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UP-015

(CIA REPORT)
 WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THWARTED IN ITS ATTEMPT TO PUBLISH A REPORT ON THE CIA, THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE TURNED OVER 2,000 COPIES OF THE DOCUMENT FRIDAY TO THE HOUSE CLERK, LEAVING HIM THE DECISION ON WHAT TO DO WITH IT.

IN WHAT THE WHITE HOUSE HAILED AS A VICTORY FOR PRESIDENT FORD, THE FULL HOUSE VOTED 246 TO 124 THURSDAY NIGHT TO BAN PUBLICATION OF THE 338-PAGE REPORT UNTIL FORD HAD A CHANCE TO REMOVE CERTAIN CLASSIFIED INFORMATION THAT COULD DAMAGE U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

HOWEVER, THE COMMITTEE DECIDED FRIDAY THAT FOR THE TIME BEING THE REPORT SHOULD BE LAID TO REST IN THE OFFICE OF HOUSE CLERK TED HENSHAW. ONE TOKEN PRINTED COPY WAS DELIVERED TO HIS CUSTODY AND 2,000 MORE COPIES WERE LOCKED UP UNDER HIS SUPERVISION.

"IT'S HIS BABY NOW," A COMMITTEE SOURCE SAID. "COMMITTEE SOURCES SAID THIS ACTION SEEMED THE ONLY VIABLE ALTERNATIVE TO SUBMITTING THE DOCUMENT TO FORD AND THE CIA FOR CENSORSHIP."

THE COMMITTEE'S MOVE TEMPORARILY PREVENTS THE CLERK FROM SENDING THE DOCUMENTS TO THE WHITE HOUSE BECAUSE THE COMMITTEE HAS NOT OFFICIALLY ISSUED THE REPORT.

UPI 01-31 09:21 AES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

1/31/76

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UP-012

(CIA-ITALY)

(BY DANIEL F. GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- ACCORDING TO PART OF THE SUPPRESSED HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT, THE CIA, FOLLOWING THE ORDERS OF THE U.S. AMBASSADOR, PAID \$800,000 IN 1972 TO AN ITALIAN "RIGHT-WING GENERAL," WHO WAS ATTEMPTING TO OVERTHROW THE ROME GOVERNMENT. *Kol*

ALTHOUGH PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT WAS BLOCKED THURSDAY BY A HOUSE VOTE PENDING A REVIEW OF STILL-CLASSIFIED MATERIAL BY PRESIDENT FORD, A PORTION OF THE DOCUMENT WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO UPI FRIDAY.

THE REPORT DID NOT NAME THE GENERAL OR THE AMBASSADOR, BUT THE SOURCE, WHO TURNED OVER PART OF THE 386-PAGE REPORT, SAID THEY WERE GEN. VITO MICELI, FORMER HEAD OF THE ITALIAN DEFENSE INFORMATION SERVICE WHO IS NOW AWAITING TRIAL IN ITALY FOR PLOTTING TO OVERTHROW HIS GOVERNMENT, AND GRAMAM MARTIN, THE CONTROVERSIAL DIPLOMAT WHO WAS CHIEF ENVOY TO ROME FOR FOUR YEARS UNTIL 1973 BEFORE MOVING TO SAIGON. *+*

SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER, THEN SPECIAL SECURITY ADVISER TO PRESIDENT NIXON, APPROVED THE \$800,000 FUNDING, THE REPORT SAID.

MARTIN, WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE A CLOSED SESSION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE IN DECEMBER, WAS PORTRAYED AS THE MOVING FIGURE BEHIND THE OPERATION WHICH THE CIA OPPOSED, ACCORDING TO THE REPORT.

HE TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO THE \$800,000 WHICH WAS DELIVERED TO MICELI WITHOUT CONDITIONS AND THAT THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY "IT WAS A RIPOFF." *MSC*

THE REPORT SHOWED A LONG AND BITTER BATTLE BETWEEN MARTIN AND THE CIA STATION CHIEF IN ROME WHO FELT THAT MICELI WAS "ANTIDEMOCRATIC" AND A "NEOFASCIST" AND THAT ALL THE MONEY SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN HIM UNCONDITIONALLY.

THE DISPUTE REACHED A POINT, THE REPORT SAID, WHERE THE AMBASSADOR THREATENED TO CALL OUT THE EMBASSY MARINE GUARD TO PUT THE CIA AGENT ABOARD A U.S.-BOUND PLANE UNLESS THE MONEY WAS DELIVERED.

MARTIN HAS BEEN AWAITING REASSIGNMENT SINCE HE LEFT SAIGON LAST YEAR ON ONE OF THE LAST EVACUATION PLANES.

ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS LEAKS TO THE PRESS ON INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATIONS, THE UNITED STATES HAS CLANDESTINELY SPENT \$75 MILLION IN ITALY SINCE WORLD WAR II IN FUNDING ANTI-COMMUNIST PARTIES.

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UP-013

(CIA-ITALY)

TURIN, ITALY (UPI) -- THE TURIN NEWSPAPER LA STAMPA SAID TODAY IT HAS OBTAINED THE TEXT OF A U.S. CONGRESSIONAL REPORT THAT CONFIRMED THE CIA PAID \$74 MILLION TO ITALIAN POLITICIANS BETWEEN 1948 AND 1972.

LA STAMPA, ITALY'S SECOND LARGEST CIRCULATION NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED WHAT IT SAID WERE EXCERPTS FROM THE DOCUMENT.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN NEWS MEDIA HAVE ALLEGED THE CIA MADE PAYMENTS TO SOME ITALIAN POLITICAL PARTIES IN AN ATTEMPT TO STOP THE STEADY ADVANCE OF THE COUNTRY'S COMMUNISTS.

LA STAMPA'S WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT VITTORIO ZUCCONI WROTE THAT DESPITE THE HOUSE VOTE WHICH BLOCKED PUBLICATION OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON CIA ACTIVITIES IN ITALY, "A NEW ORIGINAL CHAPTER OF THE DOCUMENT HAS COME INTO OUR POSSESSION."

"THESE PAGES UNFORTUNATELY CONFIRM IN DETAIL WHAT HAD LEAKED OUT SOME TIME AGO," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

IT SAID THAT "BETWEEN 1948 AND 1968," THE CIA PAID \$65 MILLION TO THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY "AND OTHER NON-COMMUNIST PARTIES."

IN THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS OF 1972, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, ANOTHER \$9 MILLION WAS PAID "AT THE INSISTENCE OF (FORMER) AMBASSADOR (GRAMAM) MARTIN, TO THE 'CENTER-LEFT PARTIES'."

THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED FROM WHAT IT SAID WAS PAGE 253 OF THE REPORT THAT "DESPITE THIS MASSIVE HELP, THE BENEFICIARIES OF FUNDING, POSSIBLY TOO LONG IN POWER AND CLEARLY TORN BY INTERNAL DISSENSIONS, HAD SUFFERED A SERIES OF ELECTION SETBACKS."

"AMERICAN OBSERVERS THEREFORE DECIDED ANOTHER QUICK FIX OF MONEY WAS NEEDED IF OUR CLIENTS WERE TO SURVIVE THE NEXT (1972) ELECTIONS." LA STAMPA PRINTED THE WORDS "CLIENTS" AND "QUICK FIX" IN ENGLISH.

IT WENT ON TO QUOTE WHAT IT CALLED SPECIFIC PASSAGES FROM THE REPORT DETAILING CIA PAYMENTS, BUT DELETED NAMES OF THE RECIPIENTS.

"WE ARE LEAVING IT UP TO OUR READERS TO FIGURE OUT THE NAMES OF THE PARTIES, LABOR UNIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

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CIA 1-31

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DAY LD

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THWARTED IN ITS ATTEMPT TO PUBLISH A REPORT ON THE CIA, THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE TURNED OVER 2,000 COPIES OF THE DOCUMENT FRIDAY TO THE HOUSE CLERK, LEAVING HIM THE DECISION ON WHAT TO DO WITH IT.

IN WHAT THE WHITE HOUSE NAILED AS A VICTORY FOR PRESIDENT FORD, THE FULL HOUSE VOTED 246 TO 124 THURSDAY NIGHT TO BAN PUBLICATION OF THE 338-PAGE REPORT UNTIL FORD HAD A CHANCE TO REMOVE CERTAIN CLASSIFIED INFORMATION THAT COULD DAMAGE U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

HOWEVER, THE COMMITTEE DECIDED FRIDAY THAT FOR THE TIME BEING THE REPORT SHOULD BE LAID TO REST IN THE OFFICE OF HOUSE CLERK TED KENSHAW. ONE TOKEN PRINTED COPY WAS DELIVERED TO HIS CUSTODY AND 2,000 MORE COPIES WERE LOCKED UP UNDER HIS SUPERVISION.

"IT'S HIS BABY NOW," A COMMITTEE SOURCE SAID.

COMMITTEE SOURCES SAID THIS ACTION SEEMED THE ONLY VIABLE ALTERNATIVE TO SUBMITTING THE DOCUMENT TO FORD AND THE CIA FOR OWNERSHIP.

THE COMMITTEE'S MOVE TEMPORARILY PREVENTS THE CLERK FROM SENDING THE DOCUMENTS TO THE WHITE HOUSE BECAUSE THE COMMITTEE HAS NOT OFFICIALLY ISSUED THE REPORT.

NEVERTHELESS, ABOUT 1,000 COPIES -- PARTS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN LEAKED TO THE PRESS -- ARE FLOATING AROUND THE WHITE HOUSE, THE CIA, FBI, AND OTHER AGENCIES. TECHNICALLY, THE REPORT WILL BE IN A DEEP FREEZE UNTIL AT LEAST MONDAY.

THE COMMITTEE'S MANDATE OFFICIALLY EXPIRES AT MIDNIGHT SATURDAY BUT THE HOUSE RESOLUTION PASSED THURSDAY PROVIDED A TECHNICAL EXTENSION UNTIL FEB. 11 TO ALLOW THE COMMITTEE TO DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS AND A MINORITY REPORT.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., SAID THE COMMITTEE WOULD MEET NEXT TUESDAY TO DECIDE WHETHER IT WOULD COMPLETE ITS RECOMMENDATIONS AND FORMALLY DISPOSE OF THE REPORT.

"IT'S UP TO A VOTE OF THE COMMITTEE," HE SAID. "MY PERSONAL NOTE WOULD BE TO DROP THE MATTER."

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UP-140

(CIA REPORT)
 (BY DANIEL GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE GAVE CUSTODY OF 2,000 COPIES OF ITS BLOCKED REPORT TO THE HOUSE CLERK TODAY AND SAID IT WAS UP TO HIM TO DECIDE WHAT TO DO WITH THE DOCUMENT.

THE FULL HOUSE, IN A VICTORY FOR PRESIDENT FORD, LAST NIGHT VOTED 246-124 TO BAN PUBLICATION OF THE 338-PAGE DOCUMENT UNTIL THE WHITE HOUSE "CERTIFIED" THE REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION THAT COULD DAMAGE U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

AN ALTERNATIVE WAS TO FLAG THE COPIES "WITH APPROPRIATE SECURITY MARKINGS" AND DISTRIBUTE THEM "ONLY TO PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SUCH CLASSIFIED INFORMATION".

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., SAID AFTER THE VOTE HE WOULD NOT SUBMIT THE REPORT TO CENSORSHIP BY THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE CIA, AND THE REPORT NOW WAS "BURIED."

THE BURIAL VAULT SELECTED FRIDAY WAS THE OFFICE OF HOUSE CLERK TED HENSHAW. ONE TOKEN PRINTED COPY WAS DELIVERED TO HIS CUSTODY AND 2,000 MORE COPIES OF WHAT WAS TO HAVE BEEN A 10,000-COPY PRESS RUN BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WERE LOCKED UNDER HIS SUPERVISION.

COMMITTEE SOURCES SAID THIS ACTION SEEMED THE ONLY POSSIBLE ONE UNDER THE BLOCKING RESOLUTION VOTED YESTERDAY WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS "AMBIGUOUS" AS REGARDS THE ALTERNATIVE TO SUBMITTING THE DOCUMENT TO EXECUTIVE CENSORSHIP.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF SAID IT WAS DIFFICULT TO COMPLY WITH THE STIPULATION TO RELEASE THE REPORT ONLY TO AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL BECAUSE THE COMMITTEE HAD NO AUTHORITY TO PUT SECURITY MARKINGS ON DOCUMENTS AND DID NOT KNOW WHO IN THE HOUSE WAS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SUCH MATERIAL.

THE REPORT WILL BE IN A DEEP FREEZE UNTIL AT LEAST MONDAY ALTHOUGH 1,000 COPIES -- PARTS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN LEAKED TO THE PRESS -- ARE FLOATING AROUND THE WHITE HOUSE, THE CIA, FBI, AND OTHER AGENCIES.

THE COMMITTEE'S MANDATE OFFICIALLY EXPIRES TOMORROW AT MIDNIGHT BUT THE RESOLUTION VOTED BY THE HOUSE TODAY GAVE AN EXTENSION UNTIL FEB. 11 TO ALLOW THE COMMITTEE TO FILE ITS RECOMMENDATIONS AND A MINORITY REPORT.

PIKE SAID HE WOULD MEET WITH THE COMMITTEE ON TUESDAY AND LET THEM DECIDE WHAT TO DO. HIS OWN FEELING, HE SAID, WAS TO DROP THE WHOLE THING.

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UP-054

(BUSH)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- GEORGE BUSH WAS SWORN IN TODAY AS DIRECTOR OF THE CIA AND PRESIDENT FORD JOINED HIM IN VOWING TO KEEP THE AGENCY STRONG WHILE ALSO ENDING PAST ABUSES.

"THE ABUSES OF THE PAST HAVE BEEN MORE THAN ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED AND I AM CONCERNED ABOUT THEM, BUT ONE THING IS VERY, VERY CERTAIN -- WE CANNOT IMPROVE THIS AGENCY BY DESTROYING IT," FORD TOLD A CROWD OF APPLAUDING CIA EMPLOYEES AT THE AGENCY HEADQUARTERS IN SUBURBAN VIRGINIA.

"LET ME ASSURE YOU ALL I HAVE NO INTENTION OF SEEING THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY DISMANTLED, ITS OPERATIONS PARALYZED OR ITS EFFECTIVENESS UNDERMINED."

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UP-055

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UP-050

ADD 1 BUSH, WASHINGTON (UP-054)
 FORD, LAVISHING PRAISE ON BUSH AND THE CIA GENERALLY, CONCLUDED BY SAYING "I BELIEVE WE CAN MAKE THIS AGENCY AN INSTRUMENT OF PEACE AND AN OBJECT OF PRIDE FOR ALL OF OUR PEOPLE. THAT IS MY GOAL."
 THE PRESIDENT ALSO SAID HE WOULD BE PROPOSING NEW STEPS IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS TO IMPROVE THE CIA. HE SAID HIS PLANS WOULD BE DESIGNED MAINLY TO MAKE SURE THE AGENCY RETAINS A CAPABILITY TO GATHER INFORMATION, CONDUCT NECESSARY COVERT ACTIONS AND OPERATE IN "A LAWFUL MANNER."

BUSH, SUCCEEDING WILLIAM COLBY AS THE CIA'S DIRECTOR, SAID "I WILL NOT TURN MY BACK ON THE PAST ... BUT THE EMPHASIS NOW WILL BE ON THE FUTURE."

BUSH SAID HE WOULD STRIVE TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS WHERE NEEDED AND TO GUARANTEE SECRECY OF INFORMATION COLLECTED.

AND ABOVE ALL, HE SAID, "I AM DETERMINED TO PROTECT THOSE UNSELFISH AND PATRIOTIC PEOPLE WHO WITH TOTAL DEDICATION SERVE THEIR COUNTRY -- OFTEN PUTTING THEIR LIVES ON THE LINE -- ONLY TO HAVE SOME PEOPLE BENT ON DESTROYING THIS AGENCY EXPOSE THEIR NAMES. THIS MUST STOP."

UPI 01-30 12:15 PES

KY

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

HOUSE PREVENTS RELEASING REPORT ON INTELLIGENCE

Accedes to Wishes of Ford
and Agencies to Permit
Executive Censoring

KEY VOTE IS 246 TO 124

Pike Calls Action 'Complete
Travesty of Doctrine of
Separation of Powers'

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—The House of Representatives acceded tonight to the wishes of President Ford and the intelligence agencies and voted to withhold the final report of its Select Committee on Intelligence until it had been censored by the executive branch. The action, which was opposed by the House Democratic leadership, came on a vote of 246 to 124.

Representative Otis G. Pike, the chairman of the select committee, said that the vote had made "a complete travesty of the whole doctrine of separation of powers."

He said that the House "probably will not ever have a strong oversight committee now" and that his committee's work had been "entirely an exercise in futility."

After the vote, the Suffolk County Democrat told reporters, "I'm not quite as proud of being a member of the House of Representatives today as I was yesterday. I'm still proud, but not as proud."

A copy of the report was made available to The New York Times, which, earlier this week, published several articles based on it.

Mr. Pike said that virtually all information that was of importance "interest-wise or titillation-wise" had already been published.

Nonetheless, in the view of representatives on both sides of the issue, the vote tonight had major implications.

Those who wanted the full document to be published officially said that the vote provided indications on whether the House seriously intended to oversee the activities of intelligence agencies in the future and of whether the House was willing to leave to the executive branch all decisions on what should properly be kept secret.

Full Release Urged

On the other hand, representatives who wanted to prevent immediate publication argued that there was a difference between an official document and one that had merely been reported on in newspapers. The House, they said, should not be party to the official publication of classified information and should not take steps that might endanger the national security.

Representatives Morgan F. Murphy of Illinois and Robert N. Giaimo of Connecticut, both Democratic members of the intelligence committee, gave impassioned speeches in favor of releasing the full document. Their speeches had all the more effect because both men are highly regarded by their colleagues and normally speak in an understated manner.

"If we are not a co-equal branch of this Government, if we are not equal to the President and the Supreme Court," Mr. Murphy asserted, "then let the President write this report, let the C.I.A. write this report, and we ought to fold our tents and go home."

Mr. Giaimo pointed his forefinger at Mr. Pike, who was sitting on the front row of the chamber, and declared, "If you think he is going to release anything that in his judgment would jeopardize the secrets of the United States, then you are wrong."

The White House and the intelligence agencies had "spread a smokescreen" about the secrets in the report, Mr. Giaimo said, and he asked his colleagues whether they placed their trust in Mr. Pike or the Central Intelligence Agency.

Pike Stand on Secrets

For his part, Mr. Pike conceded that the report contained classified information, but he said that there was "not the slightest question that we are giving away any dangerous secrets."

A secret, he said, was "some factor opinion to which some bureaucrat has applied a stamp."

Mr. Pike's opponents were equally emotional in their speeches.

Representative James H. Quillen, a Tennessee Republican, declared, "My country comes first, and I will not take any action to release classified information to anyone domestically or abroad."

The ranking Republican on the intelligence panel, Representative Robert McClory of Illinois, said that the President and the intelligence agencies had provided the committee with information with the understanding of confidentiality.

"We don't have to spread out in the record all the secret information, including information that might jeopardize the lives of individuals and jeopardize our activities overseas," Mr. McClory argued. He continued:

"What agency will provide us with data and documents if we can't be trusted?"

It would be "unworthy of Congress," Mr. McClory said, to "translate leaks into official documents."

William E. Colby, the outgoing Director of Central Intelligence, urged the House earlier in the week not to publish the report on the ground that

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The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times 24 _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

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to do so would damage the nation's intelligence activities. Mr. Colby said that there was considerable potentially dangerous information in the report, although he never specified what it was.

Findings in Report

Among the findings in the report, according to accounts published in The Times, were the following:

¶The Navy conducted a program of intelligence gathering through submarines operating inside territorial waters of nine occasions these ships collided with other vessels.

¶The operations and funds of the intelligence agencies were virtually unchecked, and the agencies used deceptive accounting methods.

¶The extent of the United States involvement in the civil war in Angola had been understated by Mr. Colby.

¶Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and his wife had received personal gifts from the leader of Kurdish rebels, who had been supplied arms secretly by the C.I.A.

Normally publication of a committee report, even a sensitive one, is a routine matter that is not voted on by the full House. The intelligence report came before the House because of an unusual set of circumstances.

Mr. Pike's committee is scheduled to go out of existence Saturday.

Because the House is not in session tomorrow, Mr. Pike asked Tuesday for unanimous consent to publish the report Friday and an extension until Feb. 11 for publication of the committee's recommendations.

After a junior House member objected to the extension, Mr. Pike was forced to take his request to the Rules Committee.

Yesterday, apparently without the knowledge of the Democratic leaders, who normally control the operations of the Rules Committee, that committee adopted a resolution prohibiting publication of the report until it had been cleared by the President.

The Rules Committee's action forced the House vote tonight.

In another development today, Senator Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, introduced legislation that would create a permanent Senate committee to oversee the Government's intelligence activities.

The legislation would establish procedures to assure committee secrecy but specifies that the committee would be free to make public information if it found it was in the national interest to do so.

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UP-014

(INTELLIGENCE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S CONTROVERSIAL FINAL REPORT WAS IN A DEEP FREEZE TODAY WITH DOUBTS IT WILL EVER BE PUBLISHED -- EXCEPT PERHAPS THROUGH MORE PRESS LEAKS.

THE HOUSE VOTED 246 TO 124 THURSDAY TO BAN PUBLICATION OF THE 338-PAGE DOCUMENT "UNTIL THE REPORT HAS BEEN CERTIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT AS NOT CONTAINING INFORMATION WHICH WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES OF THE CIA" OR OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., CHAIRMAN OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE WHICH DRAFTED THE REPORT AFTER ALMOST A YEAR OF INVESTIGATION AND HEARINGS, FOUGHT TO HAVE IT RELEASED BEFORE THE PANEL'S MANDATE EXPIRES AT SATURDAY MIDNIGHT.

BUT 127 OF HIS FELLOW DEMOCRATS AND AN ALMOST SOLID BLOCK OF 119 REPUBLICANS APPROVED A RESOLUTION THAT THE REPORT MUST BE "SANITIZED" OF STILL CLASSIFIED MATERIAL BEFORE IT COULD BE FILED.

FORD ISSUED A STATEMENT PRAISING THE HOUSE VOTE AS "RESPONSIBLE," AND SAYING IT "SHOWS THE HOUSE MEMBERS RECOGNIZE THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT A STRONG AND EFFECTIVE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITY."

THE RESOLUTION GIVES THE COMMITTEE UNTIL FEB. 11 TO FORMULATE RECOMMENDATIONS ON INTELLIGENCE MATTERS, BUT PIKE SAID "I DON'T KNOW," WHEN ASKED IF THIS WOULD BE PURSUED.

REP. BELLA ABZUG, D-N.Y., SENT A LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER MINUTES AFTER THE VOTE REQUESTING A COPY OF THE FINAL REPORT AND "ANY DRAFT, NONFINAL, INTERIM OR PRELIMINARY VERSIONS" UNDER TERMS OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

MEANWHILE, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE HAS ASKED THE SENATE TO CREATE A PERMANENT NINE-MEMBER PANEL THAT WOULD HAVE CONTROLS OVER VIRTUALLY ALL U.S. CLANDESTINE ACTIVITIES.

SEN. FRANK CHURCH, D-IDAHO, THURSDAY SAID THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ALSO WOULD BE EMPOWERED TO MAKE PUBLIC DETAILS OF INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS IF, IN ITS JUDGMENT, "THE NATIONAL INTEREST WOULD BE SERVED."

SEN. JOHN TOWER OF TEXAS, THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S RANKING REPUBLICAN, DENOUNCED THE PLAN AS "HASTILY CONCEIVED AND VERY SIMPLISTIC."

TWO OTHER COMMITTEE REPUBLICANS, SENS. HOWARD BAKER OF TENNESSEE AND BARRY GOLDWATER OF ARIZONA, ALSO REFUSED TO ENDORSE THE BILL, ARGUING IT WOULD HAMSTRING THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AND PRODUCE A FLOOD OF SECURITY LEAKS.

