mr. Conein put against the testimony doesn't seem to make any difference but

Mr. Colby. I would suspect he was aware of it knowing how close Mr. Smitch and Conein were, and they were very close personally and officially.

I think in the testimony, based upon Mr. Mr. Schwarz. Kirbow's interview, is going to be he was not aware.

Mr. Colby. Maybe not.

Assuming that to be the fact, does it Mr. Schwarz. tell the committee anything and what lessons could be drawn from it, what kind of reasons are there for the lack of communication on such matters between persons in the agencies or persons in the agencies and outside of the agencies.

Mr. Colby. Well, the proposal had been made by a Vietnamese, it had been passed to the Ambassador. The proposal had been passed to the Ambassador reporting what proposal had been made. The station had commented on the proposal in

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speaking to the Ambssador. The station had been instructed to withdraw its comment to the Ambassador. It did. At that point there is no further action taken on the proposal.

Mr. Schwarz. Except --

Mr. Colby. The proposal didn't get approved, it didn't get rejected either, apparently.

Mr. Schwarz. But following --

Mr. Colby. It wasn't followed up.

Mr. Schwarz. And I understand that is the thrust. But following up on Senator Morgan's questions, if Mr. Conein was the most important action person in connection with the generals, and the telegram was expressing an attitude of the United States about assassinations --

Mr. Colby. Of Mr. McCone.

Mr. Schwarz. Of Mr. McCone.

He was the superior of Mr. Conein?

Mr. Colby. Sure.

Mr. Schwarz. Wouldn't it follow that it ought to be communicated to Mr. Conein and indeed perhaps more communicated to him than anybody else, more important to communicate it to him than anybody else?

Mr. Dirbow. Mr. Smith was the source of the proposal.

Mr. Colby. To the Ambassador. I just want to make sure where the proposal came to him from.

Mr. Kirbow. The record does not reveal that here and

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he does not recall.

Mr. Colby. Conein doesn't remember the incident.

Because it might have come in through someone else. That
is what strikes me.

Mr. Kirbow. He does not.

Mr. Colby. The proposal was made to a different officer.

Mr. Kirbow. At this time he does not appear to be aware of either: the submitted recommendation to the Ambassador or the telegram that came out and indicates he would not necessarily have known from the cable traffic unless he heard it at a meeting which was being run practically everyday among the senior CIA station personnel.

Mr. Colby.I have a feeling in my mind, which I would have to examine and clarify in the record, (a) that this proposal came to us from somebody other than, through someone other than Conein. We had another officer in touch with other generals and so forth at that period and Idon't know whether the advice was passed back through that channel or not.

Mr. Schwarz. As a matter of general practice, the attitude expressed by the McCone telegram was presumably important and Mr. Conein was at least a significant actor, whether or not he was the source of the telegram which Mr. McCone responded to:

Assuming he wasn't notified, what I am searching for, under your experience, if you can give an explanation in the

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Mr. Colby. Well, I think that in terms of my experience I would say that this is not a subject that you want to talk about very much. You certainly don't want to participate, stimulate, encourage or assist:

On the other hand, if a total independent force has its own independent reasons for proceeding, we hear of these, we get reports of proposed assassinations and so forth, in our regular reporting, and sometimes we warn people and sometimes we don't. It depends on the overall situation. It doesn't have any involvement with us. I mean but it is an intelligence report in a sense and then the action as to what to do about it.

I think that, consequently, so long as it is clear that we aren't involved in it, and that is what was wrong with that particular message, is that it indicated support of the idea, and that was immediately responded to.

If the message had merely been reported by the station to the Ambassador that this proposal had been made by a Vietnamese, I doubt that there would have been a cable from Washington.

But once you knew the problem existed, Mr. Schwarz. and Mr. Conein was the most important action officer with the generals --

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Mr. Colby. Oh, yes.

Mr. Schwarz. It was not important to inform him of the attitude of the Director concerning assassinations because that attitude only extended to making sure that the United States had no apparent involvement.

Is that what you were saying?

Mr. Colby. No involvement.