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UP-140

(CIA REPORT)
 (BY DANIEL GILMORE)

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COMMITTEE SOURCES SAID THIS ACTION SEEMED THE ONLY POSSIBLE ONE UNDER THE BLOCKING RESOLUTION VOTED YESTERDAY WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS "AMBIGUOUS" AS REGARDS THE ALTERNATIVE TO SUBMITTING THE DOCUMENT TO EXECUTIVE CENSORSHIP.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF SAID IT WAS DIFFICULT TO COMPLY WITH THE STIPULATION TO RELEASE THE REPORT ONLY TO AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL BECAUSE THE COMMITTEE HAD NO AUTHORITY TO PUT SECURITY MARKINGS ON DOCUMENTS AND DID NOT KNOW WHO IN THE HOUSE WAS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SUCH MATERIAL.

THE REPORT WILL BE IN A DEEP FREEZE UNTIL AT LEAST MONDAY ALTHOUGH 1,000 COPIES -- PARTS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN LEAKED TO THE PRESS -- ARE FLOATING AROUND THE WHITE HOUSE, THE CIA, FBI, AND OTHER AGENCIES.

THE COMMITTEE'S MANDATE OFFICIALLY EXPIRES TOMORROW AT MIDNIGHT BUT THE RESOLUTION VOTED BY THE HOUSE TODAY GAVE AN EXTENSION UNTIL FEB. 11 TO ALLOW THE COMMITTEE TO FILE ITS RECOMMENDATIONS AND A MINORITY REPORT.

PIKE SAID HE WOULD MEET WITH THE COMMITTEE ON TUESDAY AND LET THEM DECIDE WHAT TO DO. HIS OWN FEELING, HE SAID, WAS TO DROP THE WHOLE THING.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

11/30/76

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UP-140

ADD 1 CIA REPORT, WASHINGTON (UP-140)
 MEANWHILE, THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE MET IN SECRET SESSION TODAY
 TO HEAR TESTIMONY FROM FORMER CIA DIRECTOR RICHARD HELMS ON HOW HE
 SAW THE ROLE OF PERSONS WHO HEAD U.S. INTELLIGENCE.
 ON MONDAY, THE PANEL WILL DISCUSS FBI DOMESTIC OPERATIONS AND ALSO
 HEAR FROM FORMER DEFENSE SECRETARY JAMES SCHLESINGER ON THE ROLE OF
 THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE. AT PRESENT, THE CIA DIRECTOR
 ALSO HOLDS THE DCI TITLE AS COORDINATOR OF INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL THE
 AGENCIES.

TUESDAY, THE PANEL WILL HEAR FROM JOHN MCCONE ON THE ROLE OF THE
 DCI. MCCONE WAS CIA DIRECTOR AND DCI FROM 1961 TO 1966.
 ALL THESE SESSIONS WILL BE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

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UP-142

(GENERAL)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE CIA, ON ORDERS FROM THE U.S. AMBASSADOR, PAID \$800,000 IN 1972 TO AN ITALIAN "RIGHT-WING GENERAL" WHO WAS PLANNING A COUP D'ETAT AGAINST THE ROME GOVERNMENT, ACCORDING TO A HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

A PART OF THE REPORT WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO UPI TODAY BY A SOURCE WHO DECLINED TO TURN OVER THE ENTIRE 338-PAGE DOCUMENT. IT DID NOT NAME THE GENERAL OR THE AMBASSADOR. BUT THE SOURCE SAID THEY ARE GEN. VITO MICELI, FORMER HEAD OF THE ITALIAN DEFENSE INFORMATION SERVICE WHO IS NOW AWAITING TRIAL IN ITALY FOR PLOTTING TO OVERTHROW HIS GOVERNMENT, AND GRAHAM MARTIN, THE CONTROVERSIAL DIPLOMAT WHO WAS CHIEF ENVOY TO ROME FOR FOUR YEARS UNTIL 1973 BEFORE MOVING TO SAIGON.

THE REPORT SAID SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER, THEN SPECIAL SECURITY ADVISER TO PRESIDENT NIXON, APPROVED THE \$800,000 FUNDING. MARTIN, WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE A CLOSED SESSION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE IN DECEMBER, WAS PORTRAYED AS THE MOVING FIGURE BEHIND THE OPERATION WHICH THE CIA OPPOSED, ACCORDING TO THE REPORT.

HE TOLD THE COMMITTEE HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO THE \$800,000 WHICH WAS DELIVERED TO MICELI WITHOUT CONDITIONS AND THAT THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY "IT WAS A RIPOFF".

THE REPORT SHOWED A LONG AND BITTER BATTLE BETWEEN MARTIN AND THE CIA STATION CHIEF IN ROME WHO FELT THAT MICELI WAS "ANTIDEMOCRATIC" AND A "NEOFASCIST" AND THAT ALL THE MONEY SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN HIM UNCONDITIONALLY.

THE DISPUTE REACHED A POINT, THE REPORT SAID, WHERE THE AMBASSADOR THREATENED TO CALL OUT THE EMBASSY MARINE GUARD TO PUT THE CIA AGENT ABOARD A U.S.-BOUNDED PLANE UNLESS THE MONEY WAS DELIVERED.

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CIA 1-30

DAY LD

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S CONTROVERSIAL FINAL REPORT WAS IN A DEEP FREEZE TODAY WITH DOUBTS IT WILL EVER BE PUBLISHED -- EXCEPT PERHAPS THROUGH MORE PRESS LEAKS.

THE HOUSE VOTED 246 TO 124 THURSDAY TO BAN PUBLICATION OF THE 338-PAGE DOCUMENT "UNTIL THE REPORT HAS BEEN CERTIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT AS NOT CONTAINING INFORMATION WHICH WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES OF THE CIA" OR OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., CHAIRMAN OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE WHICH DRAFTED THE REPORT AFTER ALMOST A YEAR OF INVESTIGATION AND HEARINGS, FOUGHT TO HAVE IT RELEASED BEFORE THE PANEL'S MANDATE EXPIRES AT SATURDAY MIDNIGHT.

BUT 127 OF HIS FELLOW DEMOCRATS AND AN ALMOST SOLID BLOCK OF 119 REPUBLICANS APPROVED A RESOLUTION THAT THE REPORT MUST BE "SANITIZED" OF STILL CLASSIFIED MATERIAL BEFORE IT COULD BE FILED.

PART OF THE CONTROVERSY SURROUNDING THE REPORT SPANG FROM THE FACT THAT MUCH OF IT HAD BEEN UNOFFICIALLY "LEAKED" TO THE MEDIA WHILE STILL IN THE HANDS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FORD ISSUED A STATEMENT PRAISING THE HOUSE VOTE AS "RESPONSIBLE," AND SAYING IT "SHOWS THE HOUSE MEMBERS RECOGNIZE THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT A STRONG AND EFFECTIVE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITY."

BUT PIKE SAID HE AND EIGHT OF HIS FELLOW COMMITTEE MEMBERS FELT THE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL IN DISPUTE INVOLVED "EMBARRASSING INFORMATION" RATHER THAN DANGEROUS SECRETS.

OBVIOUSLY ANGERED AND DISCOURAGED, HE TOLD REPORTERS AFTER THE VOTE THAT THE COMMITTEE'S WORK HAD BEEN "AN EXERCISE IN FUTILITY."

"I PERSONALLY HAVE NO DESIRE WHATSOEVER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WRITING OF A REPORT ON THE CIA WHICH WOULD BE CENSORED BY THE CIA," HE SAID. "THIS IS A VIOLATION OF THE SEPARATION OF POWERS."

WAS THE REPORT NOW BURIED?

"THAT'S MY GUESS," PIKE SAID. "BUT IT'S UP TO A VOTE OF THE COMMITTEE. MY PERSONAL VOTE WOULD BE TO DROP THE MATTER."

THE RESOLUTION GIVES THE COMMITTEE UNTIL FEB. 11 TO FORMULATE RECOMMENDATIONS ON INTELLIGENCE MATTERS, BUT PIKE SAID "I DON'T KNOW," WHEN ASKED IF THIS WOULD BE PURSUED.

COMMITTEE SOURCES ESTIMATED SOME 1,000 COPIES OF THE REPORT ALREADY ARE CIRCULATING WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WAS WORKING ON AN ORDER FOR 10,000 COPIES WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR PRESS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION IF THE RULES COMMITTEE RESOLUTION HAD BEEN DEFEATED.

REP. BELLA ABZUG, D-N.Y., SENT A LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY A. KISSINGER MINUTES AFTER THE VOTE REQUESTING A COPY OF THE FINAL REPORT AND "ANY DRAFT, NONFINAL, INTERIM OR PRELIMINARY VERSIONS" UNDER TERMS OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

SHE SAID SHE WAS NOT ATTEMPTING TO CIRCUMVENT THE HOUSE DECISION BUT NOTED THAT SINCE COPIES OF THE REPORT HAD BEEN TRANSMITTED TO EXECUTIVE AGENCIES "IT ENTERED THE PUBLIC DOMAIN UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT."

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House Bars Pike Panel CIA Report

By Walter Pincus
 Washington Post Staff Writer

The House voted overwhelmingly yesterday to prohibit immediate public release of the controversial 338-page House intelligence committee report which describes secret Central Intelligence Agency operations.

The 246-to-124 vote was a major victory for President Ford and just-departed CIA Director William E. Colby, who had argued strongly against its public release even though much of its contents has already been leaked to the press.

Whether the document is ever made public without further deletions being made is still in doubt.

The House action stipulates that public release must await certification from the President that disclosure would not harm the national interest. During the debate Rep. John B. Anderson (R-Ill.) said that once members have read the report they can have it made public by a simple majority vote.

But, after the vote, Committee Chairman Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.) said he has no immediate plans to file the report and thus he would prevent it from being distributed to House members as a classified document.

He said he plans to let his committee vote next week either to kill the report or to agree to let the President make further deletions and then publish. He said he will vote to kill the report.

The White House had claimed that publication of the report with still classified information would violate procedures agreed to last October.

At that time, in a meeting with President Ford, Pike and senior Republican Rep. Robert McClory (Ill.) agreed to withhold public release of any classified information if the President certified that its disclosure would be harmful.

Pike, in yesterday's debate, said his agreement "did not apply to our final report. . . I would not have agreed to it." He argued that this would have amounted to allowing the CIA to "censor the report."

McClory, however, declared that the agreement, and what he considered its potential violation, put the honor of the House in question.

Rep. Dale Milford (D-Tex.), a member of the intelligence committee, said: "The issue is can nine members of this House release information unilaterally" over the objections of the President. The committee voted 9-to-4 last week to approve and release the report.

Milford argued that every one of the deletions sought by the administration could be made and "it would not change a single thing in the report. What's in dispute are

See PIKE, A21, Col. 8

The Washington Post 1A1
 Washington Star-News
 Daily News (New York)
 The New York Times
 The Wall Street Journal
 The National Observer
 The Los Angeles Times

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House Bars Pike Report

PIKE, From A1

technicalities that neither the committee nor its staff understood but our adversaries would consider a virtual bonanza."

Pike, on the other hand, argued that the report "is not giving away any dangerous secrets" but admitted "there are classified facts that will be embarrassing."

The one Republican on the intelligence committee who voted to release the report, Rep. James P. Johnson of Colorado said that the report illustrates "despicable, detestable acts... and those responsible don't want their activities exposed."

Rep. Wayne Hays (D-Ohio), referring to the publication of many details from the report in the press, said during the debate: "Reading the report may be the biggest nonevent since Brigitte Bardot, after four husbands and many lovers, announced she was not a virgin."

Behind the debate over the committee report is the issue for both the President and the Congress of who will have final say on the release of classified information.

Administration spokesmen argued that the Pike committee received secret intelligence material with the understanding that it would not be publicly disclosed if the President determined that publication would harm the national interest. The committee's draft report was to be released without following that procedure.

According to committee and administration sources, the draft report was sent to the CIA on the afternoon of Jan. 19, so that it could be reviewed for publication.

The next day, copies were made and distributed by CIA to the State and Defense departments and the National Security Council.

Administration officials were angered by the fact that some material from the report was already in newspapers the day they received their

On Jan. 21, the committee received combined requests for some 250 deletions on the grounds of national security. The next day, the committee staff and administration officials reached agreement to delete about 70 of these.

Last Friday, the committee voted to overrule the administration's objections in some 150 instances and at that point a revised draft was compiled for members and the administration and prepared for public release.

According to the informed sources, some 70 per cent of the outstanding administration objections relate to information involving CIA operations in Angola, U.S. intelligence submarines which operated in Russian waters, past military aid to Kurdish rebels in Iraq and funds provided to Italian political parties and candidates. In the case of the Kurdish and Italian material, the draft report does not mention the name of the countries but, CIA officials believe they are readily identifiable.

Committee members and staff who argued for publication said that most of the material objected to has already appeared in print. CIA officials countered that there is a difference in credibility between a news story and material in an official publication from the House of Representatives.

In the Senate, intelligence committee chairman Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) introduced legislation on behalf of himself and seven committee colleagues to create a new permanent committee on intelligence activities.

The new unit would exercise both legislative and oversight authority over the CIA, National Security Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, the national intelligence components of the Pentagon and the intelligence activities of the FBI.

Under present law, six congressional committees have jurisdiction over the intelligence community, a situation Church termed "chaotic." In the case of covert CIA operations, the head of CIA is required to report in a "timely fashion".

The Basis of CIA Oversight

MR. PIKE'S POSITION on the report of his House intelligence committee is, in brief, untenable. He agreed last September in accepting certain classified information from the Executive branch that the White House would be the final arbiter of what part of it would be disclosed. To claim that his pledge applied to the receipt of information then but not to the reporting of it now is to make a mockery of his pledge and to undermine the basis on which any future intelligence oversight committee could ask for confidential information. That the information at issue describes "atrocious and horrendous things," in Chairman Pike's characterization, does not ~~dissolve~~ his obligation to keep his word. Nor is it a suitable alibi that much of the information had leaked already. That merely raises the question of whether the Pike committee was living up to its obligation to maintain confidentiality in the period before the release of the final report became an issue.

Fortunately, the Rules Committee was of a mind to preserve the integrity of the House by holding up release of the report until the full House had acted on it. And the House followed suit last night by voting overwhelmingly to delay disclosure. Mr. Pike has insisted that he would release the full report or no report at all. We cannot believe, however, that the House will be guided by his stubbornness in the matter. Enough has leaked from the report to establish that there is much of legitimate public value in the sections of it likely to be approved by the President. Chairman Pike's cry of "cover-up" will only become reality if he is allowed to make it so.

The whole episode in fact underlines the difficulties of countenancing and controlling a secret agency in a democracy—even an agency whose ostensible purpose is to protect that democracy. Mr. Pike, not alone, went at the intelligence establishment determined to root out the abuses of secret power which had transpired over the years. Those abuses were real and frightening, imperiling not only the liberties of American citizens but, in

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some cases, the very security which the agencies were meant to uphold. It is true, too, that to the extent that power continues to be wielded unaccountably, there can be no firm guarantee that it will not again be abused. It is a fair question whether the costs of secrecy outweigh the claimed benefits, which in the best of circumstances are likely to be difficult to confirm. Mr. Pike has no corner on honest concern.

The opposite risk is, of course, that too little weight will be given to the "fact" that the world remains a menacing place and that it would be tempting fate to go over to an open security system which would deny the country and, within it, the Executive branch the flexibility needed to cope with what the President and his advisers perceive to be grave national threats. This is, we think, the trap into which Mr. Pike has fallen. Disclosure of the particular secrets which he would now like to tell may or may not be as harmful as the administration claims. The point is, nonetheless, that the right to conduct some national security affairs in secrecy must be upheld.

There can be no congressional oversight unless the President takes the Congress into his confidence. But the Congress cannot take the Congress into his confidence if secrets are to be betrayed. Just how oversight should be conducted and to what extent Congress should be empowered to veto operations which its overseers disapproved are questions being addressed in the proposals for reform offered yesterday, for instance, by a majority of the Senate intelligence committee. We intend to return to these and other such proposals. If there is not a modicum of mutual confidence and trust between the Executive and Congress, however, it becomes foolish even to consider reform. The security of the country and the liberty of its citizens can best be pursued—we are tempted to say, can only be effectively pursued—when there is respect for the procedures agreed on between the two branches. That is why it is so important for both of them to keep the agreements they do manage to work out with each other.

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UP-100

ADD 2 CIA, WASHINGTON
 THE VOTE CAME AFTER MORE THAN AN HOUR OF IMPASSIONED DEBATE.
 PIKE ARGUED ON THE HOUSE FLOOR THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT WAS KEPT
 "HOSTAGE" BY THE RULES COMMITTEE AMENDMENT THAT THE DOCUMENT MUST BE
 SCRUTINIZED BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH BEFORE PUBLICATION.
 "THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST FEAR THAT WE ARE GIVING AWAY DANGEROUS
 SECRETS," HE SAID. "WE ARE GIVING AWAY SOME EMBARRASSING INFORMATION.
 INTELLIGENCE HAS BEEN USED TO COVER ASSASSINATIONS. INTELLIGENCE HAS
 BEEN USED TO COVER SECRET WARS."

REP. ROBERT MCCLORY, R-ILL., A MEMBER OF THE INTELLIGENCE
 COMMITTEE WHO OPPOSED ISSUING THE REPORT IN ITS PRESENT FORM, "A
 VIOLATION OF A SOLEMN AGREEMENT".

"WHAT AGENCY WILL PROVIDE US WITH SECRET INFORMATION IN THE
 FUTURE?" HE SAID. "WHAT AGENCY WILL EVER TRUST US?"

HE SAID AFTER OCTOBER'S IMPASSE WITH THE CIA AND WHITE HOUSE IN
 GETTING SECRET DOCUMENTS, THE COMMITTEE AGREED TO RECEIVING SUCH
 MATERIAL "ON LOAN" AND NOT TO MAKE IT PUBLIC WITHOUT APPROVAL.

PIKE AND NINE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE 13-MAN INTELLIGENCE PANEL VOTED
 LAST FRIDAY THE AGREEMENT COVERED ONLY THE HEARINGS AND NOT THE FINAL
 REPORT.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

House Rules Unit Votes to Block Release of a Report on the C.I.A.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The House Rules Committee, a secret session of the full House, voted 9 to 7 today to block release of the House Intelligence Committee's report on the Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence agencies until President Ford could see if the report contained unauthorized security material.

Representative Otis Pike, Democrat of Suffolk, chairman of the intelligence committee, which has conducted investigations of intelligence agencies for almost a year, had asked the rules committee for permission to publish the report before the intelligence committee's mandate expired Saturday. The vote was to have been on a resolution that the 338-page report, portions of which have been leaked to the press, be released Friday.

But the session became a heated debate on whether the document contained secret or classified material and, if it did, whether the committee had the right to make it public.

Mr. Pike, in answer to questions from the chairman of the rules committee, Representative Ray J. Madden, Democrat of Indiana, said the report contained such matter but that the intelligence committee had decided to release it.

An amendment giving final censorship powers over the report to the President was introduced by Representative John Young, Democrat of Texas. It said the intelligence committee could not release any report that contained security matters unless it had been . . . authorized to do so by the White House.

Members of the rules panel voted 9 to 7 across party lines. The resolution said, however,

that the intelligence committee could distribute the report to a secret session of the full House.

The resolution comes before the full House for a vote tomorrow. Mr Pike's supporters are expected to try to dilute it. Mr. Pike told the rules committee that his panel had agreed by a majority vote to release the report without granting "rewrite" privileges to the executive department.

He was accompanied by Representative Robert McClory of Illinois the ranking Republican on the intelligence committee. Mr. McClory said that the White House had said it would lend material to the panel on condition that it not be made public without prior consultation with the Central Intelligence Agency or executive branch.

Mr. Pike suggested that the panel have until Feb. 11 to file a supplemental report containing recommendations and dissenting views.

Earlier today, the C.I.A. suggested that the intelligence committee itself had leaked parts of the report to the press. Mr. Pike responded sharply. "The C.I.A.'s intelligence is false."

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UP-149

ADD 1 CIA, WASHINGTON (UP-147)

THE VOTE WAS 246-124 TO HAVE THE REPORT "SANITIZED" BY THE WHITE HOUSE.

EARLIER TODAY, PIKE CANCELED A MEETING OF HIS COMMITTEE PENDING THE VOTE. THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE YESTERDAY VOTED 9-7 TO SEND THE MOTION TO BLOCK THE REPORT TO THE HOUSE FLOOR.

PIKE SAID WOULD NOT ISSUE THE REPORT EXCEPT IN ITS ORIGINAL VERSION, PARTS OF WHICH ALREADY HAVE LEAKED TO THE PRESS.

HE ALSO TOLD UPI IF THE VOTE WENT AGAINST HIM HE WOULD CLOSE THE COMMITTEE, EVEN THOUGH THE HOUSE TONIGHT APPROVED AN EXTENSION OF ITS MANDATE UNTIL FEB. 11 SO THE COMMITTEE COULD COMPLETE ITS RECOMMENDATIONS AND MAKE A MINORITY REPORT.

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UP-169

ADD 3 CIA, WASHINGTON
 PIKE LATER TOLD REPORTERS THE COMMITTEE'S WORK HAD BEEN "AN EXERCISE IN FUTILITY".

"I'M NOT QUITE AS PROUD OF BEING A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY," HE SAID. "I PERSONALLY HAVE NO DESIRE WHATSOEVER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WRITING OF A REPORT ON THE CIA WHICH WOULD BE CENSORED BY THE CIA. THIS IS A VIOLATION OF THE SEPARATION OF POWERS."

ASKED IF THE REPORT WAS NOW BURIED, PIKE REPLIED "THAT'S MY GUESS BUT IT'S UP TO A VOTE OF THE COMMITTEE. MY PERSONAL VOTE WOULD BE TO DROP THE MATTER."

REP. BELLA ABZUG, D-N.Y., WROTE A LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER ASKING FOR THE PIKE COMMITTEE'S REPORT UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

ABZUG SAID IN A NEWS RELEASE SHE WAS NOT TRYING TO CIRCUMVENT THE HOUSE VOTE BUT THAT HER ACTION WAS "RECOGNITION OF THE FACT THAT ONCE THE REPORT WAS TRANSMITTED TO THE EXECUTIVE AGENCIES IN QUESTION, IT ENTERED THE PUBLIC DOMAIN UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT."

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INSERT 1ST NIGHT LD CIA WASHINGTON A272 AFTER 3RD PGH XXX FLOOR.
 FORD SAID IN A STATEMENT HE WAS "PLEASED THAT THE HOUSE OF
 REPRESENTATIVES HAS TAKEN PROPER AND RESPONSIBLE ACTION TO SAFEGUARD
 CLASSIFIED FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION. THIS ACTION INDICATES
 THAT A LARGE MAJORITY OF HOUSE MEMBERS SHARES MY CONCERN THAT OUR
 LEGITIMATE CLASSIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION BE DENIED TO OUR
 ENEMIES AND POTENTIAL ENEMIES."

PICKUP 4TH PGH: PIKE TOLE

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UP-013

--REPEATING (UP-011) (CIA)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE CONSIDERED PROPOSED SPY-AGENCY REFORMS TODAY WHILE MARSHALING SUPPORT TO PREVENT CENSORSHIP OF ITS CONTROVERSIAL FINAL REPORT BY PRESIDENT FORD.

THE COMMITTEE, HEADED BY REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., MET TO WORK ON RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE THE CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF THE CIA AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES AND TO REVAMP THEIR STRUCTURES.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CAPITOL, SEN. FRANK CHURCH, D-IDAHO, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, WAS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE FULL SENATE TO PRESENT THAT PANEL'S REFORM RECOMMENDATIONS.

THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE LATE WEDNESDAY PASSED BY A VOTE OF 9 TO 7 A RESOLUTION THAT THE 338-PAGE REPORT, MAJOR PARTS OF WHICH HAVE ALREADY LEAKED TO THE PRESS, COULD ONLY BE ISSUED NOW TO AUTHORIZED OFFICIALS.

PUBLIC RELEASE WOULD HAVE TO WAIT. THE RESOLUTION STATED, "UNTIL THE REPORT HAS BEEN CERTIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT AS NOT CONTAINING INFORMATION WHICH WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT CIA OR OTHER INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES ABROAD.

PIKE REPORTEDLY PLANNED A PARLIAMENTARY MANEUVER TO ALLOW AMENDMENTS IN THE HOUSE BEFORE THE VOTE ON THE RULES COMMITTEE RESOLUTION.

PIKE ACKNOWLEDGED TO THE RULES COMMITTEE WEDNESDAY THAT THE REPORT CONTAINS CLASSIFIED MATERIAL.

ASKED WEDNESDAY HOW MUCH OF HIS 238-PAGE REPORT HAD BEEN LEAKED TO THE PRESS AND PUBLISHED, PIKE SAID, "VOLUME-WISE ABOUT 5 PER CENT. CITATION-WISE ABOUT 75 PER CENT."

UPI 01-29 09:13 AES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

11/29/76

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CIA 1-28

EDITORS: HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE MEETS IN OPEN SESSION AT 10AM
 EST: SENATE COMMITTEE IN CLOSED SESSION AT 2PM EST
 DAY LD

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, WHICH GOES OUT OF BUSINESS IN THE NEXT WEEK OR SO, HAS BEEN STYMIED FROM PUBLISHING A REPORT WHOSE MAJOR FINDINGS HAVE ALREADY BEEN LEAKED TO THE PRESS.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., TRIED AND FAILED TUESDAY TO GET UNANIMOUS CONSENT OF THE HOUSE TO HAVE THE 338-PAGE REPORT ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES ISSUED BY MIDNIGHT FRIDAY, THE DAY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE'S MANDATE WAS TO HAVE ENDED.

REP. ROBERT E. BAUMAN, R-MD., IMMEDIATELY STOOD UP TO OBJECT, SAYING THERE WERE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ITSELF WHO DID NOT WANT THE DOCUMENT PUBLISHED IN PRESENT FORM BECAUSE IT VIOLATED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE WHITE HOUSE AND CIA NOT TO PUBLICIZE SECRET INFORMATION.

PIKE ASKED CONSENT BECAUSE THE HOUSE NORMALLY DOES NOT SIT ON FRIDAYS AND, UNDER HOUSE RULES, UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT MUST BE OBTAINED FOR ISSUANCE OF A COMMITTEE REPORT IN ITS ABSENCE.

SO PIKE WILL TRY AGAIN MONDAY TO PUBLISH THE FULL REPORT. A KEY FINDING, ACCORDING TO THE LEAKS, WAS THAT THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY HAS BEEN OPERATING "BEYOND THE SCRUTINY" OF CONGRESS AND SPENDING UP TO \$10 BILLION A YEAR.

THE PIKE COMMITTEE WAS WORKING TODAY ON MORE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CIA REFORM AND ITS SENATE COUNTERPART WAS FINISHING THE DRAFT OF ITS FINAL REPORT.

WHATEVER CHANGES ARE PROPOSED FOR THE CIA, THEY WILL BE DEALT WITH BY A NEW DIRECTOR. THE SENATE TUESDAY CONFIRMED FORMER REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN GEORGE BUSH AS NEW CIA CHIEF ON A 64-27 VOTE.

UPI 01-28 03:54 AMS

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1/28/76

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T.HSC

UP-008

(INTELLIGENCE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- OUTGOING CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY YESTERDAY DENOUNCED A LEAK OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S FINAL REPORT.

AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE REPORT SAYS INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES VASTLY UNDERSTATED THEIR EXPENSES TO CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES -- EXPENSES THAT RAN IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF \$10 BILLION A YEAR. COLBY SAID THE LEAK WAS "THE OBVIOUS BURSTING OF THE DAM PROTECTING MANY OF OUR SECRET OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES".

COLBY IS NEARING THE END OF AN EMBATTLED 2 1/2-YEAR TENURE AS THE AGENCY'S DIRECTOR. A SENATE VOTE ON THE NOMINATION OF GEORGE BUSH TO REPLACE HIM WAS EXPECTED LATER TODAY. APPROVAL OF THE FORMER CONGRESSMAN AND GOP HEAD WAS BY NO MEANS CERTAIN BECAUSE MANY SENATORS OBJECT TO HAVING A POLITICIAN HEAD THE SPY AGENCY.

COLBY TOLD A FAREWELL NEWS CONFERENCE THE REPORT "SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ISSUED" BY THE HOUSE PANEL "AND SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN LEAKED" TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HE ALSO DENIED THE CIA HAD "EXPLOITED OR MANIPULATED" THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY REUTER.

EARLIER, IN A SECRET WHITE HOUSE CEREMONY, COLBY WAS AWARDED THE NATIONAL SECURITY MEDAL BY PRESIDENT FORD FOR "OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION IN THE FIELD OF INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY".

COLBY'S PREDECESSOR, RICHARD HELMS, TESTIFIES TODAY BEFORE THE SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE.

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ROME (UPI) -- ITALY'S DOMINANT CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY, TRYING TO CLEAR ITSELF OF ALLEGATIONS IT RECEIVED FUNDS FROM THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, VOTED MONDAY TO ASK PRESIDENT FORD TO ALLOW PUBLICATION OF FACTS ABOUT CIA PAYMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE PARTY DIRECTORATE TOOK TIME FROM DEBATING ITALY'S CURRENT GOVERNMENT CRISIS TO UNANIMOUSLY APPROVE A RECOMMENDATION THAT THE NEXT GOVERNMENT CONTACT FORD TO THAT EFFECT.

THE SUGGESTION CAME FROM OUTGOING BUDGET MINISTER GIULIO ANDREOTTI, NAMED BY A NEWSPAPER AS ONE OF THE ALLEGED RECIPIENTS OF CIA MONEY.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

SAN DIEGO (UPI) -- THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE IS INVESTIGATING CHARGES THE FBI PROMOTED GUERRILLA-STYLE WARFARE AGAINST BLACKS AND POLITICAL DISSIDENTS IN SAN DIEGO DURING THE LATE 1960S AND EARLY 1970S, IT WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

THE SAN DIEGO EVENING TRIBUNE SAID TWO COMMITTEE INVESTIGATORS HAD BEEN SENT TO SAN DIEGO TO TALK WITH SAN DIEGO POLICE, THE FBI AND AT LEAST ONE ELECTED OFFICIAL.

AMONG THOSE TO BE INTERVIEWED WERE RONALD MALEY, AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE FBI'S SAN DIEGO OFFICE, RICHARD HUFFMAN OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, FORMER POLICE CHIEF RAY HOOBLER AND CITY COUNCILMAN LEON WILLIAMS, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

UPI 01-27 08:55 AES

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T-HSC

UP-068

(CIA REPORT)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A PARLIAMENTARY MANUEVER ON THE HOUSE FLOOR TODAY FORCED A DELAY IN THE PUBLICATION DATE OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S CONTROVERSIAL REPORT ON INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., FAILED IN AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN UNANIMOUS PERMISSION FROM THE FULL HOUSE TO ISSUE THE REPORT BY MIDNIGHT FRIDAY.

PIKE ALSO REQUESTED THAT COMMITTEE MEMBERS BE ALLOWED UNTIL FEB. 11 TO AGREE ON RECOMMENDATIONS ON HOW TO IMPROVE MONITORING OF THE CIA AND OTHER AGENCIES.

REP. ROBERT BAUMAN, R-MD., OBJECTED SAYING HE UNDERSTOOD THERE WERE COMMITTEE MEMBERS WHO DID NOT WANT THE DOCUMENT PUBLISHED IN ITS PRESENT FORM BECAUSE IT CONTAINED SECRET AND SENSITIVE INFORMATION WHICH COULD HURT U.S. INTERESTS, AND WHICH THE WHITE HOUSE AND CIA HAD ASKED BE DELETED.

UNDER HOUSE RULES, UNANIMOUS CONSENT MUST BE OBTAINED IN ORDER TO PUBLISH A REPORT WHEN THE HOUSE IS NOT IN SESSION. THE HOUSE DOES NOT NORMALLY MEET ON FRIDAYS, THUS NECESSITATING PIKE'S MOVE.

PIKE WILL HAVE TO PUT FORWARD ANOTHER MOTION NEXT WEEK, PROBABLY ON MONDAY, TO START THE PROCEDURE AGAIN.

BAUMAN, BEFORE VOICING HIS OBJECTION TO THE FRIDAY PUBLICATION, ASKED PIKE WHO HAD LEAKED THE REPORT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES WHICH PUBLISHED MAJOR PORTIONS OF THE DOCUMENT YESTERDAY AND TODAY.

"I DON'T BELIEVE ANYONE ABHORS LEAKS MORE THAN I DO," PIKE SAID. "OBVIOUSLY, THIS HAS HURT THE CREDIBILITY OF THE COMMITTEE."

HINTING THE LEAK MAY HAVE COME FROM OTHER SOURCES, PIKE SAID THE DRAFT WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE CIA THE SAME DAY IT WAS GIVEN TO THE COMMITTEE AND OTHER COPIES WERE DISTRIBUTED TO THE DEFENSE AND STATE DEPARTMENTS AS WELL AS OTHER EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS.

UPI 01-27 01:41 PES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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CIA 1-27

EDITORS: RICHARD HELMS TESTIFIES AT 10 A.M. EST. BUSH VOTE EXPECTED
 ABOUT 3 P.M.

DAY LD

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- IN PERHAPS HIS LAST APPEARANCE AS CIA
 DIRECTOR, WILLIAM COLBY WAS BITTER.

HE CALLED A NEWS CONFERENCE MONDAY TO DENOUNCE THE LEAK OF A HOUSE
 COMMITTEE REPORT THAT SAYS, AMONG OTHER THINGS, INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES
 VASTLY UNDERSTATED THEIR EXPENSES TO CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT
 COMMITTEES -- EXPENSES THAT RAN IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF \$10 BILLION A
 YEAR.

COLBY, LEAVING AN EMBATTLED 2 1/2-YEAR TENURE AS DIRECTOR, SAID
 THE LEAK WAS "THE OBVIOUS BURSTING OF THE DAM PROTECTING MANY OF OUR
 SECRET OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES."

COLBY'S PREDECESSOR, RICHARD HELMS, WAS CALLED TO TESTIFY TODAY
 BEFORE THE SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE.

A SENATE VOTE ON THE NOMINATION OF GEORGE BUSH TO REPLACE COLBY
 WAS EXPECTED LATER TODAY. APPROVAL WAS BY NO MEANS CERTAIN AHEAD OF
 TIME BECAUSE MANY SENATORS OBJECTED TO HAVING A POLITICIAN -- BUSH
 WAS A CONGRESSMAN AND HEAD OF THE GOP -- HEAD THE SPY AGENCY.

COLBY, SPEAKING FROM THE AGENCY'S LANGLEY, VA., HEADQUARTERS, SAID
 THE REPORT "SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ISSUED" BY THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE
 COMMITTEE "AND SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN LEAKED" TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE WHITE HOUSE BLAMED CONGRESSMEN AND CONGRESSMEN BLAMED THE
 EXECUTIVE FOR DISCLOSURE OF KEY POINTS OF THE 338-PAGE DOCUMENT,
 WHICH WAS NOT TO HAVE BEEN RELEASED OFFICIALLY UNTIL FRIDAY.

COLBY SAID THE COMMITTEE BROKE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE WHITE HOUSE
 BY INCLUDING SECRET AND HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION THAT "HURT
 FOREIGN POLICY AND VERY SUBSTANTIALLY HURT OUR CAPABILITY TO CARRY
 OUT COVERT OPERATIONS."

"BY SELECTIVE USE OF EVIDENCE PROVIDED, BY INNUENDO AND SUGGESTIVE
 LANGUAGE, THE COMMITTEE IMPLIES THAT INTELLIGENCE HAS DECEPTIVE
 BUDGETS, HAS NO ACCOUNTABILITY AND HAS NOT COMPLIED WITH A DIRECT
 ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT," COLBY SAID.

"I DENY THESE FLATLY."

CHIEF COMMITTEE COUNSEL SEARLE FIELD IMPLIED THE LEAK WAS FROM THE
 EXECUTIVE BRANCH. HE SAID DOZENS OF COPIES OF THE DRAFT REPORT WERE
 SENT TO THE WHITE HOUSE, STATE DEPARTMENT AND PENTAGON.

"IT (THE LEAK) DIDN'T COME FROM THE COMMITTEE," HE SAID.

IN A SECRET CEREMONY AT THE WHITE HOUSE A FEW HOURS BEFORE HIS
 FAREWELL NEWS CONFERENCE, COLBY WAS AWARDED THE NATIONAL SECURITY
 MEDAL BY PRESIDENT FORD FOR "OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION IN THE FIELD OF
 INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY."

UPI 01-27 03:22 AES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UP-008

(INTELLIGENCE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- OUTGOING CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY YESTERDAY DENOUNCED A LEAK OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S FINAL REPORT. AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE REPORT SAYS INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES VASTLY UNDERSTATED THEIR EXPENSES TO CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES -- EXPENSES THAT RAN IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF \$10 BILLION A YEAR. COLBY SAID THE LEAK WAS "THE OBVIOUS BURSTING OF THE DAM PROTECTING MANY OF OUR SECRET OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES".

COLBY IS NEARING THE END OF AN EMBATTLED 2 1/2-YEAR TENURE AS THE AGENCY'S DIRECTOR. A SENATE VOTE ON THE NOMINATION OF GEORGE BUSH TO REPLACE HIM WAS EXPECTED LATER TODAY. APPROVAL OF THE FORMER CONGRESSMAN AND GOP HEAD WAS BY NO MEANS CERTAIN BECAUSE MANY SENATORS OBJECT TO HAVING A POLITICIAN HEAD THE SPY AGENCY.

COLBY TOLD A FAREWELL NEWS CONFERENCE THE REPORT "SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ISSUED" BY THE HOUSE PANEL "AND SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN LEAKED" TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HE ALSO DENIED THE CIA HAD "EXPLOITED OR MANIPULATED" THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY REUTER.

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COLBY'S PREDECESSOR, RICHARD HELMS, TESTIFIES TODAY BEFORE THE SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE.

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THE PARTY DIRECTORATE TOOK TIME FROM DEBATING ITALY'S CURRENT GOVERNMENT CRISIS TO UNANIMOUSLY APPROVE A RECOMMENDATION THAT THE NEXT GOVERNMENT CONTACT FORD TO THAT EFFECT.

THE SUGGESTION CAME FROM OUTGOING BUDGET MINISTER GIULIO ANDREOTTI, NAMED BY A NEWSPAPER AS ONE OF THE ALLEGED RECIPIENTS OF CIA MONEY.

1/27/76

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

SAN DIEGO (UPI) -- THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE IS INVESTIGATING CHARGES THE FBI PROMOTED GUERRILLA-STYLE WARFARE AGAINST BLACKS AND POLITICAL DISSIDENTS IN SAN DIEGO DURING THE LATE 1960S AND EARLY 1970S, IT WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY. THE SAN DIEGO EVENING TRIBUNE SAID TWO COMMITTEE INVESTIGATORS HAD BEEN SENT TO SAN DIEGO TO TALK WITH SAN DIEGO POLICE, THE FBI AND AT LEAST ONE ELECTED OFFICIAL. AMONG THOSE TO BE INTERVIEWED WERE RONALD MALEY, AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE FBI'S SAN DIEGO OFFICE, RICHARD HUFFMAN OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, FORMER POLICE CHIEF RAY HOOBLER AND CITY COUNCILMAN LEON WILLIAMS, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.
UPI 01-27 08:55 AES

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T-HSC

H. J. Kelly
D. J. Kelly

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C. H. Kelly
D. J. Kelly

UP-100

(INTELLIGENCE)

(BY DANIEL GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY SAID TODAY A HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT LEAKED TO THE PRESS WAS "TOTALLY DIABED" AND THE LEAK REPRESENTED A "BURSTING OF THE DAM PROTECTING MANY OF OUR SECRET OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES".

COLBY, MAKING PROBABLY HIS LAST APPEARANCE AS CIA DIRECTOR, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE AT HIS HEADQUARTERS IN LANGLEY, VA., JUST OUTSIDE WASHINGTON, THE REPORT "SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ISSUED AND SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN LEAKED" TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE REPORT, NOT SCHEDULED FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL NEXT FRIDAY, SHOWED THE CIA, FBI AND OTHER FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES WERE SPENDING AS MUCH AS \$10 BILLION A YEAR AND WERE "BEYOND THE SCRUTINY" OF CONGRESS.

"I DON'T KNOW WHO LEAKED IT," COLBY SAID, ADDING THAT IT WAS UP TO OTHERS TO FIND OUT WHO DID.

THE WHITE HOUSE BLAMED COMMITTEE CONGRESSMEN FOR PASSING THE REPORT TO THE TIMES AND SOME CONGRESSMEN SAID THE EXECUTIVE PROBABLY LEAKED IT TO SHOW CONGRESS COULD NOT BE TRUSTED WITH INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SECRETS.

COLBY, WHO ONLY A FEW HOURS BEFORE WAS AWARDED THE NATIONAL SECURITY MEDAL BY PRESIDENT FORD, SAID THE REPORT AS IT NOW STANDS CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION WHICH COULD "HURT OUR FOREIGN POLICY AND VERY SUBSTANTIALLY HURT OUR CAPABILITY TO CARRY OUT COVERT OPERATIONS".

UPI 01-26 05:51 PES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UP-095

R B

ADD 4 INTELLIGENCE BUDGETS, WASHINGTON

MCCLORY WENT ON THE HOUSE FLOOR SAYING THE COMMITTEE'S 9-4 VOTE LAST WEEK TO INCLUDE HIGHLY CLASSIFIED MATERIAL IN ITS FINAL REPORT VIOLATED AN AGREEMENT THE PANEL HAD WITH THE WHITE HOUSE TO GET ACCESS TO SUCH INFORMATION.

HE SAID THERE WAS STILL TIME BEFORE THE REPORT WENT TO THE PRINTERS TO EXCISE MATERIAL TO WHICH THE WHITE HOUSE AND CIA MIGHT OBJECT.

MCCLORY RECALLED THAT WHEN AN IMPASSE WAS REACHED BETWEEN THE COMMITTEE AND THE WHITE HOUSE LAST OCTOBER ON WHAT SECRET AND CLASSIFIED MATERIAL THE PANEL COULD SEE, AN ARRANGEMENT WAS WORKED OUT.

"THE INFORMATION WAS FORWARDED TO US ON LOAN WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THERE WOULD BE NO PUBLIC DISCLOSURE," HE SAID. "THE COMMITTEE HAD ADHERED TO THAT AGREEMENT. NOW IT APPEARS THAT IT IS ABOUT TO BE VIOLATED AND THE CONDITION ON HIGHLY CLASSIFIED MATERIAL WILL BE BREACHED."

"I HOPE THAT EVEN AT THIS LATE DATE, THE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL WOULD BE EXCISED."

REP. LES ASPIN, D-N.H., SAID IT NEVER WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THE AGREEMENT ALSO INCLUDED THE COMMITTEE'S FINAL REPORT. HE SAID THE ARRANGEMENT REFERRED TO PUBLIC SESSIONS AND INTERIM REPORTS.

THERE WAS NO AGREEMENT WHETHER IT INCLUDED THE FINAL REPORT.

UPI 01-26 02:18 PES

T-ASC

1-26-76

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

UP-082

ADD 2 INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON
PRESIDENT FORD, THROUGH A WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN, SAID LEAKING OF
THE REPORT RAISES "SERIOUS QUESTIONS" INVOLVING NATIONAL SECURITY.
"THE PREMATURE RELEASE OF A PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF A COMMITTEE
REPORT IS IN VIOLATION OF THE SECURITY AGREEMENT WHICH THE WHITE
HOUSE THOUGHT IT HAD WITH THE COMMITTEE." PRESS SECRETARY RON NESSEN
TOLD REPORTERS. IT "RAISES SERIOUS QUESTIONS ON HOW CLASSIFIED
MATERIAL CAN BE HANDLED BY CONGRESS WHEN NATIONAL SECURITY IS
INVOLVED."

WBC
1-27-74
WBC/B
(T-Hisc)

UPI 01-26 01:31 PES

UP-089

R B

ADD 3 INTELLIGENCE BUDGETS. WASHINGTON
COMMITTEE MEMBERS SAID THAT BECAUSE OF MECHANICAL REASONS, THE
REPORT COULD NOT BE PRINTED AND MADE PUBLIC UNTIL FRIDAY. DESPITE THE
TIMES' RELEASE OF THE MAIN PART OF ITS CONTENTS.
MCCLORY SAID HE WAS PARTICULARLY VEXED BECAUSE HIS MINORITY
OPINION ON THE REPORT WAS NOT CARRIED BY THE TIMES.
"THEN LEAK IT TO US NOW," A REPORTER SUGGESTED.
MCCLORY DECLINED.

UPI 01-26 01:57 PES

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Waggs

UP-152

ADD 1 INTELLIGENCE, WASHINGTON (UP-150)
 PRESIDENT FORD ALREADY HAD SAID HE CONSIDERED RELEASE OF THE
 REPORT RAISED "SERIOUS QUESTIONS" ON CONGRESSIONAL HANDLING OF
 SECURITY SECRETS.

COLBY TOLD REPORTERS HE WANTED TO EXPRESS HIS CONCERN OVER "THE
 OBVIOUS BURSTING OF THE DAM PROTECTING MANY OF OUR SECRET OPERATIONS
 AND ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE EXPOSURE OF A DRAFT OF THE HOUSE SELECT
 COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE."

"WE PROVIDED LARGE AMOUNTS OF INFORMATION TO THIS COMMITTEE WITH
 THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE SECRETS WOULD BE PROTECTED AND THAT, IF A
 DIFFERENCE AROSE BETWEEN US AS TO WHETHER THEY SHOULD BE DISCLOSED,
 THE PRESIDENT WOULD BE CONSULTED AND HIS DECISION WOULD BE FINAL IN
 THE ABSENCE OF FURTHER JUDICIAL DETERMINATION".

THE WHITE HOUSE ALSO SAID THE LEAK VIOLATED ITS AGREEMENT WITH THE
 COMMITTEE.

MORE MORE

UPI 01-26 01:01 PE

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

HOUSE COMMITTEE FINDS INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES GENERALLY GO UNCHECKED

SECRECY IS CITED

A Year's Investigation Uncovered Number Of Irregularities

By JOHN M. CREWDSON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The House Select Committee on Intelligence has concluded following a year-long investigation that the Federal intelligence agencies, as they are currently constituted, operate in such secret ways that they are "beyond the scrutiny" of Congress, according to the panel's final report.

The 338-page report, which has not been released but a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, discloses a number of irregularities uncovered by committee investigators. These include an apparent violation by the Central Intelligence Agency of a 1967 Presidential directive prohibiting it from providing secret financial assistance to any of the nation's educational institutions.

Low Budget Figures

The House committee also concluded that secret budget figures given to Congress by Federal intelligence agencies over the years were "three or four times" lower than the totals actually spent by the United States in gathering intelligence at home and abroad.

Many of those expenditures, it said, were obscured from Congress and were not adequately audited either by the Office of Management and Budget or by the agencies' own accountants, with the result that wastefulness and question-

able expenditures had occurred. The document is the third major government report in eight months detailing improper C.I.A. covert activities at home and abroad. On June 10 a Presidential commission headed by Vice President Rockefeller released its report on the agency's domestic spying activities, and on Nov. 20 the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence issued its report that included assassination plots against foreign leaders.

9-to-4 Vote

The committee's investigation, the report on which was approved in final form by a 9-to-4 vote of the panel's members on Friday, but which will not be made public until the end of this month, also turned up the following revelations:

That the National Security Agency, which has the responsibility for monitoring the communications of other nations and attempting to break their codes, illegally listened in on overseas telephone conversations of specific American citizens whose names or telephone numbers had been provided to it by "another government agency."

That the Federal Bureau of Investigation violated its own manual of regulations by preserving in its files "intimate sexual gossip" picked up by agents during a criminal investigation.