Mr. Schwarz. No involvement.

If it was, McCone's attitude was the U.S. should have no involvement and Conein was the person most closely associated with the generals and the subject had come up. I can't understand why he would not as a matter of ordinary course be notified of the McCone telegram.

Mr. Colby. Because no proposal of the American involvement was made through him. If this is another individual, as I suspect it was. Excuse me. It was Conein. I beg your pardon.

In a meeting with Conein General Minh requetted a statement of the U.S. position, said it did not expect U.S. support of a coup effort but did need U.S. government assurances that the U.S. would not try to thwart his plans. He outlined the three possible plans. One, assassination of the two brothers, keeping Diem in office, encircling of Saigon by various military elements, and thirdly, direct confrontation between military units involved in the coup and loyalist military units

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in Saigon. This was early October. This was the first effort to generate an overthrow and this was replied to, this overall proposal.

The first step was the immediate response with respect to the assassination.

Mr. Schwarz. It is doubly important to understand (a) whether Mr. Conein was notified and (b) if not, why not. And I only have it from Mr. Kirbow's description of his interview that he does not recall being notified.

Mr. Kirbow. That is my recollection, Mr. Chairman. I guessMr. Conein would be the best evidence. He will appear this afternoon before the committee.

Mr. Colby. At the next meeting with General Don Conein, under instructions, and I believe that means under instructions from the Ambassador, passed the word that, passed the word consitent with the response really to Minh's suggestion of how they would, do it, why we do not wish to stimulate a coup, we do not wish to leave the impression the U.S. would thwart a change of government or deny military assistance to a new regime if it appeared, et cetera, et cetera, to win the war and improve the working relationship with the U.S.

The cable urges that Conein press for detailed information, clearly indicating that Minh's plans offered a high prospect of success.

The message that came back from the policy levels of the

government in response to the proposal by Minh, which included those three courses of action, was that the United States would not stimulate but it wouldn't thwart, and that it would continue assistance without commenting on any one of those three courses of action.

Mr. Schwarz. Then let's see if we can understand what that record says.

A proposal was made by Minh to Conein that there were three ways to accomplish a coup, one of which was by assassination.

McCone sent back a telegram to someone other than Conein? Mr. Colby. Immediately.

Mr. Schwarz. Which said the U.S. should not actively condone assassination. As far as the written record shows, the next contact is between, the next relevant contact is between Conein and Minh and there is no statement in this contact one way or the other about assassinations.

Mr. Colby. That is right; nor in the message from Washington which dealt with the whole, the three proposals.

Mr. Schwarz. So the message from McCone to Vietnam, as far as the written record shows, and we have to explore this further, obviously, suggests that the statement the U.S. shall not condone assassinations just never got past Don to the generals.

Mr. Colby. That is right. The U.S. would not involve

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itself. That was clear within the U.S., we would not involve ourselves in the coup. But the question of U.S. support of a specific assassination was not passed. There was not specific comment on any one of the three courses of action. Because that option as to how they conduct their coup was left to the generals.

Mr. Kirbow. Normally the message from the Director of CIA to its station chief instructing him as to an action that he took with the Ambassador would never be passed to the General?

Mr. Colby. No, I was told, he was told to go to the Ambassador and withdraw his somewhat favorable comment about the assassination possibility.

Mr. Kirbow. These are not directly related to the subsequent meetings that Conein had with General Minh at all?

Mr. Colby. The general made the proposal, described how he would go at it, the three alternate positions, and the reply which came from Washington to that was that the U.S. would not stimulate a coup but it wouldn't thwart it and it would continue the assistance thereafter.

The option as to which course of action was left to the generals.

Mr. Kirbow. Chronologically the report kind of puts that CIA message in the middle of what was going on at that

time when in fact it was kind of in-house traffic, was not intended to be passed on to the generals at all.

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Senator Hart of Colorado We pursued fairly exhaustively, I think, and constructively, the communications from Washington to Saigon.

What Iwould like to explore a little more is from Saigon to Washington which prompted whatever decisions were made in Washington and were acted upon.