That Robert A. Maheu, a former top aide to Howard R. Hughes, the billionaire, arranged at the behest of the C.I.A. to supply King Hussein of Jordan and other foreign leaders with female companions who were reimbursed for their efforts with Federal funds.

That "thousands, if not millions, of dollars of unwarranted mark-ups" were added to the cost of bugging equipment purchased by the F.B.I. through a private company

whose president was a close friend of high bureau officials. An F.B.I. spokesman said he would have no comment on the report's allegations until it was made public.

Colby Calls It Biased

But William E. Colby, the outgoing Director of Central Intelligence, said that a preliminary draft of the House report he had seen was "biased and irresponsible."

Mr. Colby said through a spokesman that the panel's disclosure of several of the agency's sensitive activities would harm American foreign policy, and he criticized what he termed "a selective use of evidence" by the committee "to present a totally false picture of American intelligence as a whole."

A Searle Field, the committee's staff director, responded that Mr. Colby had not yet seen the final version of the report approved by the panel on Friday, from which a number of names and other sensitive details were deleted.

Mr. Field added that the committee "would appreciate his not attempting to irresponsibly characterize the report before the public has had a chance to read it for themselves."

The committee's three Republican members and one of its 10 Democrats voted on Friday against releasing the report in its present form. However, one source present at that meeting said that none of the four had objected to the report's tone or conclusions, only to the inclusion of sensitive information about three covert C.I.A. operations.

On Arms Shipments

The document contains long sections on the C.I.A.'s financing of political parties in Italy and its shipment of arms to anti-Communist forces in Angola and to Kurdish rebels in Iraq, although none of the countries is identified.

Mr. Colby pointed out today, however, that the unilateral release of that information, much of which has already appeared in news accounts, violated the committee's agreement with the White House to first seek

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President Ford's approval to make it public.

In a subsequent interview to-night with NBC, Mr. Colby, asked what he might do after leaving office later this week, replied that he was considering writing a book about "modern intelligence" methods.

The C.I.A. has also expressed private concern about the committee report's description of its failure to give foreign policy makers sufficient advance warning of the outbreak of the 1973 Middle East war, the 1974 political coups in Cyprus and Portugal, the Indian nuclear explosion that same year and the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

But a committee source said today that the intelligence agency had not responded to the panel's request for details on comparable intelligence successes, except to cite the "saving of Europe" from Communist control following World War II and the frustration of efforts by Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba to "export revolution" to Latin America.

'In Compliance'

Told of the committee assertion regarding the violation by the C.I.A. of the 1967 Presidential directive, Mr. Colby replied through a spokesman that he believed the agency to have been in compliance with President Johnson's order to halt "any covert financial assistance or support, direct or indirect, to any of the nation's educational or private voluntary organizations."

The House report noted, however, that Carl Duckett, who heads the C.I.A.'s division of science and technology, testified to the panel last Nov. 4 that the agency "still has ongoing contracts" for research and development "with a small number of universities," and that some of them were covertly let—that is, that the institutions performing the work were unaware that they were working for the C.I.A.

The agency, the report declared, has "unilaterally reserved the right to, and does depart from the [1967] Presidential order when it has the need to do so."

Retaining Flexibility

It quoted a June 21, 1967, memorandum to Richard Helms, then the Director of Central Intelligence, noting that the agency would try to conform to the Johnson guidelines "as rapidly as feasible and wherever possible," but that "the agency must retain some flexibility for contracting arrangements with academic institutions."

The panel also cited a study it requested from auditors for the General Accounting Office that concluded that significant portions of the Federal Intelligence budget had gone unreported to Congress in recent years.

The secret intelligence budgets given to Congress, the G.A.O. said, did not contain a number of important items, including 20 percent of the National Security Agency's annual budget, the budgets of the Pentagon's Advanced Projects Research Administration and the National Security Council, and the costs of domestic counter-intelligence functions performed by the F.B.I.

The expenditures of those funds, the report said, were largely unchecked by Congress and even by the Office of Management and Budget, which assigned only six full-time auditors to the foreign intelligence agencies. It said this spending was also inadequately monitored by C.I.A. accountants, who told the committee that in many cases they had been forced to "rely solely on the integrity" of many agency officials.

One of the categories of inappropriate expenditures cited by the agency was Mr. Maheu's procurement of women, which a committee source said occurred around 1957. This was some years after he became a consultant to Mr. Hughes and about the same time that he produced for the agency a pornographic film, "Harry Days," which starred an actor who resembled Indonesian President Sukarno.

The report did not elaborate on the production of the film, or whether it was ever used to embarrass Mr. Sukarno, as the agency had intended.

Neither Mr. Maheu nor Mr. Sukarno were named in the report, from which all identities have been excised. But their names, like that of King Hussein, were provided by sources familiar with the House panel's investigation.

Yearly Spying Cost Put at \$10 Billion By House Panel

By Jim Adams
Associated Press

The House intelligence committee staff is recommending that the huge Defense Intelligence Agency be abolished and its functions divided, and that stiff sanctions be imposed against government employees — including members of Congress — for leaking secret information.

Another recommendation calls for the House to create a permanent intelligence oversight committee and

CIA political use of funds detailed.
A-12.

empower it to publicize secrets if the panel voted to do so by majority vote.

The recommendations are to be tacked onto a 338-page final report, approved by the panel 9-4 Friday, that among other things estimates that total U.S. intelligence costs are \$10 billion a year — three or four times the amount listed in the annual defense appropriations bill.

THE STAFF recommendations do not call for prohibitions against covert U.S. operations but would require that they be approved by the entire National Security Council.

The proposal to abolish the Defense Intelligence Agency would divide its functions, including the military attache program, between the CIA and the secretary of defense's office.

Another recommendation calls for separation of the National Security Agency from the military agencies. The NSA, the electronic intelligence agency, would be made an independent civilian agency with a mandate to emphasize gathering diplomatic and economic information.

The committee report approved Friday also said that:

• A 1973 CIA memorandum says Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., advised the agency on how to try to prevent a CIA official from testifying at a Senate hearing that was unraveling covert CIA operations in Chile. Jackson denied yesterday that he had done anything to protect the agency, saying he merely gave procedural advice.

• U.S. intelligence failed to predict the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslo-

vakia largely because it lost track of an entire Soviet division in Poland.

• Kurdish rebels in Iraq suffered more than 100,000 casualties in their rebellion. The CIA supplied weapons to them, only to withdraw U.S. support abruptly at the request of the Shah of Iran.

THOSE ARE AMONG details on secret operations that the committee voted last week to include in the final report over objections from the White House and by some members of the committee that the agreement had been that the President would have the final say on what secrets to release.

The Associated Press was read portions of the CIA memorandum involving Jackson by a committee source, while other items in the final report were described by a source close to the committee.

The CIA memorandum about Jackson was written when a Senate subcommittee, probing multinational corporations had asked a CIA official to testify. At the time, the panel headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, was zeroing in on International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.'s involvement in Chilean affairs.

Jackson advised the agency to have then-Director James R. Schlesinger ask then-President Richard M. Nixon to request personally that the CIA official be allowed to testify before a different committee, headed by Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark.

THE CIA MEMO said: "Sen. Jackson repeatedly made the comment that in his view the CIA oversight committee (chaired by McClellan) had the responsibility of protecting the agency in the type of situation that was inherent in the Church subcommittee. As a result of this conviction, Sen. Jackson would work

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with the agency to see that we got this protection.

There is no suggestion in the memo that Jackson knew the Church hearings would begin to prove CIA operations in Chile against Allende.

Suggesting Jackson's concern was the principle of protecting CIA secrets from public exposure, the memorandum says, "Sen. Jackson is convinced that it is essential that the procedure not be established whereby CIA can be called upon to testify before a wide range of congressional committees."

Jackson told reporters yesterday that a CIA official asked for his advice "because Sen. John Stennis, who is the chairman of the Armed Services Committee and who normally would handle such matters, had been shot and was critically wounded and unavailable."

Jackson said he did not know the matter involved ITT but that it was "just a problem that they had which would involve what they said was highly sensitive information and that the committee wanted them to appear."

CRIMINAL penalties are recommended by the staff against anyone who releases the names of intelligence agents or other secret information.

It also provides for censure and possible removal from committees of congressmen who disclose such information.

But while recommending such sanctions for improper release of information, the staff recommends that a permanent House intelligence committee be authorized to decide on its own to publicly disclose secret information.

If the committee rejects any congressman's request to disclose publicly what he considers improper activity, under another proposed recommendation, the congressman would have the right to ask for a secret session of the full 435-member House to consider his request.

In addition to these disclosures, The New York Times reported today that The House intelligence panel has concluded after its yearlong investigation that the federal intelligence agencies, as they are currently constituted, operate in such secret ways that they are "beyond the scrutiny" of Congress.

The Times said that the committee's report, which has not been released but a copy of which was obtained by the newspaper, discloses a number of other irregularities, including:

- An apparent violation by the CIA of a 1967 presidential directive prohibiting it from providing secret financial assistance to any of the nation's educational institutions.

- That the FBI violated its own manual of regulations by preserving in its files "intimate sexual gossip" picked up by agents during a criminal investigation.

- That Robert A. Maheu, a former top aide to billionaire Howard R. Hughes, arranged at the behest of the CIA to supply King Hussein of Jordan and other foreign leaders with female companions who were reimbursed for their efforts with federal funds.

DEPARTING CIA Director William E. Colby said that a preliminary draft of the House report which he had seen was "biased and irresponsible."

Colby told the Times through a spokesman that disclosure of several of the agency's sensitive activities would harm foreign policy, and he criticized what he termed "a selective use of evidence" by the committee "to present a totally false picture of American intelligence as a whole."

The leaking of the report brought complaints today from the White House, which claimed that the "premature release of a preliminary draft of the committee report is in violation of the security agreement which the White House understood it had with the committee" to protect classified mater-

Ronald Nessen, the White House press secretary, asserted that the incident "raises serious questions" about the private disclosure by the administration to Congress of classified information "when the national security is at stake." Though he did not assert that any specific law was violated, Nessen said that "Congress does not have the authority to unilaterally declassify documents."

THE SECRET intelligence budgets given to Congress, the report said, did not contain a number of important items, including 20 percent of the National Security Agency's annual budget, the budgets of the Pentagon's Advanced Projects Research Administration and the National Security Council, and the costs of domestic counter-intelligence functions performed by the FBI.

The expenditures of those funds, the report said, were largely unchecked by Congress and even by the office of Management and Budget, which assigned only six full-time auditors to the foreign intelligence agencies.

THE HOUSE committee's investigation focused mainly on the operations of the CIA and touched on the FBI only peripherally. But it turned up one instance, the bureau's investigation of a radical "think-tank" organization here, that the report said violated a number of FBI regulations covering the conduct of criminal investigations by its agents.

Despite a bureau regulation that prohibits such inquiries from continuing beyond 90 days unless there is a likelihood of eventually uncovering criminal activities, the investigation of the Institute for Policy Studies lasted from 1968 to 1973.

No criminal violations were found during that five-year period, the report said, and the bureau concluded in May 1974 that there had been "a paucity of information" to indicate that such violations had occurred.

Panel Says Jackson Gave Secret Advice to C.I.A.

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Senator Henry M. Jackson secretly advised the Central Intelligence Agency in 1973 on how to protect itself against an investigation by Senator Frank Church into the agency's relations with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in Chile, according to the final report of a House committee.

The report, by the House Select Committee on Intelligence, quotes a C.I.A. memorandum of Feb. 23, 1973, that said, "Senator Jackson repeatedly made the comment that in his view the C.I.A. Oversight Committee [of which he was then a member] had the responsibility of protecting the agency in the type of situation that was inherent in the Church subcommittee."

"As a result of this conviction, Senator Jackson would work with the agency to see that we got this protection," the memorandum said.

From the beginning of sweeping investigations of the intelligence community last year, one paramount criticism has been that Congressional oversight committees were protective of the C.I.A. and did not attempt to control truly the agency's functions.

The House report has not been made public, but this and other portions were made available to The New York Times today.

Reached by telephone, Senator Jackson said that the author of the C.I.A. memorandum had taken "literary license" in describing his position. He said, however, that he did recall advising C.I.A. officials on "procedural matters" in responding to Senator Church's investigation.

"This was no coverup," he said. "Nothing like that."

In the spring of 1973, the Multinational Corporation Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee began an investigation of the

Chilean activities of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and its relations with the covert activities of the C.I.A. The subcommittee was headed by Mr. Church, the Idaho Democrat who now heads the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which last year conducted a subsequent investigation into intelligence agencies.

Mr. Jackson was the second Senator in two days to acknowledge that he had given private advice to C.I.A. officials worried about how to answer Congressional questions on operations in Chile.

Late Friday, Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, said he had advised a former Director of Central Intelligence, Richard Helms, on how to respond to questions about the C.I.A.'s Chilean operations and other matters.

Mr. Helms faced questioning in 1973 Senate hearings before his confirmation as Ambassador to Iran, the position he now holds.

Until the multinational subcommittee began its investigation, the C.I.A. had never been scrutinized by any Congressional committees other than the principal oversight subcommittees of the Senate and House Armed Services and Appropriations committees.

The C.I.A. memorandum, presumably prepared by William V. Broe, chief of the agency's Western Hemisphere division, who was a key figure in Chilean operations, purports to describe a meeting with Senator Jackson on Feb. 3, 1973.

The memo said that Senator Jackson had recommended that James R. Schlesinger Jr., then Director of Central Intelligence, should as a "first order of business" discuss the problem with the White House, and suggested that Mr. Schlesinger talk only with President Nixon or H. R. Haldeman, his chief of staff.

"Senator Jackson felt that the ultimate solution to the problem facing the agency could be found in getting Senator McClellan, acting on behalf of Senator Stennis, to call a session of the C.I.A. oversight committee.

[Senators John C. Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, and John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, headed different committees with some legal authority over the C.I.A.]

"This committee" the memo continued, "would then look into the nature and scope of C.I.A.'s activities in Chile in 1970. Once that was accomplished, the oversight committee would handle the Foreign Relations Committee."

"Senator Jackson repeatedly made the comment that in his view the C.I.A. oversight committee had the responsibility of protecting the agency in the type of situation that was inherent in the Church subcommittee," the memorandum said in part.

It went on to note that "once the oversight committee heard the details provided on the C.I.A.'s involvement, the agency would send a brief statement to the Church subcommittee staff members in response to the questions which they had previously posed to C.I.A."

Indeed, the memorandum said, Senator Jackson even agreed on a text of a statement the C.I.A. could give the Church subcommittee.

Denial on I.T.T. Funds

"The testimony of Mr. Helms, 5 and 7 February [1973] before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee clearly established that C.I.A. neither gave nor received from I.T.T. funds for use in Chile in 1970 for support of political parties," the proposed statement read.

"In addition, Mr. Helms's testimony brought out the fact that there were no joint action programs established in the context of the 1970 political developments in Chile. C.I.A. regards Mr. Helms' testimony on this topic to be accurate, thus, no further elaboration is planned," the memorandum would have said.

In fact, however, Mr. Helms's testimony has been sharply contradicted since then by evidence collected by the subcom-

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committee on multinationals and by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

The Department of Justice is investigating whether Mr. Helms committed perjury doing those hearings.

Mr. Jackson said he did not recall a specific meeting on Feb. 23, but he did recall discussing Mr. Church's investigation with John Maury, then the C.I.A.'s legislative officer on Capitol Hill, and possibly with other officials of the agency.

He said he told the agency men to take "their problem" to the chairman of the proper oversight committees. One chairman was Senator Stennis, head of the armed services committee's Central Intelligence subcommittee. But Mr. Stennis had been shot in a holdup attempt on Jan. 30, so, Mr. Jackson said, he suggested that the C.I.A. talk to Senator McClellan, head of the defense subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee which also has oversight of the C.I.A.

Church's Role Discussed

Mr. Jackson said he believed that he later told Senator Church about the C.I.A. approach. Mr. Church said in a telephone interview that he "couldn't recall Mr. Jackson discussing that with me."

Mr. Church said he believed that he first learned of the matter when the investigating committee obtained the same memorandum described in the House report.

Asked if he was surprised to learn that another Senator had tried to stymie his investigation, he said: "It doesn't surprise me. The C.I.A. had its friends up here [on Capitol Hill] and they often when to their friends."

Whether Mr. Jackson was the source of the advice, or not, the C.I.A. followed a plan very similar to the one described in the memorandum. Mr. Schlesinger went to see Senator McClellan and told him of his concern about discussing covert operations with the Church committee.

Mr. Schlesinger, senior intelligence officials confirmed, did not himself know at that time about C.I.A. involvement in an attempted military coup d'etat in Chile and was only trying to protect the political covert operations. At first, several Congressional sources confirmed, Mr. McClellan agreed to hold a closed hearing on the matter at which Mr. Church could be an "onlooker."

Mr. McClellan said in a telephone interview that he could not recall a specific meeting with Mr. Schlesinger but that he could generally remember the subjects coming up.

Church says he Refused

Mr. Church said he refused to participate in the arrangement to sit in on a hearing of the other committee. "I told them our investigation would go ahead without the cooperation of C.I.A.," he said.

Later, Mr. Schlesinger agreed to permit Mr. Broe to testify before the multinational subcommittee in closed session on the narrow question of direct I.T.T.-C.I.A. relationships.

The multinational subcommittee investigations and the later Senate select committee inquiry into the C.I.A. has revealed that the United States attempted to manipulate internal Chilean policy for more than a decade.

It poured out money particularly to the opponents of Salvador Allende Gossens, a Marxist doctor who later became President. The C.I.A., however, apparently did not accept I.T.T. money for its operations.

When it appeared that Mr. Allende would become President in the fall of 1970, President Nixon ordered a massive covert effort to keep Mr. Allende from power. In the course of this the C.I.A. transferred three submachine guns and a quantity of tear gas bombs to a group plotting to kidnap General René Schneider, chief of the Chilean Army staff. In an related plot General Schneider was assassinated.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Walter Cronkite accused of doing spy agency work

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A former network correspondent said Friday he had been told Walter Cronkite and John Chancellor were named in a secret Central Intelligence Agency list of past informants. However, congressional investigators said the allegations were groundless.

Cronkite and Chancellor denied any association with intelligence gathering agencies and obtained official CIA confirmation their names were never on any agency rolls.

The correspondent who made the report, Sam Jaffe, an admitted Federal Bureau of Investigation informant in the 1950s and 1960s while working for CBS and later ABC, said he had heard about the list from several sources but had never seen it.

He said the sources included former White House speech writer Patrick Buchanan, House Select Committee on Intelligence sources, and former ABC correspondent Bill Gill.

But in an interview Gill denied Jaffe's account.

The director of the House committee's staff said that after careful check of CIA records the staff also concluded Jaffe's allegations were "without foundation."

Jaffe discussed the alleged list with reporters after testifying privately to the House committee about his liaison with the FBI while working as a network correspondent.

Jaffe said Buchanan told him Richard Nixon demanded the list from the CIA "two or three years ago" to use for possible retribution against what he felt was unfair coverage of Watergate.

Cronkite, C.B.S. News anchorman, vehemently denied the accusation.

"I have never knowingly had any contact with the CIA in any capacity whatsoever except as a reporter seeking information," he said. "The entire idea of newsmen serving as govern-

ment informants is abhorrent to me. This practice is a clear violation of journalistic ethics and can only serve to impede the collection and free flow of information."

Chancellor, former head of the Voice of America and now NBC news anchorman, said, "This is not only totally untrue, it's ridiculous. I have never done a thing formally or informally for either the CIA or the FBI."

The president of CBS news, Richard S. Salant, said, "At least as far back as 1971, Sam Jaffe has been peddling his story about his alleged relationships with the CIA."

"The charge is as irresponsible and outrageous as it is false. Mr. Cronkite has assured me that he has never had any relationship of any kind with the CIA, directly or indirectly, formally or informally, covertly or overtly. I know Walter Cronkite too well to believe that he ever engaged in an action so inconsistent with his functions and responsibilities as an American journalist."

"My confidence in Mr. Cronkite is as complete as my contempt for Mr. Jaffe is total."

In an interview, Jaffe said he had been told by House intelligence committee sources that such a list exists, and "it's dynamite." He said he had been told he was not on the list.

Jaffe said some of the reporters supplied information to U.S. intelligence agencies for pay, and others for expenses. Asked why he thought his function as an FBI informer was less reprehensible than the actions of those on the list, Jaffe replied:

"Money. I never took any."

Jaffe said he never worked for either intelligence agency, and had a letter from outgoing Director William Colby confirming that fact.

Jaffe said he has tried to get a steady job since he left ABC in 1965.

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A-22 ARIZONA REPUBLIC
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Date: 1/24/76

Edition: MORNING

Author:

Editor: HAROLD K. MILKS

Title: SAM JAFFE, ARTICLE
IN ARIZONA REPUBLIC

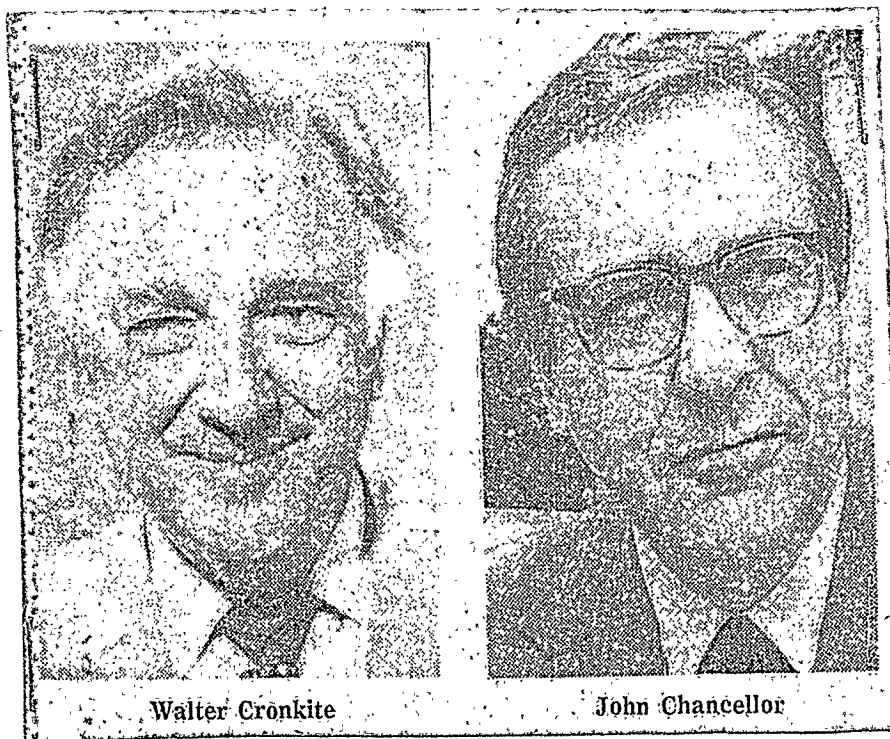
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☐ Being Investigated



Walter Cronkite

John Chancellor

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 WITH REPORT
 WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE DRAFT OF A HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
 REPORT ON CIA USE OF THE NEWS MEDIA ALLEGES "FREQUENT MANIPULATION"
 OF DISPATCHES OF THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY REUTER.

BUT REUTER'S DIRECTOR RETORTED THAT IT MAY BE THE CIA WHICH WAS
 MANIPULATED BY ITS OWN AGENTS.
 REPORTERS WHO HAVE SEEN PORTIONS OF THE DRAFT REPORT SAID IT
 CRITICIZES THE CIA FOR INFILTRATING AGENTS INTO THE MEDIA AND USING
 FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES TO "FEED BACK" MATERIAL TO OTHER
 COUNTRIES.

ONE PARAGRAPH OF THE DRAFT SAYS THAT ALTHOUGH "CIA DOES NOT
 INTENTIONALLY PROPAGANDIZE IN THIS COUNTRY," CIA INSSENSITIVITY TO THE
 POSSIBILITY OF ITS ADULTERATING NEWS DIGESTED BY AMERICANS IS
 INDICATED BY ITS FREQUENT MANIPULATION OF REUTER WIRE SERVICE
 DISPATCHES -- WHICH REGULARLY APPEAR IN U.S. MEDIA."