You have made fairlyclear your position and I take it the position of CIA Saigon was that I think the bird-in-thehand phrase is an accurate summary of your position?

Mr. Colby. Well, I think that was certainly true of Mr. Richardson as Chief of Station, and that really was a little bit the problem that got between him and Ambassador Lodge which led to his transfer.

Mr. VSmi(En's) position was one of being a loyal subordinate to Ambassador Lodge. That was clear.

Senator Hart of Colorado. We had three basic American presence it seems to me in Viegnam at this time. One is military, one is intelligence and one is diplomatic, CIA, Defense Department, and State.

CIA's position it seems to me was pretty clear against a coup, against certainly the ramifications of a coup.

Mr. Colby. I wouldn't say every member of CIA believed



that, not by a long shot. There were individual CIA people who thought --

Senator Hart of Colorado. I am not talking about individual people's beliefs, I am talking about official position given to Washington.

Mr. Colby. Given to the National Security Council.

Senator Hart of Colorado. What I want to know is who was recommending -- I think we are now talking about Defense Department and/or \*State. Who was recommending to the National Security Council that the coup be persuaded or that we encourage it?

Mr. Colby. I would say that the embassy's position, the political section and the Ambassador, was much more sympathetic to the proposition that the war could not successfully be conducted with President Diem still in power without a major change in his style of operation. However, there is an additional factor in this which was the public pressure on the policy levels of our government in Washington, and in the United States, and I think this public pressure was felt particularly by the people in the National Security Council and by the people in the State Department.

Senator Hart of Colorado. That public pressure -Mr. Colby. WAs one of distaste for President Diem.

Senator Hart of Colorado. And it meshed with what the
Ambassador and his political section were saying from there?

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Mr. Colby. Yes, sir, there is justification for it.

Senator Hart of Colorado. What was the Defense Department s position on all of this?"

The Defense Department was almost totally on the position that the war is in the countryside, that the countryside seems to be going along reasonably well, that this is an urban problem, urban political problem which should not interfere with the ...main things going on.

This was true of the Secretary and General Harkins out there and the Joint Chiefs here and so forth.

Senator Hart of Colorado. When you say this thing should not interfere --

Mr. Colby. The political problems of Diem with the dissidents, political dissidents in the urban centers.

Senator Hart of Colorado. Therefore, their conclusion was it was no great matter, we should get rid of him?

Mr. Colby. The most dramatic way in which this was posed, this has been described publicly a number of times, was that at one time, particularly the frustrating period the President faced with these two strong positions, he sent two officers, one a general Crewlack, who was an assistant to Secretary McNamara and a Mr. Mendelhay, who had formerly been the political counsellor in Saigon, to Saigon for about five days to make an assessment on the spot and they came back to the Cabinet Room and one sat on one end of the room

and one sat on the other and General Crewlack first said he had been to 20 privinces and talked to 20 province chiefs and 30 military chiefs and all that sort of thing and the war business going on basically all right and there were some problems but the thing was they seemed to have a strategy and they seemed to be moving along on it, and Mendelhay said he want to three cities and talked to lots of civil servants and political people and all the rest of it and there was a general feeling that the cause was hopeless because there was so much distaste for President Diem and so much opposition and the general feeling that the war could not be won.

And the President, of course, looked at them and said

And the President, of course, looked at them and said did you two fellows go to the same country? And the answer is they did. They looked at two different parts of the elephant.

Senator Hart of Colorado. So to recapitulate the information before the National Security Council when this coup decision was made, was CIA officially against the Defense Department, officially against or neutral.

Mr.Colby. Against.

Senator Hart of Colorado. Officially against.

Mr. Colby. And State.

Senator Hart of Colorado. And State for the --

Mr. Colby. Basically for, although I think you would have to say the final policy was that the United States would not sponsor, I guess is the right word, or stimulate a coup,

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would not thwart it. If it happened, would continue our assistance to that country.

Senator Hart of Colorado. And would keep a bag of money available in case it did and let them know we had the bag of money there.