THE DRAFT REPORTEDLY SAYS THAT THE CIA ARGUED TO THE COMMITTEE IT
 HAD LESS INHIBITION IN TRYING TO GET STORIES IT WANTED ON REUTER
 BECAUSE IT WAS A "FOREIGN NEWS AGENCY," NEGLECTING TO TAKE INTO
 ACCOUNT ITS SERVICE TO U.S. SUBSCRIBERS.

IN LONDON, REUTER MANAGING DIRECTOR GERALD LONG ISSUED THIS
 STATEMENT:

"REUTER HAS BEEN IN THE NEWS BUSINESS FOR 125 YEARS, LARGELY
 BECAUSE WE KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRUTH AND LIES. IF ANY
 SO-CALLED INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION HAS PAID STRINGERS TO PASS ITS
 HANDOUTS TO REUTER IN THE GUISE OF NEWS, IT IS HIGHLY LIKELY THAT
 ORGANIZATION HAS BEEN WASTING THE TAXPAYERS MONEY."

"I AWAIT PROOF THAT ANY REUTER SERVICE HAS BEEN MANIPULATED. UNTIL
 I SEE IT, I TEND TO THINK THE AGENTS HAVE MANIPULATED THEIR
 EMPLOYERS."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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REPORT 1-24

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BY JOHN F. BARTON

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A REPORT SHARPLY CRITICAL OF SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY A. KISSINGER AND CONTAINING SECRET MATERIAL THE WHITE HOUSE WANTED DELETED HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

AFTER MONTHS OF INVESTIGATING ABUSES BY THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY, THE COMMITTEE CHAIRED BY REP. OTIS G. PIKE, D-N.Y., APPROVED BY A 9-4 VOTE FRIDAY A REPORT THAT CONGRESSIONAL SOURCES SAY INCLUDES CLASSIFIED INFORMATION FROM THE CIA, FBI AND NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY DESPITE WHITE HOUSE OBJECTIONS.

THE SOURCES ALSO SAY THE REPORT CONTENDS THAT SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY A. KISSINGER PRESSED FOR COVERT OPERATIONS IN ITALY, ANGOLA AND IRAQ DESPITE THE OBJECTIONS OF CIA AND STATE DEPARTMENT EXPERTS, AND THAT IT ACCUSES KISSINGER OF USING SECRECY AS A CLOAK FOR MISTAKES.

DESPITE THE LOPSIDED VOTE, THERE WERE INDICATIONS EFFORTS MAY BE MADE TO BLOCK PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT.

RANKING REPUBLICAN MEMBER ROBERT MCCLORY SAID INCLUSION OF THE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL IS "A BREACH OF AN AGREEMENT WITH THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND THE VARIOUS INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES." HE SAID MOVES MIGHT BE MADE FROM THE HOUSE FLOOR TO BLOCK ITS RELEASE.

MCCLORY ESTIMATED THAT "FROM ONE FOURTH TO ONE THIRD OF THE REPORT IS MATERIAL WHICH THE CIA, NSA AND FBI DO NOT WANT RELEASED." HE SAID THE COMMITTEE "RECEIVED IT IN SECRET WITH A PROMISE OF SECRECY."

DEMOCRATIC SOURCES SAY SOME MATERIAL WAS DELETED AFTER NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE COMMITTEE STAFF, BUT NOT EVERYTHING THE WHITE HOUSE WANTED OUT WAS OMITTED.

MCCLORY SAID, "I AM PLANNING TO BRING THE WHOLE MATTER TO THE ATTENTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE." HE CITED A HOUSE RULE REQUIRING THAT SECRET MATERIAL BE DELIVERED ONLY WHEN THE HOUSE IS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, AND SAID "A RESOLUTION COULD BE INTRODUCED DIRECTING THE COMMITTEE NOT TO PUBLISH."

THE NINE VOTES TO ACCEPT THE REPORT INCLUDED EIGHT DEMOCRATS AND ONE REPUBLICAN, MCCLORY SAID. THE FOUR VOTES AGAINST IT INCLUDED THREE REPUBLICANS AND ONE DEMOCRAT.

PIKE ARGUES THAT THE EARLY AGREEMENT WITH THE WHITE HOUSE ON THE RELEASE OF SECRET MATERIAL DOES NOT APPLY TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE. HE SAYS CONGRESS WOULD SURRENDER ITS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IF IT PERMITTED THE WHITE HOUSE TO DETERMINE THE CONTENT OF COMMITTEE REPORTS.

UPI 01-24 12:28 AES

Craigoff *McClary* *in Duff*

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REPORTER 1-24

DAY LD

BY DONALD H. MAY

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- WALTER CRONKITE SAID HIS ONLY DEALINGS WITH THE CIA WERE AS A REPORTER SEEKING INFORMATION. JOHN CHANCELLOR SAID "I HAVE NEVER DONE A THING FORMALLY OR INFORMALLY FOR EITHER THE CIA OR THE FBI."

THE PRESIDENT OF CBS, THE STAFF DIRECTOR OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE AND, IN ITS OWN WAY, THE CIA ITSELF FRIDAY DENIED A REPORTER'S CHARGE THAT SEVERAL PROMINENT JOURNALISTS WERE PART-TIME SPIES.

IT ALL STARTED WHEN SAM JAFFE, A FORMER CBS AND ABC CORRESPONDENT, FRIDAY TOLD A LOCAL WASHINGTON TELEVISION TALK SHOW THAT HE HAD LEARNED FROM SEVERAL SOURCES OF A LIST OF BETWEEN 40 AND 200 REPORTERS WHO ALLEGEDLY WERE INFORMANTS FOR U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

JAFFE, WHO CONCEDES HE WAS AN UNPAID FBI INFORMANT WHILE WORKING FOR THE NETWORKS ABROAD, SAID FORMER WHITE HOUSE SPEECHWRITER PATRICK BUCHANAN TOLD HIM RICHARD M. NIXON GOT THE LIST FROM THE CIA.

JAFFE HAD NEVER SEEN THE LIST. HE QUOTED ANOTHER REPORTER, FORMER ABC CORRESPONDENT BILL GILL, AS SAYING CRONKITE AND CHANCELLOR WERE ON IT.

CRONKITE, ANCHORMAN FOR CBS NEWS, SAID: "I HAVE NEVER KNOWINGLY HAD ANY CONTACT WITH THE CIA IN ANY CAPACITY WHATSOEVER EXCEPT AS A REPORTER SEEKING INFORMATION. THE ENTIRE IDEA OF NEWSMEN SERVING AS GOVERNMENT INFORMANTS IS ABHORRENT TO ME. THIS PRACTICE IS A CLEAR VIOLATION OF JOURNALISTIC ETHICS AND CAN ONLY SERVE TO IMPEDE THE COLLECTION AND FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION."

CHANCELLOR, FORMER HEAD OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA, NOW ANCHORMAN FOR NBC NIGHTLY NEWS, SAID: "THIS IS NOT ONLY TOTALLY UNTRUE, IT'S RIDICULOUS. I HAVE NEVER DONE A THING FORMALLY OR INFORMALLY FOR EITHER THE CIA OR THE FBI."

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

WHEN GILL WAS TOLD JAFFE HAD QUOTED HIM AS THE SOURCE OF ALLEGATIONS ABOUT CRONKITE AND CHANCELLOR HE SAID: "GOOD LORD." GILL SAID THAT WHEN HE ASKED BUCHANAN ABOUT THE LIST, BUCHANAN SAID HE "KNEW NOTHING ABOUT SUCH A LIST AND HAD NEVER SEEN SUCH A LIST."

"AS FAR AS MY TELLING ANYBODY ABOUT SUCH A LIST," GILL SAID, "I CAN ONLY SAY THAT I HAVE NEVER SEEN THE LIST. I HAVE NEVER TOLD ANYBODY THAT I HAVE SEEN THE LIST. THEREFORE I COULD NOT KNOW OR SAY WHOSE NAME MAY OR MAY NOT BE ON ANY SUCH LIST."

A CIA SPOKESMAN SAID THAT WHEN BOTH CRONKITE AND CHANCELLOR CALLED CIA HEADQUARTERS FRIDAY THEY WERE "TOLD THEY COULD SAY OFFICIALLY WITHOUT RESERVATION THAT THEY HAD NEVER WORKED FOR THE AGENCY IN ANY CAPACITY."

A. SEARLE FIELD, STAFF DIRECTOR OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, TOLD CBS THAT JAFFE'S ALLEGATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE STAFF WERE FOUND TO BE "WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

JAFFE ALSO SAID ABC NEWS PRESIDENT BILL SHEEHAN WAS ON THE LIST. SHEEHAN SAID: "I CATEGORICALLY, WITHOUT QUALIFICATION, DENY ANY INVOLVEMENT, FORMAL OR INFORMAL, WITH ANY INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY."

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REUTER 1-23

WITH REPORT

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE DRAFT OF A HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON CIA USE OF THE NEWS MEDIA ALLEGES "FREQUENT MANIPULATION" OF DISPATCHES OF THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY REUTER.

REPORTERS WHO HAVE SEEN PORTIONS OF THE DRAFT SAID IT CRITICIZES THE CIA FOR INFILTRATING AGENTS INTO THE MEDIA AND USING FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES TO "FEED BACK" MATERIAL TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

ONE PARAGRAPH OF THE DRAFT SAYS THAT ALTHOUGH "CIA DOES NOT INTENTIONALLY PROPAGANDIZE IN THIS COUNTRY, CIA INSENSITIVITY TO THE POSSIBILITY OF ITS ADULTERATING NEWS DIGESTED BY AMERICANS IS INDICATED BY ITS FREQUENT MANIPULATION OF REUTER WIRE SERVICE DISPATCHES -- WHICH REGULARLY APPEAR IN U.S. MEDIA."

THE DRAFT REPORT REPORTEDLY SAYS THAT THE CIA HAD ARGUED TO THE COMMITTEE IT HAD LESS INHIBITION IN TRYING TO GET STORIES IT WANTED ON REUTER BECAUSE IT WAS A "FOREIGN NEWS AGENCY," NEGLECTING TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ITS SERVICE TO U.S. SUBSCRIBERS.

IN LONDON, REUTER MANAGING DIRECTOR GERALD LONG ISSUED THIS STATEMENT:

"REUTER HAS BEEN IN THE NEWS BUSINESS FOR 125 YEARS, LARGELY BECAUSE WE KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRUTH AND LIES. IF ANY SO-CALLED INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION HAS PAID STRINGERS TO PASS ITS HANDOUTS TO REUTERS IN THE GUISE OF NEWS, IT IS HIGHLY LIKELY THAT ORGANIZATION HAS BEEN WASTING THE TAXPAYERS MONEY.

"I AWAIT PROOF THAT ANY REUTER SERVICE HAS BEEN MANIPULATED. UNTIL I SEE IT, I TEND TO THINK THE AGENTS HAVE MANIPULATED THEIR EMPLOYERS."

UPI 01-23 09:38 PES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UP-147

ADD 1 INTELLIGENCE, WASHINGTON (UP-145)
 REP. ROBERT MCCLORY, R-ILL., RANKING REPUBLICAN ON THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE PANEL, SAID THERE MAY BE MOVES ON THE HOUSE FLOOR TO BLOCK RELEASE OF THE MATERIAL.

DEMOCRATIC SOURCES SAID SOME CLASSIFIED MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM THE CIA, FBI AND NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY WERE DELETED FROM THE REPORT AS THE RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE COMMITTEE STAFF. BUT THEY SAID THE COMMITTEE DID NOT AGREE TO ALL THE DELETIONS THE ADMINISTRATION REQUESTED.

MCCLORY ESTIMATED THAT "FROM ONE-FOURTH TO ONE-THIRD OF THE REPORT IS MATERIAL WHICH THE CIA, NSA AND FBI DOES NOT WANT RELEASED." HE SAID HE PERSONALLY REGARDS INCLUSION OF THE MATERIAL AS "A BREACH OF AN AGREEMENT WITH THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND THE VARIOUS INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES."

MCCLORY SAID SOME THOUGHT HAD BEEN GIVEN TO REQUIRING A CLOSED SESSION OF THE HOUSE TO HEAR THE REPORT AND DETERMINE IF IT SHOULD BE RELEASED PUBLICLY. "BUT I AM REALLY NOT SERIOUSLY CONTEMPLATING CALLING A SECRET SESSION," HE SAID.

MCCLORY SAID EIGHT COMMITTEE DEMOCRATS AND ONE REPUBLICAN VOTED TO ACCEPT THE REPORT, WHILE THREE REPUBLICANS AND ONE DEMOCRAT OPPOSED IT.

MCCLORY MAINTAINED THAT THE COMMITTEE "RECEIVED IT IN SECRET WITH A PROMISE OF SECRECY," AND "I AM PLANNING TO BRING THE WHOLE MATTER TO THE ATTENTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE."

"A RESOLUTION COULD BE INTRODUCED DIRECTING THE COMMITTEE NOT TO PUBLISH," HE SAID.

UPI 01-23 06:35 PES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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WP-088

(REPORTERS)

(BY DANIEL GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A FORMER NETWORK CORRESPONDENT SAID TODAY HE HAD BEEN TOLD WALTER CRONKITE AND JOHN CHANCELLOR WERE AMONG BETWEEN 40 AND 200 NAMES ON A LIST OF REPORTERS WHO HAD DONE WORK FOR THE CIA AND THE FBI.

SAM JAFFE, WHO HAS SAID HE SUPPLIED THE FBI WITH INFORMATION WHEN HE WORKED WITH FOR BOTH CBS AND ABC, SAID HE HAS NO PROOF SUCH A LIST EXISTS. BUT HE SAID HE HAS BEEN TOLD BY ANOTHER FORMER ABC REPORTER, BILL GILL, WHO IS INVOLVED IN A LAWSUIT AGAINST THE NETWORK.

JAFFE SAID HE WAS TOLD BY FORMER WHITE HOUSE SPEECHWRITER PATRICK BUCHANAN THAT RICHARD NIXON HAD OBTAINED THE LIST OF NAMES FROM THE CIA TWO OR THREE YEARS AGO DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE WATERGATE SCANDAL.

JAFFE SAID BUCHANAN TOLD HIM THAT NIXON FELT HE COULD STEM MEDIA PRESSURE ABOUT WATERGATE BY THREATENING TO HAVE THE LIST MAKE PUBLIC.

JAFFE ALSO SAID BILL SHEEHAN, PRESIDENT OF ABC NEWS, WAS ON THE LIST.

IN A STATEMENT ISSUED THROUGH HIS SECRETARY, CRONKITE SAID: "I FLATLY DENY THAT. IT IS AN ABSOLUTE LIE. I'VE NEVER HAD ANY CONTACT WITH THE CIA IN MY ENTIRE LIFE."

SHEEHAN AND, CHANCELLOR WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.

JAFFE SAID HE HAD NOT SEEN THE LIST HIMSELF AND COULD NOT PROVE IT EXISTS, BUT ADDED HE WAS ALSO TOLD BY THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE THERE IS SUCH A LIST "AND IT'S DYNAMITE -- SOME OF THE BIGGEST NAMES IN OUR BUSINESS."

JAFFE SAID SOME OF THE PEOPLE ON THE LIST SUPPLIED INFORMATION TO U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES FOR PAY, OTHERS FOR EXPENSE MONEY.

JAFFE, WHO SAID HE HAS BEEN TOLD BY SEVERAL SOURCES THAT "ABC WAS INVOLVED VERY HEAVILY WITH THE CIA" IN THE 1950S AND 1960S, WAS INTERVIEWED ON A LOCAL WASHINGTON TELEVISION SHOW (PANORAMA-WTTG). HE SAID HE HAS TRIED WITHOUT SUCCESS TO GET JOBS IN THE MEDIA SINCE HE LEFT ABC IN 1965, AND THAT NO ONE WILL HIRE HIM BECAUSE OF THE REVELATIONS HE WAS AN FBI INFORMANT.

IN A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW WITH UPI THURSDAY NIGHT, JAFFE SAID "THIS IS ONLY THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG," INDICATING THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES HAVE NAMES AND DETAILS OF REPORTERS WHO HAD POSED AS LEGITIMATE CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD BUT WHO ACTUALLY WERE CAMOUFLAGED AGENTS OR IN THE PAY OF AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

UPI 01-23 03:04 PES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

11 CIA Agents Passed Off as 'Journalists'

15 Companies Said Involved

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Central Intelligence Agency had 11 full-time clandestine agents working overseas last year posing as journalists for American and foreign news organizations, according to the draft report of the House intelligence committee.

The report says 15 television, radio, newspaper and magazine companies cooperated with the agency in arrangements whereby the CIA agents "wrote nothing at all," although five of them were supposed to be representing organizations of "major general news impact."

The committee report does not list the news organizations involved.

In the introduction to a five-page section entitled "Manipulation of the Media," the report says "the free flow of information, vital to a responsible and credible press, has been threatened as a result of CIA's use of the world media for cover and for clandestine information-gathering."

The committee report also deals with a second CIA-journalist relationship—the payment of reporters who write as free-lancers or stringers for American news organizations. In this case, however, the organization has no knowledge of the journalists' agency ties.

The committee report says "Publishers have been unable, despite strenuous effort, to learn from the agency which, if any, of their employees have had a clandestine intelligence function."

Some paid CIA informers, the report said, "move from one bona fide press position to another without ever making employers aware of their past or present CIA status."

These contrast to the 11 full-time agents whose journalist employers knew them to be agents.

The part-time journalists, the report says, "are often

See CIA, A-10, Col. 1

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The Washington Post AI
Washington Star-News —
Daily News (New York) —
The New York Times —
The Wall Street Journal —
The National Observer —
The Los Angeles Times —

Date 1/23/76

CIA Used 11 Agents In 'Journalist' Role

CIA From A1

directed to insert agency-composed 'news' articles into foreign publications and wire services."

Although, according to the report, "CIA does not intentionally propagandize in this country, CIA insensitivity to the possibility of its adulterating news digested by Americans is indicated by its frequent manipulation of Reuter wire service dispatches—which regularly appear in U.S. media."

Reuter is a British international news service whose dispatches are carried in many American newspapers, including The Washington Post.

A spokesman for Reuter in New York said yesterday that there would be no comment on the committee's allegation until Reuter officials have "had time to study it."

The committee report noted that agency employment of American journalists and use of U.S.-controlled news organizations as cover for CIA "has been tightened somewhat" since 1973, when regulations were changed to require Washington approval for any new arrangements.

The committee pointed out, however, that "foreign

nationals" in the journalistic field still can be used without getting Washington approval.

CIA Director William E. Colby, according to the report, said reforms had "reduced risks to an acceptable level" in the journalistic field and that the program had to continue because of the "need for reliable information, and the increasing reluctance of private firms and the government to provide cover

In another development, Sam Jaffe, a former reporter for CBS and ABC, disclosed that he had been in regular contact with the FBI beginning in the mid-1950s, when he was covering the United Nations in New York.

Jaffe said yesterday that because he was often in touch with Russians, he regularly reported those contacts to the FBI "to protect my backside."

At one time, according to Jaffe, FBI agents asked him to undertake a project suggested by a Soviet official that involved handling some visiting Soviet journalists. Jaffe said he refused.

Jaffe said he received no money from the FBI.

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REUTER 1-28

WITH REPORT

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UPI 01-28 09:38 PLS

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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T-ABC

K. J. Jaffe
 (copy to Jaffe)
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UP-157

ADD 2 REPORTERS, WASHINGTON

CRONKITE SAID, "I HAVE NEVER KNOWINGLY HAD ANY CONTACT WITH THE CIA IN ANY CAPACITY WHATSOEVER EXCEPT AS A REPORTER SEEKING INFORMATION. THE ENTIRE IDEA OF NEWSMEN SERVING AS GOVERNMENT INFORMANTS IS ABHORRENT TO ME. THIS PRACTICE IS A CLEAR VIOLATION OF JOURNALISTIC ETHICS AND CAN ONLY SERVE TO IMPEDE THE COLLECTION AND FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION."

RICHARD SALANT OF CBS SAID, "AT LEAST AS FAR BACK AS 1971, SAM JAFFE HAS BEEN PEDDLING HIS STORY ABOUT HIS ALLEGED RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE CIA."

"THE CHARGE IS AS IRRESPONSIBLE AND OUTRAGEOUS AS IT IS FALSE. MR. CRONKITE HAS ASSURED ME THAT HE HAS NEVER HAD ANY RELATIONSHIP OF ANY KIND WITH THE CIA, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, FORMALLY OR INFORMALLY, COVERTLY OR OVERTLY. I KNOW WALTER CRONKITE TOO WELL TO BELIEVE THAT HE EVER ENGAGED IN AN ACTION SO INCONSISTENT WITH HIS FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES AS AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST."

"MY CONFIDENCE IN MR. CRONKITE IS AS COMPLETE AS MY CONTEMPT FOR MR. JAFFE IS TOTAL."

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UP-007

(INTELLIGENCE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A FORMER NETWORK NEWS CORRESPONDENT HAS CONFIRMED REPORTS HE SUPPLIED THE FBI WITH INFORMATION WHILE WORKING ABROAD. TWO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES ARE INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF REPORTERS AND NEWS ORGANIZATIONS IN FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE GATHERING.

SAM JAFFE SAID THURSDAY HE HAD TOLD SENATE INVESTIGATORS HE SUPPLIED THE FBI WITH INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION WITHOUT PAY DURING FOREIGN AFFAIRS REPORTING ASSIGNMENTS FOR CBS AND, LATER, ABC.

BUT HE SAID HE WAS NEVER AN EMPLOYEE OF EITHER THE FBI OR CIA.

OTHER AMERICAN REPORTERS -- SOME OF THEM PROMINENT -- MAY HAVE WORKED WITH THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES FOR PAY AND CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS, IF PURSUED, ARE LIKELY TO "BLOW THE LID OFF" THEIR ACTIVITIES, JAFFE SAID IN A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW.

THE WASHINGTON POST REPORTED IN TODAY'S EDITIONS A DRAFT REPORT OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE SAYS THE CIA HAD 11 FULLTIME AGENTS WORKING ABROAD LAST YEAR POSING AS JOURNALISTS FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWS ORGANIZATIONS.

IT SAID THE REPORT DID NOT IDENTIFY EITHER THE AGENTS OR THE ORGANIZATIONS.

CHAIRMAN JACK BROOKS, D-TEX., SAID HIS HOUSE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE HAD VOTED TO SUBPOENA RCA GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS, ITT WORLD COMMUNICATIONS AND WESTERN UNION INTERNATIONAL AS WELL AS FOUR FBI AGENTS AND AN OFFICIAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY ON THE ISSUE OF SPYING BY U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES ON INTERNATIONAL CABLE TRAFFIC, INCLUDING PRESS CABLES.

THE INVESTIGATION WAS PROMPTED BY A DISCLOSURE LAST FALL IN A SUBCOMMITTEE HEADED BY REP. BELLA ABZUG, D-N.Y., THAT THE FBI AND NSA HAD HAD ACCESS -- APPARENTLY WITH COOPERATION OF THE COMPANIES -- TO INTERNATIONAL CABLE TRAFFIC SINCE WORLD WAR II.

A COMMITTEE SOURCE SAID THE PANEL ALSO PLANNED TO INVESTIGATE THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT HAD CHOSEN TO IGNORE POSSIBLE ILLEGAL PRACTICES OF COMPANIES IT IS CHARGED WITH REGULATING.

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WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S STAFF HAS ADVISED THE PANEL AGAINST CALLING SINGER FRANK SINATRA AS A WITNESS BECAUSE HE KNEW

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

UP-147

ADD 1 INTELLIGENCE, WASHINGTON (UP-145)
REP. ROBERT MCCLORY, R-ILL., RANKING REPUBLICAN ON THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE PANEL, SAID THERE MAY BE MOVES ON THE HOUSE FLOOR TO BLOCK RELEASE OF THE MATERIAL.

DEMOCRATIC SOURCES SAID SOME CLASSIFIED MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM THE CIA, FBI AND NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY WERE DELETED FROM THE REPORT AS THE RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE COMMITTEE STAFF, BUT THEY SAID THE COMMITTEE DID NOT AGREE TO ALL THE DELETIONS THE ADMINISTRATION REQUESTED.

MCCLORY ESTIMATED THAT "FROM ONE-FOURTH TO ONE-THIRD OF THE REPORT IS MATERIAL WHICH THE CIA, NSA AND FBI DOES NOT WANT RELEASED." HE SAID HE PERSONALLY REGARDS INCLUSION OF THE MATERIAL AS "A BREACH OF AN AGREEMENT WITH THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND THE VARIOUS INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES."

MCCLORY SAID SOME THOUGHT HAD BEEN GIVEN TO REQUIRING A CLOSED SESSION OF THE HOUSE TO HEAR THE REPORT AND DETERMINE IF IT SHOULD BE RELEASED PUBLICLY. "BUT I AM REALLY NOT SERIOUSLY CONTEMPLATING CALLING A SECRET SESSION," HE SAID.

MCCLORY SAID EIGHT COMMITTEE DEMOCRATS AND ONE REPUBLICAN VOTED TO ACCEPT THE REPORT, WHILE THREE REPUBLICANS AND ONE DEMOCRAT OPPOSED IT.

MCCLORY MAINTAINED THAT THE COMMITTEE "RECEIVED IT IN SECRET WITH A PROMISE OF SECRECY," AND "I AM PLANNING TO BRING THE WHOLE MATTER TO THE ATTENTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE."

"A RESOLUTION COULD BE INTRODUCED DIRECTING THE COMMITTEE NOT TO PUBLISH," HE SAID.

UPI 01-28 06:35 PES

T-HSC

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WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A REPORT SHARPLY CRITICAL OF SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER AND CONTAINING SECRET MATERIAL THE WHITE HOUSE WANTED DELETED HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

THE COMMITTEE CHAIRED BY REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., YESTERDAY APPROVED BY A 9-4 VOTE A REPORT THAT CONGRESSIONAL SOURCES SAY INCLUDES CLASSIFIED INFORMATION FROM THE CIA, FBI AND NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY DESPITE WHITE HOUSE OBJECTIONS.

THE SOURCES ALSO SAY THE REPORT CONTENDS KISSINGER PRESSED FOR COVERT OPERATIONS IN ITALY, ANGOLA AND IRAQ DESPITE THE OBJECTIONS OF CIA AND STATE DEPARTMENT EXPERTS, AND THAT IT ACCUSES KISSINGER OF USING SECRECY AS A CLOAK FOR MISTAKES.

DESPITE THE LOPSIDED VOTE, THERE WERE INDICATIONS EFFORTS MAY BE MADE TO BLOCK PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT. RANKING REPUBLICAN MEMBER ROBERT MCCLORY SAID INCLUSION OF THE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL IS "A BREACH OF AN AGREEMENT WITH THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND THE VARIOUS INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES." HE SAID MOVES MIGHT BE MADE FROM THE HOUSE FLOOR TO BLOCK ITS RELEASE.

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SUMMON 1-22

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE VOTED THURSDAY TO SUBPOENA THREE MAJOR TELEGRAPHIC FIRMS AND FOUR FORMER OR PRESENT FBI AGENTS TO TESTIFY ON INTERCEPTION OF CABLES BY FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

THE PANEL, ON A 28-11 VOTE, ORDERED OFFICIALS OF WESTERN UNION INTERNATIONAL, RCA GLOBAL AND ITT WORLD COMMUNICATIONS TO APPEAR BEFORE ITS SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

IN ADDITION, SUBPOENAS WERE ISSUED FOR JOE R. CRAIG, "BUCKEY" LOOMIS, WALTER ZINK AND DAVID JENKINS, DESCRIBED AS EITHER RETIRED OR PRESENT FBI AGENTS, AND JOSEPH TOMBA OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.

REP. BELLA ABZUG, D-N.Y., WHO HEADS THE SUBCOMMITTEE AND PUSHED FOR THE SUBPOENAS, SAID THE ACTION WOULD HELP HER PANEL "TO GET TO THE BOTTOM OF ^{JFK Act 6 (4)} WHICH APPARENTLY INTERCEPTED MOST OF THE CABLE TRAFFIC IN AND OUT OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II."

THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ISSUED THE "SHAMROCK PROGRAM" REPORT LAST YEAR AFTER INVESTIGATIONS AND HEARINGS, AND SAID THE TELEGRAPHIC FIRMS HAD COOPERATED WITH FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES IN HANDING OVER CABLES SENT AND RECEIVED BY AMERICAN CITIZENS.

REP. ABZUG TRIED TO GET THE OFFICIALS AND AGENTS TO TESTIFY BEFORE HER PANEL BUT ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD H. LEVI BLOCKED THEIR APPEARANCES ON GROUNDS THEY MIGHT INCRIMINATE THEMSELVES IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER WAY IN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

NO DATE HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY THE PANEL FOR THE SUBPOENAED WITNESSES TO APPEAR, BUT REP. ABZUG SAID WHEN THEY DO SHE WANTS TO KNOW "WHAT HAS BEEN THE DEGREE OF COMPANY COMPLICITY? BY WHAT INTERNAL PROCEDURES HAVE MAJOR U.S. CORPORATIONS HABITUALLY VIOLATED THE PRIVACY OF THEIR CUSTOMERS FOR YEARS AND YEARS?"

SHE SAID THE SUBCOMMITTEE ALSO "PLANS TO PROBE THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AND WHETHER IT HAS CHOSEN TO IGNORE POSSIBLE ILLEGAL PRACTICES OF COMPANIES IT IS CHARGED WITH REGULATING."

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LEAK 1-22

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN SAYS PRESIDENT FORD IS SERIOUSLY CONCERNED ABOUT LEAKS OF MATERIAL FROM A HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT SAID TO BE CRITICAL OF SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY A. KISSINGER.

"THESE LEAKS DO THE GREATEST DAMAGE TO OUR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE AND FOREIGN POLICY," PRESS SECRETARY RON NESSEN TOLD REPORTERS WEDNESDAY.

CONGRESSIONAL SOURCES HAVE SAID THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT REPORT IS SHARPLY CRITICAL OF KISSINGER, PARTICULARLY IN HIS HANDLING OF THE CYPRUS SITUATION, COVERT U.S. OPERATIONS IN ANGOLA, AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION ABOUT STRATEGIC ARMS.

NESSON SPECIFICALLY DENIED ONE ACCOUNT WHICH QUOTED THE HOUSE REPORT AS SAYING U.S. INTELLIGENCE OFFICIALS KNEW THE NAMES OF THE ASSASSINS OF U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CYPRUS RODGER P. DAVIES IN 1974.

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HOUSE UNIT VOTES TO AIR SPY DATA

Panel's Decision to Publish Report on Secret Projects Assailed by Ford Aide

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP) — The House Intelligence committee voted today to publish secret information on United States intelligence operations in its final report. A spokesman for President Ford suggested that the committee was breaking an agreement that Mr. Ford would have to approve such disclosures.

The report says intelligence agencies spend \$10 billion a year on operations abroad, according to the sources.

The committee rejected 8 to 4 a motion to strike the classified information out of a 340-page draft of the committee's final report.

At the White House, press secretary Ron Neesen said, "Under the agreement the President should have had a chance to review the classified material in the report before it was leaked to the public. The President views with most serious concern the leak of the alleged contents of the report."

But committee members, including its chairman, Otis Pike, Democrat of New York, took the position that no agreement with Mr. Ford could dictate what the committee disclosed in its official report to the House.

Beyond that, Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, contended that it would "be a terrible, terrible precedent" for the committee not to insist that Congress has as much right as the President to decide what information should be public.

The draft report includes details on a number of secret operations—including information on Italian political funding and aid to groups in Angola—that Mr. Ford had tried to keep secret.

The agreement was that the committee could publicly disclose secrets under an agreed procedure but would not disclose any that Mr. Ford had personally declared would hurt national security if made public.

The only way the committee could override such a declaration and release information, it agreed, would be to go to court for a ruling that it could do so.

Meanwhile, The chairman and vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee split openly today over the issue of creating a new Congressional panel to oversee the operations of the C.I.A. and other intelligence agencies.

In testimony before the Senate Government Operations committee, Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, committee chairman, called for creation of a Senate committee that would have funding and investigation powers over the intelligence activities of such agencies as the The agency, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, The National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

The committee's vice chairman, John Tower, Republican of Texas, opposed a new oversight panel but added that only one or two other members of the intelligence committee shared his view.

Mr. Church's call for a new committee was endorsed by the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, who called past Congressional oversight "inexcusably lax" and added that he would make passage of legislation creating an oversight committee a top priority of the current session of Congress.

Mr. Mansfield noted that he had first introduced legislation to oversee the C.I.A. nearly 20 years ago but that it had been opposed by then the agency's director, Allen Dulles. The agency defeated his attempt because it "had the hierarchy in their pocket," Mr. Mansfield said.

Senator Howard Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, another member of the intelligence committee, endorsed creation of a new panel but Mr. Baker objected to two provisions in the legislation outlined by Mr. Church. One would provide the oversight committee with prior notification of covert operations. The other would reserve for the Senate the right to declassify Administration secrets.

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ADD 2 CIA, WASHINGTON

THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE MET IN CLOSED SESSION AND REJECTED 8 TO 4 A PROPOSAL THAT DETAILS OF COVERT AMERICAN OPERATIONS BE EXCLUDED FROM THE PANEL'S FINAL REPORT.

THE PROPOSAL AT THE HOUSE COMMITTEE WAS SUBMITTED BY REP. DALL MILFORD, D-TEX., AND WAS SIMILAR TO A WHITE HOUSE REQUEST. MILFORD SAID HE WAS "SERIOUSLY CONCERNED ABOUT CERTAIN CLASSIFIED INFORMATION" IN THE STAFF DRAFT OF THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MILFORD SAID PIKE HAD AGREED WITH FORD LAST SEPTEMBER THAT NO CLASSIFIED MATERIAL SUBMITTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH WOULD BE PUBLICLY DISCLOSED WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH THE WHITE HOUSE. PIKE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT AGREEMENT WAS NOT BINDING UPON THE COMMITTEE REPORT AND THAT THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH DOES NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO EDIT OR DICTATE WHAT SHOULD GO INTO A CONGRESSIONAL REPORT.

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Intelligence Panel Bucks Ford, Will Tell Spy Secrets

Associated Press

The House Intelligence Committee decided today that an agreement with President Ford on secrecy cannot prevent disclosure in the panel's final report of top-secret details of U.S. intelligence operations.

The committee rejected 8-4 a motion by Rep. Dale Milford, D-Tex., that all secret information be deleted from the committee's final report to the House.

"I submit we are clearly in violation of that good faith agreement with the administration," Milford said.

Members, including Chairman Otis G. Pike, D-N.Y., had contended that the agreement under which Ford last week moved to block public disclosure of details on two operations cannot prevent disclosure of secrets in the committee's final report.

A 340-page draft report includes details on spying by U.S. submarines and a number of U.S. covert operations,

including support of Angolan forces and of Italian political parties.

Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said it would be "a terrible, terrible precedent" for the committee to suggest it does not have as much right as the President to decide what information should be made public.

Rep. David C. Treen, R-La., said it "is a preposterous and I think outrageous interpretation" for the committee to suggest that it could get secret information under an agreement and then publicly disclose it.

At the daily White House press briefing, Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said the agreement is supposed to give the President the right to review — and approve or reject — the disclosure of any classified information.

But Nessen said the committee's report containing classified material had been leaked to some newsmen without the President's review of any of it. Ford has not seen the report, the spokesman added.

However, intelligence officials have made a cursory review of the report, and they identified the classified material in it and a number of inaccuracies, Nessen said. As an example, he said, the report is wrong in saying that U.S. officials have identified the killer of the American ambassador to Cyprus in 1974.

He suggested that Ford might be forced to refuse to provide classified information to congressional committees to protect "national security interests."

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C. J. Ruff
J. D. Ruff

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UP-007

For SAM JAFFE

(INTELLIGENCE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A FORMER NETWORK NEWS CORRESPONDENT HAS CONFIRMED REPORTS HE SUPPLIED THE FBI WITH INFORMATION WHILE WORKING ABROAD. TWO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES ARE INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF REPORTERS AND NEWS ORGANIZATIONS IN FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE GATHERING.

SAM JAFFE SAID THURSDAY HE HAD TOLD SEVERAL INVESTIGATORS HE SUPPLIED THE FBI WITH INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION WITHOUT PAY DURING FOREIGN AFFAIRS REPORTING ASSIGNMENTS FOR CBS AND, LATER, ABC.

BUT HE SAID HE WAS NEVER AN EMPLOYE OF EITHER THE FBI OR CIA. OTHER AMERICAN REPORTERS -- SOME OF THEM PROMINENT -- MAY HAVE WORKED WITH THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES FOR PAY AND CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS. IF PURSUED, ARE LIKELY TO "DROP THE LID OFF" THEIR ACTIVITIES, JAFFE SAID IN A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW.

THE WASHINGTON POST REPORTED IN TODAY'S EDITIONS A DRAFT REPORT OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE SAYS THE CIA HAD 11 FULL-TIME AGENTS WORKING ABROAD LAST YEAR POSING AS JOURNALISTS FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWS ORGANIZATIONS.

IT SAID THE REPORT DID NOT IDENTIFY EITHER THE AGENTS OR THE ORGANIZATIONS.

CHAIRMAN JACK BROOKS, D-TX., SAID HIS HOUSE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE HAD VOTED TO SUBPOENA RCA GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS, INT WORLD COMMUNICATIONS AND WESTERN UNION INTERNATIONAL AS WELL AS FOUR FBI AGENTS AND AN OFFICIAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY ON THE ISSUE OF SPYING BY U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES ON INTERNATIONAL CABLE TRAFFIC, INCLUDING PRESS CABLES.

THE INVESTIGATION WAS PROMPTED BY A DISCLOSURE LAST FALL IN A SUBCOMMITTEE HEADED BY REP. BILL ADEZIO, D-N.Y., THAT THE FBI AND NSA HAD ACCESS -- APPARENTLY WITH COOPERATION OF THE COMPANIES -- TO INTERNATIONAL CABLE TRAFFIC SINCE WORLD WAR II.

A COMMITTEE SOURCE SAID THE PANEL ALSO PLANNED TO INVESTIGATE THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT HAD CHOSEN TO IGNORE POSSIBLE ILLEGAL PRACTICES OF COMPANIES IT IS CHARGED WITH REGULATING.

U.S. MOVES TO BAR A C.I.A. PLOT TRIAL

Levi Is Expected to Approve
Advice Not to Prosecute

By JOHN M. CREWDSON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20

Justice Department lawyers reviewing the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency have concluded that no grounds exist for a Federal prosecution of C.I.A. officials involved in plots to assassinate foreign heads of state, a department spokesman said today.

Attorney General Edward H. Levi has been advised of the conclusions reached by lawyers in the department's Criminal Division and is expected to concur with their recommendation that the case be closed, the spokesman, Robert Havel, said.

The decision that the assassination plots directed against Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba and his Congolese counterpart, the late Patrice Lumumba—amounted to "a dry hole," as one Justice Department source familiar with the matter put it, narrows considerably the scope of the investigation of C.I.A. operations, and past and present officials.

According to one well-placed Justice Department source, investigations are continuing into the C.I.A.'s 20-year-long program of opening mail between the United States and several Communist countries; more than 60 wiretaps and bugs used by the agency to check its security procedures, and at least one burglary committed by C.I.A. employees.

Perjury Inquiry Goes On

The role of Richard Helms, former Director of Central Intelligence, who reportedly approved that burglary, remains under scrutiny by the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, and the Criminal Division is continuing to examine whether Mr. Helms perjured himself before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1973.

In addition to the C.I.A.-inspired murder plots against Mr. Castro and Mr. Lumumba, which were either not implemented or were unsuccessful,

the Justice Department's lawyers also investigated the agency's role in supplying arms to dissident elements in the Dominican Republic bent on killing that country's dictatorial leader, Rafael Trujillo Molinas. At one point in searching for a possible violation of Federal law in connection with that plot, according to the department source, the lawyers considered the applicability of a vaguely worded statute prohibiting the staging of a military

or naval expedition against a friendly foreign country.

But that law was discarded as inappropriate, as were the Federal conspiracy statutes and the District of Columbia's murder statute, initially considered because some of the discussions among C.I.A. officials concerning the assassination plots took place in the District.

The Justice Department spokesman said, however, that although no Federal prosecutions would be brought over the plots against Mr. Castro, Mr. Lumumba or Mr. Trujillo, the department was prepared to make its evidence available to any state prosecutors who believed that violations of law in connection with the plots had occurred in their jurisdictions.

Other Charges Possible

The five-year statutory time limit for prosecutions in the burglary reportedly approved by Mr. Helms, now the American ambassador to Iran, expires next month. It would be possible for the next several years, however, for the Justice Department to bring charges in connection with the mail openings and Mr. Helms's testimony.

The Helms testimony under investigation includes his assurances, made during Senate confirmation hearings on his appointment as ambassador, that the C.I.A. had not been involved in certain domestic surveillance activities or in certain covert operations in Chile. While indicating that the Justice Department hoped to make final determinations in the remaining matters soon, one official said that he and other

lawyers at work on the cases were "bound and determined that we're going to do a thoughtful job."

A principal stumbling block to a speedy resolution of these cases, he said, is the continuing refusal of Congressional investigating committees to supply pertinent evidence they had gathered over the last year.

It is not the statute of limitations that is running out in those instances, the official said, but rather "the time clock of public concern." He expressed fears that if the department were to move ahead now to bring charges in any of those areas, exculpatory materials might later turn up in House or Senate files that would prevent or overturn convictions.

Pike to Let Committee Die

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—As the House intelligence committee prepared today to wind up its investigation of the C.I.A. by the end of the month, its chairman, Representative Otis G. Pike, joined in declaring that too much secret material was being leaked to the press.

Mr. Pike, Democrat of Suffolk County, said he would not seek an extension of the life of the committee, due to expire Jan. 31, because of widespread leaks of classified information.

The Administration, sources said, wants Congress to follow up the year-long investigation of the United States intelligence community with legislation imposing penalties ranging from fines to expulsion from committees or Congress itself against Congressmen leaking classified material to the press.

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Pike Draft Critical of Kissinger

By George Lardner Jr.
 and Laurence Stern
 Washington Post Staff Writers

A secret draft of the House intelligence committee report contends that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger overruled the objections of CIA and State Department experts in pressing for covert operations in Angola, Italy and Iraq.

The Secretary of State is the principal target of the draft report, according to congressional sources with access to the still unfinished document.

The draft alleges that the executive branch withheld information from congressional oversight committees primarily in order to obscure Kissinger's role in the initiation of covert operations and in the handling of strategic arms information within the government.

The committee met briefly in open

session yesterday to discuss the draft but went behind closed doors to thrash out differences over what should be included in the final report, especially material administration representatives have been seeking to suppress.

After the morning-long session, intelligence committee chairman Rep. Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.) said with asperity that the only change in the text so far was to "change the words 'spy' to 'intelligence.'"

The chairman said he decided to end the closed session because not enough members of the panel had fully read the draft which was delivered to their offices Monday afternoon.

An additional criticism of Kissinger, according to one congressional source familiar with the contents, "was based on the fact that he uses secrecy to cover up mistakes." The initial 80 or so pages

are devoted to a chronicle of what the committee regarded as efforts by Kissinger to deny information to it.

In addition to the critical discussion of Kissinger's role in covert operations, the draft alleges that the secretary initiated with the FBI the national security wiretaps directed against government officials and reporters suspected of being involved in news leaks.

In its discussion of the Angolan civil war, the committee staff echoed allegations in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that U.S. officials undervalued military equipment being supplied to American-supported factions.

The administration claims that its investment in Angola since January has been about \$32 million. Estimates being used by congressional investigators of the U.S. spending for Angola have ranged

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Kissinger Role Cited By Panel

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up to more than twice
as high, based on the alleged
undervaluations.

A bizarre side to the report
was the disclosure that the
CIA employed "people with
questionable reputations to
make pornographic movies
for blackmail."

Although the draft did not
elaborate on the point it was
learned that this referred to
the enlistment of former
Howard Hughes aide Robert
Maheu to arrange for
production of a film pur-
porting to show former
Indonesian President Sukarno
engaging in sexual relations
with a woman in Moscow.

The film project was in-
spired by reports to the CIA
that Sukarno had been
"sexually compromised"
during a visit to Moscow in the
late 1950s, according to
knowledgeable officials.

The object of the bogus film
was to evoke Sukarno's anger
against the Soviet government
by arranging for the movie's
circulation in Indonesia under
apparent Soviet auspices.

The film was never
distributed although a copy
still is said to exist.

The House committee draft
also states, without
elaboration, that CIA funds
have been used to provide
"kings with female com-
panions." The allusion was to
a Middle East potentate still in
power, according to an in-
formed source.

Another section of the draft
deals with the CIA's
penetration of news
organizations. The agency
still has on its payroll some 35
"stringers," part-time
journalists, abroad, said
congressional sources.
Committee members argued
that the practice should be
stopped, but CIA witnesses
indicated the CIA has no in-
tention of giving up the
practice.

The Senate intelligence
committee is expected to
publish the identity of news
organizations which have
employed CIA-subsidized
journalists in its report next
month. The list reportedly
includes several major U.S.
publications and news ser-
vices.

The Senate committee,
headed by Sen. Frank Church
(D-Idaho) is due to meet
Friday for a closed-door
session to discuss the question
of turning over secret
testimony which has been
requested by Justice
Department prosecutors.

A Senate source predicted
that the committee will vote to
turn over the requested
material without further
dispute.

The Senate panel had been
withholding both CIA
testimony and evidence from
its own confidential in-
formants on grounds of
protecting sources' identities.
The material from the com-
mittee has been eagerly
sought by the Justice
Department's Criminal
Division in order to move
forward on prosecutions
growing out of the intelligence
controversy.

"We hope the Senate
committee is not as difficult to
deal with as was President
Nixon in turning over
evidence," quipped one
Justice Department official.

The prime target of the
department's investigation is
former CIA director Richard
M. Helms, now the U.S.
ambassador to Iran.

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ADD 2 INTELLIGENCE, WASHINGTON
 MEANWHILE, REP. MICHAEL HARRINGTON, D-MASS., ANNOUNCED HE WOULD
 INTRODUCE LEGISLATION SOON TO MAKE ANY FUTURE COVERT ACTIVITY BY THE
 CIA ILLEGAL, LIMITING CIA ACTIVITY STRICTLY TO THE GATHERING AND
 ANALYSIS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOUSE PANEL MET IN CLOSED SESSION TO DISCUSS A DRAFT REPORT BY
 THE PANEL'S STAFF ON AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. MEMBERS AGREED
 TO ATTEMPT COMPLETING WORK ON SCHEDULE, SEEKING A ONE-WEEK EXTENSION
 ONLY IF NECESSARY.

PIKE PREDICTED "THE REPORT WILL BE CONTROVERSIAL, BUT THAT
 CONTROVERSY WILL FADE INTO INSIGNIFICANCE WHEN WE GET TO THE
 RECOMMENDATIONS. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE GOING TO BE THE TOUGH PART OF
 OUR JOB."

REP. ROBERT MCCLORY, R-ILL., THE RANKING COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN,
 AGREED. "WE WOULD BE DOING A DISSERVICE IF WE PROCEEDED HASTILY...MY
 FIRST IMPRESSION OF THIS SO-CALLED STAFF REPORT IS THAT IT IS
 COMPLETELY UNSATISFACTORY."