Mr. Colby. The bag of money was not really the CIA Five million plasters, the bag of money was the aid program. That is the real thing. We suspended with an indication it would be resumed and that is a much bigger bag of money than CIA ever handles.

Senator Hart of Colorado. Would the coup have gone forward without the CIA's bag of money?

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

Senator Hart of Colorado. So that was inconsequential?

Mr. Colby. That is right.

Senator Hart of Colorado. Conein showing five million pi-asters?

Mr. Colby. That was incidental. He had been called over because they had made the decision that they were going to go for the coup and he was invited to go because they had made a commitment that they would give him an advance tip on it and when he came they had already made the decision. There is no question about that.

Senator Hart of Colorado. One final question to amend my recapitulation.

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Mr. Colby. They had an assurance of American assistance if they wanted it. That they had clearly. If they won the coup they would have American assistance.

生機構 经收款的 Senator Hart of Colorado. Even beyond that, if they started the coup we wouldn't let it fail?

Mr. Colby. I don't think they necessarily had that assurance.

Senator Hart of Colorado. They didn't know that? Mr. Colby. Our embassy had that and our station had no Senator Hart of Colorado. Conein or no one else?

Mr. Colby. I can't say we ever told them that. I just don't know. There is no indication that we told them that. The clear position was that it was their coup and then we picked up the pieces and go on with the war after the coup.

Senator Hart of Colorado. Just to amend my recapitulation. CIA officially and Defense Department officially against, State Department for, and public opinion in the United States for --

Mr. Colby. Basically, yes.

Senator Hart of Colorado. And, in your judgment, what influenced the National Security Council decision the most, State Department, Saigon reports, or what?

Mr. Colby. I think the general press coverage and general awareness of just the State cables by a long shot. a very heavy treatment and frankly Mrs. Nhu didn't do any good

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Senator Tower. She was bouncing around down in my state making press statements.

Senator Huddleston. Was there ever any serious attempt by --

Mr. Colby. Excuse me, if I may.

I think the answer to your question, Senator, is one that I have used with many foreigners, that you cannot expect the American government to carry out a course of action which does not have the support of its people, that it just won't work, and that if there is no public support of a course of action the American government will move to a different course of action, and that is the way we run our country.

Senator Huddleston. It sometimes takes a long time to filter through, though?

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

Senator Huddleston. I was going to inquire whether or not there was ever any serious attempt on the part of our government to persuade the President that he should leave office voluntarily.

Did we express to him our unhappiness with the situation?

Mr. Colby. We certainly discussed Mr. Nhu's leaving

Vietnam at various times. I don't remember any. There was

almost no contact, direct contact between our Ambassador Lodg

and President Diem very, very little contact.

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Ambassador Lodge felt that there was really very little that he could communicate back and forth to President Diem.

President Diem was a very special character in communicating with.

You had to spend about four hours listening to his discussion of the whole situation in order to get a few points in.

Senator Huddleston. But the 11th hour telephone call from Diem to Ambassador Lodge would indicate that he at least thought --

Mr. Colby. He went to him as the official representative of the American government.

Senator Huddleston. He thought we might still sympathize with him and be on his side?

Mr. Colby. He said that he was going to require his officers to fulfill their oaths of loyalty to the Constitution, to the Vietnamese Constitution and his office as president. He was very stiff about his position as president. I don't remember the text of the message but that comes through very clear.

Senator Muddleston. Wasn't there a telephone call or conversation or a call in which the Ambassador indicated that he would help him get out of the country?

Mr. Colby. I believe so.

Mr. Schwarz. It is not in your report?

Mr. Colby. No, it doesn't really have much to do with our

action.

Senator Huddleston. Wouldn't that also have been perhaps the reason he left the palace and went to another location?

Mr. Colby. He left the palace because it was going to be overrun.

Senator Huddleston. He wasn't going to another location where he might be picked up by the Americans and taken out of the country, as he was led to believe we would help him?

Mr. Colby. We had no contact with him after the coupstarted after the phone calls.

Mr. Kirbow. The record reveals the generals informed him if he did not surrender they were going to totally destroy the palace, and apparently from the record he was not there while he was making these phone calls, he was over in the Cholan district, having left the day before from the palace and having taken his children with him.