HARRINGTON WAS SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDED FROM THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE
 COMMITTEE WHEN IT WAS RECENTLY REORGANIZED BECAUSE OF ALLEGED LEAKS
 OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION. HE REVEALED HIS LEGISLATIVE PLANS IN A
 LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

"IF WE FAIL TO RETURN IN PRACTICE TO THE PRINCIPLES WE SAY WE HAVE
 BEEN DEFENDING, OUR CELEBRATION THIS YEAR OF THE DECLARATION OF
 INDEPENDENCE WILL HAVE A HOLLOW RING INDEED," HARRINGTON SAID.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

U.S. Sent Arms to Kurds Despite CIA Opposition, House Panel Claims

By Norman Kempster
Washington Star Staff Writer

The Nixon administration provided covert arms and other aid to Kurdish rebels fighting in Iraq for more than two years after the CIA learned that the rebels ultimately would be double-crossed by the Shah of Iran, according to a House committee draft report.

A source familiar with the report prepared by the staff of the House Intelligence Committee said the CIA learned in early 1973 that the Shah, who was providing most of the military support for the Kurds, had offered a deal to Iraq that would assure the rebels' defeat.

The Iran-Iraq agreement was finally made in early March of last year. Iraq launched a massive offensive at that time, wiping out the rebel troops, who had hoped to establish a Kurdish homeland in northern Iraq.

THE SOURCE said that as the Iraqi offensive began, the Kurdish leader, Mulla Mustafa Barzani, sent an emotional cable to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger urging him to take some sort of diplomatic action to head off a slaughter.

"Kissinger did not even reply," the source said.

Details of the 335-page staff draft began to leak out as the Intelligence Committee, headed by Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., met today in closed session to consider its final report.

Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill, the senior Republican on the committee, said the staff report was "completely unsatisfactory."

But there were strong indications that many of the Democrats, who hold a 9-4 edge in committee membership, were in agreement with at least parts of the draft.

ON ANOTHER subject contained in the report, the New York Times reported that the CIA systematically undervalued, in some cases by half, the military equipment supplied to warring factions in Angola.

A committee source told The Washington Star that the draft reports evidence of the undervaluing — which would mean that the Ford administration has actually committed to anti-Soviet factions in Angola more than the \$31 million which it told Congress it has spent since January 1975.

But the source said it is possible that some of the equipment was obsolete and therefore properly priced.

THE COMMITTEE report said Nixon and Kissinger decided to feed

arms to the Kurdish rebels at the request of the Shah of Iran. The report said the CIA opposed the operation from the start because the agency was convinced that Iran would only permit the Kurds to keep fighting but would prevent them from ultimately achieving their objective of an independent Kurdistan.

The source said Iran was concerned that if the Kurds achieved independence from Iraq, other Kurds in Iran might be encouraged to rebel. The source said the Shah aided the Kurds only to harass Iraq, a traditional enemy of Iran.

U.S. aid began in 1972, the report says. In 1973 the CIA learned that the Shah had sent word through Algerian diplomats that he was prepared to make a deal with Iraq.

The report said Nixon ordered the aid to continue despite the CIA report that the Kurds faced an ultimate double cross.

After the Kurds were routed, the report said, U.S. diplomats in Iran urged the United States to accept about 40 Kurdish refugees. The draft said Kissinger did not respond to the request.

THE NEW YORK Times said the report also detailed the Navy's 15-year program of gathering intelligence through submarines operating inside territorial waters claimed by other nations.

ON AT LEAST nine occasions, the report said, the submarines, some of them armed with nuclear weapons, have collided with other vessels and on more than 100 occasions, submarines have left themselves vulnerable to detection by the targets of their intelligence-gathering, the report said.

Although many target nations, including the Soviet Union, claim a 12-mile limit, the report said the Navy allowed the vessels to sail within four nautical miles of foreign shores.

Despite these factors, the committee found, the Navy officially lists the submarine operations, which are designated by code words like "Holy stone," as low-risk activities.

In public hearings, the committee had produced testimony showing that intelligence agencies failed to predict a number of international incidents including the 1973 Middle Eastern war and the military coup in Portugal.

The committee's report contains evidence of additional failures of intelligence in predicting the explosion by India of a nuclear device in 1974 and the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

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Ex-FBI Official Questioned In Bureau Probe of 'Front'

By Orr Kelly

Washington Star Staff Writer

John P. Mohr, a former top official of the FBI, has been interviewed under oath by two bureau agents in the final stage of the bureau's investigation of U.S. Recording Co., an FBI "front" or "cutout."

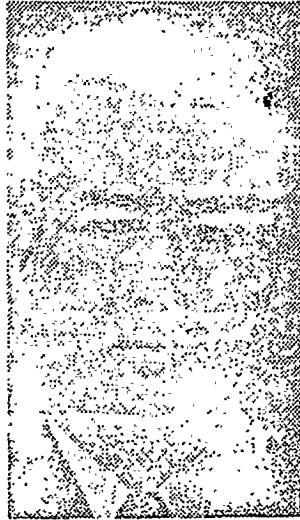
Brian Gettings, a former U.S. attorney who is representing both Mohr and Joseph X. Tait, president of U.S. Recording, said the hour-long interview took place yesterday in his office in Arlington.

Although testimony before the House Intelligence Committee has raised the possibility of financial manipulation in relation to the operations of U.S. Recording, Gettings said Mohr was not warned of his right to remain silent before the interview began.

Normally, such a warning would be given routinely if the investigation, which began more than a month ago, had developed any information that might result in criminal action against Mohr.

HOMER BOYNTON, a spokesman for the FBI, said the investigation was nearly completed and that the bureau hoped to have a report in the hands of Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi by the end of next week.

Mohr retired three years ago as the top administrative officer in the bureau. Men who were closely associated with Mohr now dominate the upper echel-



JOHN P. MOHR
Former FBI official

lons of the bureau directly under FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley.

An investigation by the House committee and the bureau's investigation both were started after Martin Keyser, an inventor and manufacturer of electronic surveillance and detection devices, told the committee he had seen an invoice from U.S. Recording showing a markup of 30 percent on material he had delivered directly to the bureau.

He said U.S. Recording served as a "cutout" so the bureau could buy sensitive equipment without foreign spies finding out what kind of equipment it was using.

A deposition by Mohr in an unrelated case last year revealed that Mohr and

Tait, along with other top bureau and CIA officials, were poker-playing associates in marathon card games at the Blue Ridge Lodge, located in Virginia not far from Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

MOHR HAS NOT been interviewed by committee investigators. When he was asked to testify under oath, Gettings said, he told the committee he would do so if it obtained a subpoena.

"Quite frankly," he acknowledged, "I thought it was a little late for them to get a subpoena."

When bureau agents asked for a statement under oath late last week, Gettings said, he laid down one ground rule: The statement could be sent to any other federal agency, but not to the committee, which is headed by Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y. The bureau and the Justice Department agreed to that condition, he said, and the interview was conducted yesterday morning.

Although Gettings declined to provide details of the questions and answers, he said the interview was devoted largely to going over questions that had been asked previously in interviews that were not under oath.

"There was nothing new — no areas new to us. It had to do with the subject of the inquiry already conducted by the House committee."

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FBI Checks Threat On Church, Pike

Associated Press

A right-wing group has threatened to assassinate several prominent politicians, including the chairmen of congressional committees investigating the CIA and an announced presidential candidate, an FBI spokesman says.

He said yesterday the FBI was investigating the threat but that there had been no arrests yet in the case.

The spokesman said the group, which calls itself Veterans Against Communist Sympathizers, threatened to kill Intelligence Committee Chairmen Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y.

In addition, the group has threatened Fred Harris, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, and Rep. Ron Dellums, D-Calif. a member of the House Intelligence Committee, the FBI spokesman said.

He added that the threat also was aimed at Tim Butz, head of a Washington-based organization which has been publicly blamed for blowing the cover of CIA agent Richard Welch, who was slain last week in Greece.

The threat came in a note delivered to a Houston television station by "an unidentified individual" on Dec. 26, according to the spokesman, Tom Coll.

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IRS Agents, GAO Auditors Called

Dealings of an FBI 'Front' Probed

By Orr Kelly

Washington Star Staff Writer

The House Intelligence Committee has called in Internal Revenue Service agents and General Accounting Office auditors to help in a potentially explosive investigation of the housekeeping side of the FBI.

Until the new investigation was started, both House and Senate select committees on intelligence had been focusing on past misdeeds of the intelligence and investigative arms of the bureau — especially the 15-year effort to disrupt the activities of a variety of suspected domestic subversive organizations.

But now the committee is zeroing in on the other side of the bureau's operations and asking whether there has been financial corruption within the bureau — and whether it exists today.

WHILE THE FBI's misdeeds in the area of intelligence and investigations have largely involved men who are retired or dead, the new investigation reaches into an area of the bureau's operations that has supplied all of the top officials who, working directly under FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley, now run the bureau.

The House committee's interest in the business and financial side of the FBI began this fall when Martin Kaiser, who makes 480 different kinds of "electronic widgets," as he calls them, at a plant in Cockeysville, Md., and sells them to a variety of American and foreign police and intelligence agencies, told the committee about an obscure Washington firm known as U.S. Recording Co.

Kaiser told the committee he had signed up the bureau as a customer in the late 1960s by writing to J. Edgar Hoover and describing some devices he had invented to detect telephone taps and other kinds of electronic surveillance bugs. The late FBI chief was so impressed, Kaiser said, that he invited him in for a personal meeting.

Shortly afterward, Kaiser said in an interview, he began getting orders through U.S. Recording Co. He said he dropped by the firm's warehouse-like building at 1347 South Capitol St. and met Joseph X.

Tait, the president, but never did get past the front door.

KAISER SAID it quickly became apparent to him that U.S. Recording was simply serving as a front for the FBI. Committee investigators have now found U.S. Recording also has served as a similar front for CIA and White House purchases, although Kaiser said his sales to other government agencies were made directly rather than through a front.

So, Kaiser said, he began making deliveries directly to the bureau, even though the paperwork and payments went through U.S. Recording. But even that worried him, he said, because it is illegal to sell surveillance equipment to anyone except a law enforcement agency. Technically, the deal with U.S. Recording was illegal even though the equipment was being delivered directly to the bureau.

The law permits agencies such as the FBI to buy without competitive bids through front companies so it will be more difficult for foreign intelligence agents to find out what kind of equipment U.S. agencies are using and to devise countermeasures to such equipment. But that still leaves a problem with the law limiting sales of bugs.

Kaiser said he became more suspicious one day when he was visiting an FBI office and saw an invoice from U.S. Recording for equipment he had delivered to the bureau showing a 30 percent markup.

ALTHOUGH attorneys for the company have reportedly told the committee that the markup averaged only about 12 percent to cover handling of the paperwork, GAO auditors have found the markup ran about 25 to 30 percent, compared with a reasonable figure for the work involved of about 5 to 10 percent, according to committee sources.

When Kaiser first came to the committee, what he had to say seemed to involve, at most, a relatively minor problem. Even a 25 percent markup on the \$150,000 worth of business Kaiser did with the bureau would have produced only \$37,500 — a relatively small

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period of half a dozen years. But the GAO auditors have now determined, according to committee sources, that U.S. Recording's business with the bureau ran about \$750,000 a year. A 25-percent markup on that amount would come to \$187,500 a year.

Where did all that money go?

TO FIND OUT, internal revenue agents are running "net worth" checks on Tait, the president of U.S. Recording, and some past and present bureau officials who have been involved in the administrative side of the bureau, according to committee sources. In a "net worth" check, the agents establish a person's net worth at one time, then determine it at a later time and then ask the person to account for the difference in the two figures.

The dominant figure in the administrative area of the bureau's operations for a decade and a half was John P. Mohr, who retired three years ago as the top administrative official in the bureau. Last week, according to committee sources, Mohr refused to give a statement to committee investigators under oath.

Men who were closely associated with Mohr now dominate the upper echelons of the bureau hierarchy, with the exception of Kelley himself. Nicholas Callahan is the top aide to Kelley. Thomas Jenkins is the associate director in charge of the administrative side of things — the job Mohr had at the time of his retirement. James Adams has switched over to the investigative side of the bureau and is now Jenkins' counterpart responsible for that phase of bureau operations.

WHEN QUESTIONS were first raised about the relationship between U.S. Recording and the bureau, Atty. Gen. Edward M. Levi asked Kelley to investigate. The official in charge of the investigation is Harold N. Bassett, the assistant director in charge of the inspection division. Bassett, who was a close associate of Mohr's, is one of only two assistant directors who report directly to Callahan.

According to committee

called up for questioning by the committee staff, that he had talked behind hand with Callahan. His advice, Tait reportedly said, was to "tell the truth."

The close personal relationship between Mohr and Tait first came to public attention earlier this year when Mohr gave a deposition in a lawsuit. Mohr, who is the executor of the estate of Clyde Tolson, for many years the top aide to Hoover, is being sued by Tolson's brother.

Mohr volunteered a list of 38 men — including top officials of both the FBI and CIA — who had taken part in marathon poker games at the Blue Ridge Lodge, located in Virginia and not far from Harper's Ferry, W.Va.

"We played draw poker, five-card stud, seven-card stud. Nothing wild," he said. Another former bureau official said it was not unusual for the winners to take home \$150 and the losers to go home that much poorer.

MOHR NAMED Tait as one of those who took part in the games, and committee investigators have since learned that he was the one who arranged for the poker weekends. Although Tait and others who attended the poker sessions have told the committee they paid their own way, one goal of the GAO auditors is to trace the individual payments to make sure that U.S. Recording or Tait did not pick up the tab.

When committee investigators went out to look at the lodge late last month and examine its records, they found that the lodge had burned down the day before. But the records were not lost, and local investigators have blamed the blaze on an electrical problem.

At this point the committee investigators have many more questions than they have answers. The significance of the investigation is that the questions they are asking are the kind that have not been asked about the bureau since a young Hoover took over the corrupt bureau and eliminated the kind of money corruption that has always plagued almost every other police agency.

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(CIA)

(BY DANIEL F. GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE VOTED FRIDAY TO DECLASSIFY DOCUMENTATION ON CIA ACTIVITIES RANGING BACK TO THE POST-WAR ITALIAN ELECTIONS, THE KURDISH REVOLT IN IRAQ AND THE EARLY PART OF U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN ANGOLA.

HOWEVER, UNDER PROCEDURES WORKED OUT BETWEEN THE COMMITTEE AND THE WHITE HOUSE, THE ADMINISTRATION CAN ASK FOR DELETION OF MATERIAL IT REGARDS AS STILL TOO SENSITIVE FOR PUBLICATION.

REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE PANEL, REFUSED AFTER THE CLOSED-DOOR SESSION TO TELL REPORTERS WHAT THE VOTES WERE ABOUT OR THE SUBJECT MATTER DISCUSSED.

"THE VOTES WERE HELD IN EXECUTIVE SESSION," HE SAID, DECLINING TO GIVE DETAILS EVEN THOUGH THE COMMITTEE'S OWN RULES STIPULATE THAT ALL VOTES AND A SANITIZED VERSION OF THE SUBJECT MATTER OF BOTH EXECUTIVE AND PUBLIC SESSIONS BE MADE PUBLIC.

A COMMITTEE STAFF MEMBER WOULD SAY ONLY THAT THREE VOTES WERE RECORDED.

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THEY INCLUDED THE PART THE AGENCY PLAYED IN INFLUENCING, WITH MASSIVE FINANCIAL MEANS, SUPPORT FOR THE ITALIAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY AFTER WORLD WAR II TO DEFEAT WHAT WAS SEEN AS A COMMUNIST PARTY THREAT TO PUT THAT COUNTRY BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN.

AT THE SAME TIME THE UNITED STATES WAS ENGAGED IN OVERT ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE MARSHALL PLAN TO HELP ITALY AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES GET BACK ON THEIR FEET AND NOT SUCCEED TO COMMUNISM. MUCH OF THIS IS HISTORY AND NO SENSATIONS ARE EXPECTED, BUT FOR POSSIBLE DISCLOSURE OF NEWSPAPERS IN ITALY AND POLITICIANS THAT WERE BOUGHT OR DOMINATED BY THE CIA.

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THIS ALL OCCURRED BEFORE THE CURRENT CONTROVERSY OF THIS YEAR'S CIA ACTION IN THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT AFRICAN NATION.

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ACCORDING TO INFORMANTS, WHEN THE SHAH EARLIER THIS YEAR MADE PEACE WITH THE BAGHDAD REGIME HE ASKED THE CIA TO HALT AID TO THE KURDS, WHO WERE LEFT AT THE MERCY OF THE IRAQI REGIME.

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Pike Panel Bars Kurd Disclosure

By George Lardner Jr.
 Washington Post Staff Writer

The House intelligence committee balked yesterday at efforts to make a public report on a controversial Central Intelligence Agency operation undertaken in 1972 at the request of the Shah of Iran.

By a tie, 6 to 6, the committee rejected a proposal by Rep. James P. Johnson (R-Colo.) to seek disclosure of what sources said was a staff summary of the secret operation, which—demanded by President Nixon over the objections of the CIA and the State Department—involved the supply of weapons to Kurdish rebels in northeastern Iraq.

In other closed-session votes, however, the committee, sources of similar reports on CIA operations in Angola and CIA involvement in an Italian election.

Under elaborate procedures worked out several months ago, these two reports, already drafted and reportedly revised in light of CIA objections, will now be sent to President Ford. He can still block their publication by declaring in writing that they would be damaging to national security.

The reasons for the committee's reluctance to send the White House a report on the secret weapons shipments for the Kurds were not entirely clear. The broad outlines of the operation, which involved delivery by the CIA of millions of dollars worth of Soviet and Chinese arms and ammunition, were disclosed last month by CBS News and The Washington Post.

According to one source, however, some committee members were apparently fearful that the report might anger Iran's Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and perhaps threaten U.S. interests in Iran.

The Shah reportedly asked for a secret supply of arms for the Kurds when Nixon visited Tehran in late May of 1972. The CIA was opposed to American involvement but, sources said, carried out the mission at Nixon's insistence, collecting some of the munitions in Cambodia.

The freshly armed Kurds went to war against Iraq in March of 1974 at the expiration of a four-year truce, but were abandoned a year later when the Shah reached his own settlement with Iraq.

In Italy, it was reported several years ago, the United

States, who has often lined up against Chairman Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.) and the original Democratic members of the committee appointed last February, also voted against disclosure of the report on the Italian election, but joined the majority in calling for publication of the Angola study.

The committee approved plans to make the Italy report public by 8 to 5 and the Angola report by 5 to 4.

States is said to have given the Christian Democrats as much as \$3 million a year in secret financial support between the end of World War II and 1967.

Graham A. Martin, U.S. ambassador to Italy in 1970, reportedly urged CIA financial support that year for the Christian Democrats under former Premier Amintore Fanfani, but President Nixon is supposed to have rejected the proposal.

Voting against making the Kurdish report public, sources said, were Reps. Les Aspin (D-Wis.), Dale Milford (D-Tex.), William Lehman (D-Fla.), Robert McClory (R-Ill.), David C. Treen (R-La.) and Robert W. Kasten Jr. (R-Wis.).

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BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

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Kissinger Contempt Threat Now Fading After Compromise

By Norman Kempster
Washington Star Staff Writer

Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said today he has received indications that the White House will permit the House Intelligence Committee to examine the documents involved in the panel's dispute with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Aspin, a member of the committee, said the informal agreement apparently will provide the committee with the information it is seeking without the committee's pressing a contempt of Congress citation against Kissinger.

Aspin told reporters that Chairman Otis G. Pike, D-N.Y., has agreed not to seek a House vote on the Kissinger contempt citation without giving the committee an opportunity to reverse its 10-2 vote charging the secretary with defying a subpoena.

ASPIN, WHO has been working behind the scenes to head off a confrontation with Kissinger, said that if Pike had not agreed to delay he was prepared to make a formal motion to postpone action. Aspin predicted his motion would have won on a 9-4 vote.

Aspin said if the committee accepts the White House's informal proposal, the documents could be examined only at the White House and would not be surrendered to the committee.

This informal procedure appears to be the sort of under-the-table compromise that could permit both sides to save face.

THE COMMITTEE subpoenaed documents detailing all proposals for covert action suggested by the

State Department during the Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon administrations. Covert action is the term for secret efforts to manipulate the politics of foreign countries. Although the projects are carried out by the CIA they can be proposed by the agency itself, the State Department, the White House, other U.S. government organizations, or even by officials of the target country.

In a formal bid for a compromise, Ford has told the committee he will identify on a list of projects approved by the "40 Committee" the ones which were suggested by the State Department. The administration previously agreed to turn over minutes of the 40 Committee which theoretically supervises covert action.

But that plan would supply no information about proposals which were rejected by the 40 Committee.

However, the Senate Intelligence Committee has

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released evidence that not all covert projects have been considered by the 40 Committee.

Pike said yesterday that the plan was not acceptable to him. He even refused to call it a "compromise."

"That's where the White House gets so much power," Pike said in a telephone interview. "They characterize something as a 'compromise' and immediately you guys (reporters) consider it a compromise."

HE SAID the committee wants to find out if State Department proposals are ever rejected, something it cannot find out from the documents Ford has agreed to supply. Besides, he said, "You get a very different flavor, I presume, out of the minutes of the 40 Committee than you would from the original State Department proposals."

But the White House was understood to be bringing heavy pressure on members of the committee to agree to some sort of solution that would remove the threat of a contempt charge against Kissinger.

"Members who would like to run for the Senate are being warned to go along," one committee

source said. "Republicans are being reminded that they are Republicans. The pressure on almost every member is very intense."

FORD HAS invoked the doctrine of "executive privilege" to back his refusal to permit Kissinger to comply with the subpoena.

The under-the-table plan would supplement Ford's formal proposal. Staff members would be permitted to look at the State Department documents to fill in information left out of the papers that would be turned over.

The plan would avoid a decision on the executive privilege issue. Ford could continue to claim a right to refuse to surrender the documents.

One reason the committee has grown so impatient with administration delays in providing information is that its mandate expires Jan. 31.

Pike said Democratic members of the committee yesterday discussed the possibility of asking for an extension of the panel's life to provide more time to complete the investigation.

"I'm opposed to it," Pike said, "but there is some support for it."

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INTELLIGENCE 12-9

EDITORS: SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES MEET IN OPEN SESSION AT 10
 A.M. EST

DAY LD

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- ALTHOUGH THEIR MANDATES RUN INTO JANUARY, TWO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES HOPE TO COMPLETE THEIR INVESTIGATIONS OF INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES BY THE END OF THIS MONTH AND START WORK ON FINAL REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEES TODAY CALLED IN OFFICIALS AND COUNSEL FROM THE CIA AND FBI FOR DISCUSSIONS RANGING FROM LEGAL ISSUES TO WAYS TO IMPROVE COMMAND AND CONTROL AND PREVENT PAST ABUSES OF COVERT ACTIVITIES AIMED AT FOREIGN NATIONS AND AMERICAN CITIZENS.

SEN. FRANK CHURCH, D-IDAHO, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE PANEL, WAS REPORTED ANXIOUS TO COMPLETE HIS COMMITTEE'S WORK TO FREE HIM FOR A DECISION ON WHETHER TO ENTER PRIMARIES FOR THE 1976 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

CHURCH AND THE OTHER FIVE DEMOCRATS ON THE 11-MAN PANEL PROMISED SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEAKER MIKE MANSFIELD NOT TO PURSUE THE NOMINATION DURING THE INVESTIGATION.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE TODAY IS SOLICITING RECOMMENDATIONS ON CONTROL OF FBI ACTIVITIES FROM HENRY PEDERSEN, FORMER DEPUTY ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND WILLIAM RUCKELHAUS, DEPUTY TO FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

RICHARDSON AND RUCKELHAUS LEFT THEIR JOBS IN 1973 AFTER THEY REFUSED ORDERS FROM PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON TO FIRE ARCHIBALD COX, THE FIRST SPECIAL WATERGATE PROSECUTOR. RICHARDSON BECAME AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN UNDER FORD, WHO RECENTLY NOMINATED HIM TO BECOME COMMERCE SECRETARY.

LATER IN THE WEEK, THE SENATE COMMITTEE WILL HEAR FROM FBI DIRECTOR CLARENCE KELLEY AND ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD LEVI.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE TODAY CALLED IN MITCHELL ROGOVIN, COUNSEL TO CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM E. COLBY, AND NORMAN DAWSON, A HARVARD SCHOLAR WHO HAS DONE EXTENSIVE RESEARCH ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS. COLBY WILL BE BACK BEFORE THE PANEL LATER.