Senator Hart of Michigan. I think some of us were struck by your statement that there was relatively little communication over this period with President Diem. You mean of any sort or simply with respect to the suggestion he leave?

Mr. Colby. By the Ambassador himself. There was a lot of contact. Admiral Felt, who was the CINCPAC, visited with President Diem on the morning of the coup, and the generals

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 held up the coup long enough to escort Admiral Felt to the airport and put him on the plane to say goodbye. They then repaired to the general staff headquarters and launched the coup. There was plenty of American contact in this sense.

Senator Hart of Michigan. I am backing up perhaps a matter of months trying to understand.

We took certain actions, P.L. 480, for example, intending that it persuade President Diem to fly right?

Did not the Ambassador go in and explain to him that that was the purpose for this suspension, or was it just to be understood by osmosis?

Mr. Colby. There wan't very much direct contact of that sort, I don't think. It was clear from the public position because President Kennedy in a press conference, incidentally, referred to the departure of certain personalities, which was clearly a reference to Ngo Dinh Nhu. I have forgotten the exact phrasing of it. But that was clear reference to the fact we felt it necessary and that is really what the issue all hung up on because we had identified Ngu as such a nepharious influence that if we could just get him out of the country, and I mean out of the country, no assassination or anything like that, out of the country, that then we could manage the operation, and that was the official position.

I thought it was wrong but at one point I said fine, why don't we go over and try to get him to leave in order

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to get over this hump and get back to the war.

Senator Huddleston. Was that ever made, did you ask him to leave?

Mr. Colby. No, I didn't.

Senator Tower. Any further questions?

Senator Mathias?

Senator Mathias. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to go back to a statement that Mr. Colby made sometime ago in which he referred to many meetings in the basement of the White House.

As I recall, McGeorge Bundy and Walt Rostow had two small offices down on the ground floor level and is that the area that you are referring to?

Mr. Colby. Well, not their actual office but there is a little conference room there called the situation room where this kind of meeting takes place and still does.

Senator Mathias. Right. And who would typically be involved in those conferences?

Mr. Colby. Oh, at that time Mr. Bundy, Mr. Ball, certainly Mr. Forrestal, Mr. Hillsman, Mr. McCone, myself, Mr. McNamara, Gilpatric, General Taylor, others perhaps or not depending on the situation at that time.

In other words, the senior levels of the different departments involved, and generally, I think, generally not the Attorney General. If we met with the President we met in

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the Cabinet Room, then usually the Attorney General would be there.

Senator Mathias. The President did not attend these meetings?

Mr. Colby. Not downstairs. We would go upstairs.

There would be quite a few of those where the President would be up there and that would be upstairs in the Cabinet Room, but not every day except sometimes it was every day, when it got particularly hot and heavy.

Senator Mathias. Now, when you say every day, does that mean a downstairs meeting or upstairs meeting?

Mr. Colby. Downstairs meetings every day.

Senator Mathias. It was every day?

Mr. Colby. Almost, more or less.

And upstairs meetings. Sometimes every day and sometimes not.

Senator Mathias. And the Attorney General was generally present at the upstairs meetings?

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

Senator Mathias. But not at the downstairs?

Mr. Colby. Not at the downstairs, as I remember. I am dealing with an impression here.

Senator Mathias. I understand. And I think what we are trying to get at is a flavor of the direction.

Mr. Colby. The Chairman of the downstairs one would be

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Mr. Bundy. Chairman of the upstairs one obviously would be the President.

Senator Mathias. Did you mention Mr. Rostow as present?

Mr. Colby. I think of him as Mr. Bundy's replacement, really, and I am not sure whether he was there at that time or not. Mr. Harriman would come sometimes, as I recall.

Senator Mathias. How about Vice President Johnson, did he ever attend any of those?

Mr. Colby. He would attend the upstairs ones.

Senator Mathias. He did attend the upstairs ones.

Mr. Colby. A number of them.

Mr. Colby. No, he did not particularly. Certainly he did not take what amounted to at that time in that community a public position. What advice he may have given the President alone I don't know. I don't recall his being heavily involved.

Senator Mathias. Did he take an active part?

Senator Mathias. Ambassador Nolting has said on various occasions that Vice President Johnson was the principal spokes man in that circle for decreasing rather than increasing our activities in Vietnam.

Did you ever get that feeling in any way at these meetings?

Mr. Colby. I know that later President JOhnson felt

that the whole move against Diem was a mistake. I don't recall anything particularly on the degree of our involvement, his feelings about the degree of our involvement at that time.

Senator Mathias. How did you get the feeling that Lyndon Johnson was against the Diem movement?

Well, he indicated very strongly after the Mr.Colby. event and I think such as he did say at the time indicated some reserve, but interpreted, as a Vice President doesn't take any kind of a public argument position with the President, it really is not very appropriate in that kind of situation and whatever private position he may have had he would have handled outside of the gaze of the lower level bureaucrats such as myself.

Senator Mathias. Ambassador Nolting was very much opposed to any action.

Ambassador Nolting, of course, was replaced Mr Colby. in August. He was in Greece when the raid on the pagotas took place. He was out of contact and was not aware of that. When he did return to Washington a week or two later he took a very active role opposing actions against President Diem to the extent he was invited to participate. And his advice was not accepted.

Senator Mathias. His pleas fell on deaf ears as far as this was concerned?

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23 24 Mr. Colby.

Senator Tower. Any other members?

Senator Morgan. I have one other question. Reading from this report, Mr. Colby, dated August 28, the CIA cable from Saigon, it says Richardson reports that "The situation here has reached the point of no return unless the generals are neutralized before able to launch their operation. We believe they will like and have a good chance of winning. We all understand that the efforts must succeed and that whatever needs to be done on our part must be done."

Apparently at that point whatever action we had set in motion Richardson felt was irrevocable.

You will recall that followed the August Mr. Colby. 24 telegram which essentially told us to go out and see what you can get down. Richardson's feeling there was that we had launched something and that it was going to take place. The generals then came back thereafter and said no, we are not going to do it. That is the sequence that occurred.

One other question. Who is Marguarite Senator Morgan. Higgins, the gal who --

Mr. Colby. She is a reporter.

Senator Morgan. She apparently had all of the facts, didn't she?

Mr. Colby. Yes. And a lot of this has been published in all the books that have been written.

Senator Morgan. I don't know I have really heard anything that hasn't been published.

Mr. Colby. That is right.

Senator Morgan. These comments here are almost verbatim.

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

Senator Morgan. Did you ever ascertain where she got them?

Mr. Colby. There have been lots of books written by

Mr. HIllsman, Chester Cooper. Various other participants
in it have all written books about this period.

Senator Morgan. She surely had her facts.

Mr. Colby. And Mr. Halberstam and Marguerite Higgins and Mal Brown. A variety of people have written this.

Senator Morgan. Thank you.

Senator Tower. Wehave got a vote at 12:30 and if we could I would like to wind this up by that time.

Do any of the Senators have questions? If not, I will turn it over to counsel.

Mr. Schwarz. I just have one question following up on your first exchange with Senator Morgan earlier in the morning. In focussing on the Trujillo matter and on this matter, both were instances whatever was done was done by dissident nationalists. In the Trujillo case there was some effort after the Bay of Pigs to slow down or pull back. In this case there was some effort to disassociate, although I think not an effort to slow down or pull back.

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Is it a fair generalization to make that where the United States seeks to accomplish objectives through foreign nationalists, it is difficult for the United States to control the actions of those foreign nationalists?

Mr. Colby. Certainly the foreigner makes his own decisions at various times the degree to which he is going to do one thing or the other. The U.S. cannot control it.

The U.S. can assist him, the U.S. can counsel him and advise him, perhaps influence him, but the control, that is where I got, Senator MOrgon, when you are dealing with essentially another sovereign, why there are limits to your degree of authority over them.

Mr. Schwarz. So when you start them down or we start them down the path of overthrowing a government, it follows from the comments you have just made and indeed from the record as we have seen it, that even if we change our mind as to whether that is a desirable result, we may not be able to stop it from happening, we may not be able to stop the consequences of the events we have set in motion?

Mr. Colby. Yes, except for the point of starting them down. I don't think you can say that the United States has the total decision there, either. Because the decision to move in a certain direction is a decision that they basically make on their own. We may be able in a supporting, we may be suggesting, simulating, indicating support for, but we do not

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have the capability of going up and giving them the order to start. That has to be something that develops as a consensus that it is the right thing to do because of the situation.

Mr. Schwarz. Both in the Diem case and Trujillo case motivations initially coming from the foreign nationalists so I think from the testimony that at some point it was essential in their minds that this be given a word or action in support by the U.S.

Mr. Colby. Yes, sir.

Mr. Schwarz. Once.

Mr. Colby. It is one of their total factors.

Mr. Schwarz. Once that is down, it follows, doesn't it, from what we have gone through, that even if the government changes its mind about the result, it is no longer able to be sure it can control the result?

Mr. Colby. Not entirely. It depends on the situation. I can envisage a situation where we do reach a consensus that we ought to do a certain course of action. We then have reservations about it. We consult with them and we then indicate that we will no longer support it and they then at that point they have the decision to decide whether they have themselves enough force to go ahead with it, or they are so limited that they can no longer go ahead with it.

This does occur in various ways of influencing people.

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It occurs particularly in an agency relationship. If you develop an agency relationship, not just to be an agent to report intelligence to you, and we are having this a little bit with some of our agents now, that we indicated that we would work together, that they would give us information, we would support them, give them some funds and so forth. If part of the arrangement on our side becomes non-existent any more and our current problem is they are concerned whether we can keep their identity secret, there is an inclination on their part to cool down the activity, and this is happening in this sense today. It also can happen by decision on our part to no longer do that particular activity, and we have a number of relationships with foreign intelligence services, for example, by saying, well, here is a certain program but then we cut it off.

One example in this context was the program of American support of the special forces in Vietnam. The Agency was giving support to the special forces. We helped to get it started and formed it up, the Vietnamese special forces. As part of the pressure on the government in the August period and in response to the fact that the special forces with Vietnamese military and with Vietnamese police had conducted the raid on pagotas, CIA was directed to suspend its assistance to the special forces.

We did not suspend our assistance to the police or to

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the military who were involved in that, but CIA is an easy thing to turn on and off. The other programs are much more difficult to turn on and off. In a simple way I think that has had a certain influence in what they did. I know it resulted in the transfer of several units outside of Saigon where we said we would continue to support them.

Senator Tower. Mr. Colby, I think that concludes our questioning on this matter. Let me ask you a question that I think is pertinent in the light of the event that occurred last evening, that I will no doubt be quizzed about.

Does the CIA maintain any current and continuing contact with any members of the underworld?

Mr. Colby. Well, Mr. Chairman, we have penetrations for intelligence purposes of various criminal elements abroad.

Senator Tower. I mean domestic underworld.

Mr. Colby. The answer, domestically in the United States, not to my knowledge, and I believe we do not.

Senator Tower. You have no contacts that would provide you with any information on the demise of Mr. Giancana?

Mr. Colby. I know nothing of that demise. I have no connection with it and I can say with, I believe, full assurance, that CIA had no connection with it whatsoever.

Senator Tower. It would be inconsistent with your charter to get involved after the fact.

> It would not be only inconsistent, it would Mr. Colby.

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Senator Tower. All right.

Mr. Colby. As I believe Tallyrand once said, it is not only wrong, it is stupid.

Senator Tower. Tallyrand lived to be 105.

All right.

Senator Huddleston. Might we inquire whether or not Mr. Colby had made any inquiry within the Agency?

Mr. Colby. I just heard about it on the way in this morning. I certainly will inquire whether we know anything at all about this and --

Senator Schweiker. It seems the FBI would be the one to find out.

Senator Tower. Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2:00 p.m., the same day.)