HOUSE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., MEANWHILE TOLD REPORTERS MONDAY HE INTENDS, AFTER A FINAL COMMITTEE VOTE, TO PURSUE A CONTEMPT CITATION THIS WEEK AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY A. KISSINGER FOR REFUSING TO SUPPLY INFORMATION THE PANEL WANTS ON COVERT ACTIVITIES THE DEPARTMENT REQUESTED OVER THE PAST 14 YEARS.

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FBI Being Probed in Spy Gear Purchase

NEW YORK — The FBI is being probed for alleged payment of exorbitant prices for sophisticated spy gear manufactured by a poker partner of the bureau's former purchasing agent, Newsweek magazine reported yesterday.

Newsweek said FBI Director Clarence Kelley asked for the investigation in the wake of reports that the bureau paid a markup as high as 30 percent for about \$100,000 worth of electronic equipment manufactured by U.S. Recording Co. The magazine said the reports involve Joseph Tait, president of the firm, and former agent John P. Mohr, who retired in 1972. Both Tait and Mohr deny any wrongdoing in the transaction.

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Pike Will Press for Kissinger Citation

By Norman Kempster

Washington Star Staff Writer

House Intelligence Committee Chairman Otis G. Pike, D-N.Y., said today he will go ahead with plans to file with the full House a contempt of Congress resolution against Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger despite a last-minute compromise offer from President Ford.

In a telephone interview, Pike said he did not consider the compromise to be "substantial compliance" with the committee's month-old subpoena for copies of State Department proposals for covert action projects since 1961.

Apparently hoping to block the contempt action, Ford offered to give the committee a list of covert projects undertaken since 1961, identifying the agency which proposed each.

PIKE SAID Ford's plan would not show whether any State Department proposals were rejected by the "40 Committee," which supervises covert action, or by the White House.

In addition, Pike said, "You get a very different flavor, I presume, out of the minutes of the 40 Committee than you would from the original State Department proposals."

The purpose of the committee's subpoena was to permit the lawmakers to assess the influence of the State Department on covert projects — secret efforts to manipulate the politics of foreign countries — during

the Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon administrations.

THE COMMITTEE voted a contempt citation against Kissinger for refusing to comply with that subpoena and two others. The administration subsequently agreed to provide the information sought by the other two subpoenas, leaving the one for State Department documents the only matter still in contention.

Pike said the committee will decide at a meeting tomorrow whether Ford's proposal is acceptable. The committee accepted a White House compromise proposal on an earlier subpoena over Pike's objection. But in previous discussions of the Kissinger subpoena, a majority of the committee appeared to be unwilling to accept less than they had demanded.

In the meantime, Pike said he would file with the full House later today the committee's report charging Kissinger with contempt. The chairman could then schedule the matter for a vote at any time, although he indicated he was in no hurry to take that step.

IF THE HOUSE voted contempt, the matter would go to U.S. Atty. Earl Silbert for prosecution. If convicted by a jury, Kissinger could be sentenced to up to a year in jail, although Pike concedes that such an outcome is highly unlikely.

"No one is seeking to place Mr. Kissinger in jail," Pike said in a letter to all members of the House last week. "And the worst that can happen to him is that he might have to provide the documents subpoenaed to Congress."

Pike said he assumed that the "Dear Colleague" letter prompted the compromise. White House counsel Phillip Buchen offered the additional information on behalf of the President.

Buchen's letter was dated Saturday, but Pike said he did not receive it until this morning.

BUCHEN SAID Ford authorized the proposed compromise "to meet the legitimate needs of the committee for information on covert operations."

Ford has cited executive privilege as the reason for refusing to comply with the letter of the subpoena. However, a majority of the members of the committee have argued that a president has no authority to invoke executive privilege concerning the documents of previous administrations.

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FBI 12-7

NIGHT LEAD

NEW YORK (UPI) -- THE FBI IS BEING PROBED FOR ALLEGED PAYMENT OF EXORBITANT PRICES FOR SOPHISTICATED SPY GEAR MANUFACTURED BY A POKER PARTNER OF THE BUREAU'S FORMER PURCHASING AGENT, NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE REPORTED SUNDAY.

NEWSWEEK SAID FBI DIRECTOR CLARENCE KELLEY ASKED FOR THE INVESTIGATION IN THE WAKE OF REPORTS THAT THE BUREAU PAID A MARKUP AS HIGH AS 30 PER CENT FOR ABOUT \$100,000 WORTH OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURED BY U. S. RECORDING CO. THE MAGAZINE SAID THE REPORTS INVOLVE JOSEPH TAIT, PRESIDENT OF THE FIRM, AND FORMER AGENT JOHN P. MOHR, WHO RETIRED IN 1972.

BOTH TAIT AND MOHR DENY ANY WRONGDOING IN THE TRANSACTION.

THE MAGAZINE SAID THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, WHICH IS CONDUCTING THE PROBE, SAID THE TWO MEN HAD BEEN FRIENDS FOR YEARS AND, WITH OTHER FBI OFFICIALS, HAD BEEN POKER PARTNERS AT THE BLUE RIDGE CLUB IN VIRGINIA'S SHENANDOAH VALLEY. IT SAID THE CLUB BURNED TO THE GROUND LAST MONTH, THE DAY BEFORE HOUSE INVESTIGATORS WERE TO PROBE ITS BOOKS FOR ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS FORBIDDING GIFTS TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

FIRE OFFICIALS ATTRIBUTED THE BLAZE TO FAULTY ELECTRICAL WIRING.

NEWSWEEK SAID INFLATED PRICES FOR THE SPY GEAR WERE HANDLED BY MEANS OF THE "CUTOUT" -- A TACTIC UNDER WHICH A GO-BETWEEN IS USED TO SHIELD THE IDENTITY OF THE TRUE MANUFACTURER OF THE EQUIPMENT AND PURCHASES ARE MADE WITHOUT COMPETITIVE BID.

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Kissinger Return Awaited

Pike Delaying Contempt

By Jeremiah O'Leary
 Washington Star Staff Writer

Chairman Otis G. Pike of the House Select Intelligence Committee has assured committee members and other congressional leaders that he will not seek a House vote on the contempt of Congress citation against Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger until Kissinger is back in Washington.

Some members of Congress believe an 11th hour compromise may be possible. If Pike delays moving for a floor vote, the whole issue might be reopened at a meeting of the Intelligence Committee scheduled for Tuesday. But it is not known whether Pike and the committee majority would accept some compromise on the documents the administration has refused

to give them about covert intelligence activities.

Congressional and State Department sources agree that if Pike submits the committee report tomorrow or Tuesday, the House could vote on the matter after three legislative days, or as early as Friday. Kissinger, who is scheduled to return to Washington tomorrow, was informed yesterday that the contempt case might come to a head this week and reportedly was philosophical about the confrontation.

Pike could not be reached for comment but other sources said the Kissinger matter has precipitated some internal committee bitterness. Several committee members reportedly want a chance to go further into the matter but are frustrated by Pike's refusal

to call a committee meeting.

One knowledgeable source predicted that the House, if forced to decide between recommittal or approval of the contempt citation recommendation, will vote 3 to 1 for recommittal.

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One Day of the Pike Committee

CONSIDER ONE OF the more recent, not untypical, days of the House intelligence committee. It had invited just one witness, former Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Elmo Zumwalt. No other witness, either from inside or outside the administration, has yet been called to respond, one way or the other, to what the admiral had to say about intelligence and strategic arms limitation, though the House inquiry is but days away from its close. This is so, despite the fact that the committee had invited Adm. Zumwalt for a very specific purpose; to attack Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. As the admiral himself acknowledged, the committee came to him because of an article he wrote last August entitled "Soviets Cheat and We Turn Our Backs." His prepared testimony was replete with the details—interesting stuff, too—of the bureaucratic wars fought over the SALT talks. He went on to charge that Mr. Kissinger had "colluded" with the Russians to conceal their SALT "violations" from, among others, President Ford. Committee chairman Otis Pike (D-N.Y.) responded that the charges were grave and the subject matter complex. There was some questioning and the hearing ended.

Of Adm. Zumwalt, not much need be said. He is an old adversary of the Secretary of State; one can sympathize with his frustrations in dealing with such a wily practitioner of the bureaucratic arts. Adm. Zumwalt is, as well, chasing after the Democratic nomination for Senator in Virginia; he has the difficult problem of positioning himself to the right of the incumbent, Sen. Harry Byrd (Ind.-Va.). Beyond that, the admiral is providing dismaying evidence of the quality of perception of strategic matters at the Joint Chiefs level. He

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did not seem to know, for instance, that it was not a violation of the SALT I agreement, but rather of a unilateral understanding which the United States stated in regard to that agreement, that the Russians replaced some SS-11 intercontinental missiles with more powerful SS-19s. Former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, by calmly but completely undercutting the heart of the Zumwalt testimony the following day, furnished that particular corrective—to another committee of Congress. Mr. Schlesinger, we observe, does not see eye to eye with Mr. Kissinger on SALT. But he flatly rejected Admiral Zumwalt's thesis, all the same.

But what of Mr. Pike, who invites a witness to do a hatchet job on an administration official; who sits by while the witness levels charges which add up to nothing short of treason, who observes that the charges are grave and the subject complex, and who then closes the hearing and passes on quickly to other affairs. Unfortunately, this was not an isolated performance. The House committee, though it got a late start by no fault of Mr. Pike, could have made a useful contribution by selecting a few problems or study areas and focusing on them in depth. Instead it is skipping from headline to headline, giving its staff scant opportunity to relate whatever it is doing to the committee's public hearings, converting potentially useful challenges to excessive Executive secrecy into wasteful confrontations of strong-willed men, leaving a trail which leads not to institutional reforms but to more argument and bitterness. It is hard to imagine how the findings and conclusions which may come out of such a performance can contribute to these urgently needed reforms.

UP-020

(INTELLIGENCE GATHERING)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE HAS BEEN TRYING TO ASSESS HOW WELL U.S. INTELLIGENCE PERFORMED BEFORE SPECIFIC EVENTS IN RECENT HISTORY SUCH AS THE YOM KIPPUR WAR, THE TURKISH INVASION OF CYPRUS AND THE COUP IN PORTUGAL.

TODAY IT WAS THE 1968 TET OFFENSIVE OF THE VIETNAM WAR THAT CAME UNDER COMMITTEE SCRUTINY. THE SURPRISE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE CAUSED RECORD U.S. CASUALTIES.

THE COMMITTEE CALLED AS WITNESSES CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY AND FORMER DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY DIRECTOR LT. GEN. DANIEL GRAHAM.

COLBY ONCE WAS IN CHARGE OF THE CIA'S "PHOENIX PROGRAM" FOR THE "ELIMINATION" OF VIET CONG DOUBLE AGENTS AND COLLABORATORS.

GRAHAM ASKED FOR EARLY RETIREMENT LAST MONTH WHEN PRESIDENT FORD FIRED HIS BOSS, DEFENSE SECRETARY JAMES SCHLESINGER. AT THE SAME TIME HE ASKED COLBY TO LEAVE. THE DIA, AS THE PENTAGON'S OWN INTELLIGENCE ARM, WAS DEEPLY INVOLVED IN VIETNAM.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE IN SEPTEMBER HEARD TESTIMONY FROM A FORMER CIA AGENT THAT THE FEROCITY OF THE VIET CONG OFFENSIVE DURING THE 1968 TET HOLIDAY WAS MORE OF A SURPRISE BECAUSE COMMUNIST STRENGTH HAD BEEN DELIBERATELY MINIMIZED BY U.S. INTELLIGENCE.

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ADD 2 FBI, WASHINGTON

ASSOCIATE FBI DIRECTOR JAMES B. ADAMS DID NOT TAKE ISSUE WITH ROWE'S DESCRIPTION OF THE FREEDOM RIDER BEATINGS. BUT HE SAID THE FBI DID REPORT ROWE'S TIP TO THE BIRMINGHAM POLICE, WHO DID NOTHING TO AVERT THE VIOLENCE.

HE SAID THE FBI COULD NOT MAKE ANY ARRESTS BECAUSE THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF A CONSPIRACY.

THE FACT THAT LOCAL AUTHORITIES SOMETIMES COOPERATED WITH KLANSMEN OR OTHER VIOLENCE PRONE GROUPS WAS "A PROBLEM WHICH THE WHOLE COUNTRY WAS GRAPPLING WITH," ADAMS SAID.

ON THE HOUSE SIDE, REP. PHILLIP BURTON, D-CALIF., SAID THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SHOULD CONDUCT A NEW INVESTIGATION INTO THE KING ASSASSINATION.

"THE UNITED STATES PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT TO KNOW THE EXTENT OF THE INVOLVEMENT OF ANY FEDERAL AGENCY IN THE INVASION OF DR. KING'S RIGHT TO PRIVACY, HIS HARASSMENT, AS WELL AS THE RELEVANT FACTS OF HIS ASSASSINATION," BURTON SAID IN A STATEMENT.

BURTON, WHO CHAIRS THE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS, SAID DISCLOSURES THAT THE FBI HAD ATTEMPTED TO DISCREDIT KING WERE "SHOCKING."

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Hoover Secretary Destroyed Files On Order

WASHINGTON (AP) — J. Edgar Hoover's long-time secretary told Congress Monday that when the Federal Bureau of Investigation's director died in 1972, she systematically destroyed his personal files, "as Mr. Hoover indicated he wanted."

Helen W. Gandy told a House subcommittee that she and another secretary went through all the files in Hoover's inner offices, destroying everyone that was marked "personal."

"There were 30 or 32 file drawers. I did not keep a record of how many," she testified. "I tore them up and put them in cartons. They were then taken to the Washington FBI field office to be either incinerated or shredded."

Meanwhile, former FBI informant Gary Thomas Rowe Jr. said he has told Senate investigators he repeatedly provided advance warnings of Ku Klux Klan attacks against blacks and civil rights workers but the bureau took almost no action to prevent the incidents.

In an interview, Rowe said the FBI knew Klansmen would attack a group of Freedom Riders as they debarked from their buses in Birmingham, but agents merely stood by and took photographs of the 1961 incident.

Rowe is scheduled to testify under oath Tuesday before the Senate intelligence committee. He will wear a mask in order to preserve his new identity.

Miss Gandy denied that the files she personally destroyed contained any official FBI business or information on the personal lives of public officials. And she said that she did not consider her actions to have violated an order by then acting Atty. Gen. Richard G. Kleindienst that Hoover's offices be sealed. Kleindienst testified to the subcommittee on government information that upon learning of Hoover's death on May 2, 1972, he ordered that Hoover's suite of offices "be locked and sealed."

"I didn't want to have any records of the FBI left in a position where no one was responsible for them," Kleindienst said.

Kleindienst said he didn't pursue the matter because L. Patrick Gray was soon sworn in as acting FBI director and took responsibility for the files.

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— COMMERCIAL APPEAL

— MEMPHIS, TENN

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Editor: MICHAEL GREHL

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Miss Gandy testified that between May 2 and May 12, she and another secretary worked on Hoover's files in his FBI office, segregating the personal ones from those marked "official and confidential."



These official files were retained by the FBI, she said.

After May 12, the files were moved to the late FBI director's residence, where Miss Gandy said she continued the destruction process for another two months.

"Mr. Hoover would not have allowed them to be used if he had been living," she testified. "I had my instructions."

Miss Gandy

Miss Gandy repeatedly said she found nothing in the personal files

that did not relate strictly to personal matters.

However, in contrasting comments, former FBI Assistant Director William C. Sullivan said Hoover's

personal files were filed with political and personal information on public figures.

Sullivan said the distinction drawn by Miss Gandy between personal files and official-confidential files "is kind of meaningless because thousands and thousands and thousands of items were official and confidential."

Sullivan, who is in poor health, gave his statement in a tape interview with a committee staff member at Bolton, Mass. Excerpts from the tape were played at the hearing by committee Chairman Bella Abzug, (D-N.Y.)

Crosby S. Noyes

Pike's foolish challenge

There are several large miscalculations in the challenge to the executive branch mounted by the House intelligence committee and its chairman, Otis G. Pike, D-N.Y. In its unprecedented effort to cite Secretary of State Kissinger for contempt of Congress, the committee is issuing an invitation to an unnecessary battle which it is sure to lose.

The first miscalculation has to do with President Ford's response to the committee's challenge. Anyone who expected him to be more compliant than his predecessors to assertions of authority by the Congress must be sadly disappointed.

Ford may be an easy-going president who wants very much to be liked. He also may be, by virtue of circumstance, a weak president, who came to the office by pure accident after a long career in Congress. There is no doubt that he would like to repair the damage in relations between the executive and legislative branches inflicted in the course of Richard Nixon's administration.

But there are limits beyond which no president can possibly go in meeting congressional demands. I believe that Nixon, in appointing Ford to succeed him, thought that Ford, because of his background, would be better able than most other people to protect the office of the presidency in exceptionally difficult circumstances. There is every evidence that he intends to do just that.

Ford and Kissinger have been prepared to cooperate with the committees of Congress in their investigations of intelligence activities in this and previous administrations. In all other cases that have come up, the necessary documents have been furnished, and where disagreements have arisen, the White House has complied with the congressional demands.

In this case, however, there was no choice. The Pike committee is apparently determined to force a showdown with the White House on the question of executive privilege. And now it appears to have got its way by issuing subpoenas for a whole series of documents relating to intelligence

activities of previous administrations. The subpoenas and the subsequent contempt motion represent a gauntlet to the whole executive branch which could not be refused.

So presumably, the issue will be decided in the courts, where neither the assertion of executive privilege nor the assertion of blanket subpoena rights by the Congress has ever been decisively tested. Until now, the time-honored tradition of compromise has prevailed.

It is possible that the committee was misled in its zeal by the Watergate case in which the courts consistently overruled claims of executive privilege and required evidence of wrong-doing in the White House to be produced. It is unlikely, however, that standards which applied in the case of an impeachment proceeding, or in the case of a criminal trial, would be applied in what amounts to the normal, day-to-day relationships between Congress and the executive branch.

There is, for one thing, a procedural problem. If the full House is so foolish as to uphold the action of the intelligence committee, the question is how it will enforce its contempt citation. It seems unlikely, to say the least, that the House sergeant-at-arms will be authorized to sally forth and try to arrest the secretary of state.

The obvious alternative is to refer the matter to the Justice Department for possible prosecution. But in the matter of these subpoenas the Justice Department has already been consulted by the White House. The opinion was that executive privilege could and should be invoked, leaving the committee and the Congress with very little in the way of a case.

So far as the country is concerned, this is probably just as well. The last and greatest miscalculation of the congressmen is that, as a result of Watergate, the people of the country want a drastic revision of the way the government of the United States has functioned over the last two centuries. This, the congressmen will discover to their sorrow, is simply not the case.

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Pike Committee Subpoenas Detente Intelligence Data

Associated Press

The House Intelligence Committee voted today to subpoena U.S. intelligence reports to determine if estimates on Soviet strength and weapons are being distorted in a top-level Ford administration debate on a new strategic arms limitation agreement with the Russians.

The committee approved the subpoena on a 7-2 vote after chief counsel A. Searle Field told the panel that "we have substantial information that would indicate there may be an attempt to distort figures by either those who are in favor of detente and seeing a second SALT provision or

by those who oppose that."

A number of senators have asserted that Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger was fired by President Ford partly because he opposed U.S. concessions in the U.S.-Soviet arms limitation negotiations being conducted under Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The President denied at a news conference this week that friction between Schlesinger and Kissinger was a major reason for Schlesinger's dismissal.

Field said the staff has what he considers credible reports "that there may be double bookkeeping or there may be differences as

to figures going to top levels depending on whose political camp you happen to be in when you're serving intelligence functions."

The subpoena calls for all documents from the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency since May 1972 relating to the defensive U.S.-Soviet arms limitation agreement already approved and the Vladivostok agreement of 1974.

It also seeks intelligence reports on Soviet strength and whether the Soviet Union has been in compliance with the first SALT agreement.

The Washington Post _____
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Date *11-6-75*

Walter Pincus

Intelligence Priorities

"The growth stocks in the intelligence business," a member of the House Intelligence Committee said recently, "are economics, terrorism and narcotics." What he meant was that the U.S. intelligence community was changing its priority targets with the Vietnam war over and detente with China and the Soviet Union upon us.

As the danger to national security, seen by policymakers, shifts to events such as the Arab oil boycott, the Soviet grain deal

involving American businessmen. Such operations in the past, in pursuit of different information from different people, led to many of today's most difficult problems for CIA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Security Agency.

Congress and the Ford administration will not be able to avoid meeting in coming months the question of American civil rights versus foreign intelligence needs. It will come up in the most precise terms when statutory language is proposed and

Mr. Pincus is on the national staff of The Post.

or the creation of financial stress through international banking transfers, the intelligence agencies also shift the focus of their operations. The Central Intelligence Agency in the past year hired several outstanding economists. The Defense Intelligence Agency went up to Congress for a budget increase justified initially by "new demands," the first of which was "keeping alert to military threats and political and economic extortion as a result of the availability and control of natural resources."

Today intelligence agencies are being investigated for past illegal and unsavory operations that grew from an expanded view of their past targets. It thus is right that both Congress and the administration explore the dangers inherent in the current shift of intelligence targets.

Take the question of international oil. To keep abreast of all important aspects of this important natural resource, an intelligence agency would have to know not only the intimate details of government planning in Iran and Saudi Arabia, for example. It would also have to know all about the companies that explore, drill, pump and carry the oil. Many of these companies are owned in whole or in part by Americans or U.S.-based corporations. Many key employees, even of foreign corporations in the oil fields, are Americans.

If the U.S. intelligence agencies undertake their new target operations with the efficiency applied in the past, they inevitably will be gathering information on Americans, infiltrating American or multi-national corporations and intercepting cables and phone calls in-

debated for NSA, the agency which electronically intercepts international telephone and cable traffic. At present, NSA operates under authority of an executive order signed in 1955 by President Eisenhower. Unlike CIA and the FBI, no law as yet defines the extent of its overseas activities. U.S. law prohibits similar intercepts within the United States, even for national security reasons, unless they have prior approval of the Attorney General. It would be almost impossible to establish such a realistic prior approval system for NSA's intercepts if they continue at their past rate.

NSA in 1973 stopped its interception of cables and calls involving Americans whose names were supplied it by CIA, the FBI and Secret Service. There was a recognition then that perhaps laws or at least Fourth Amendment rights were being violated. NSA, however, continued its own collection of material on targets it selected. If the target today is foreign oil, Americans are still being intercepted.

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CIA 11-1

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BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- AFTER AN ALL-DAY SESSION IN PUBLIC AND BEHIND CLOSED DOORS, THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE FRIDAY FAILED TO BUDGE SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY A. KISSINGER IN HIS REFUSAL TO RELEASE A LOWER LEVEL MEMORANDUM CRITICAL OF ADMINISTRATION CYPRUS POLICY.

KISSINGER, MAKING HIS FIRST APPEARANCE BEFORE A PUBLIC SESSION OF A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE MATTERS, CAME UNDER CRITICAL QUESTIONING AS WELL ON OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING HIS ROLES IN RULING ON COVERT INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS.

"I AM STILL HOPEFUL WE CAN WORK SOMETHING OUT," KISSINGER TOLD REPORTERS ON THE MEMORANDUM ISSUE AFTER LEAVING THE CLOSED AFTERNOON SESSION. "I'VE MADE SOME SUGGESTIONS."

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., SAID NO PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE. "I WOULD SAY THAT AS FAR AS THE ISSUE OF GETTING INFORMATION FROM DR. KISSINGER IS CONCERNED, THE ANSWER IS NO."

AT THE OPEN HEARING BEFORE A CAPACITY AUDIENCE, KISSINGER SAID THAT IF DISSENTING OPINIONS OF OFFICIALS ARE MADE PUBLIC THOSE OFFICIALS MIGHT BE CRITICIZED IN PUBLIC, AND DISSENT WOULD DRY UP.

HE REFUSED TO RESPOND IN PUBLIC ABOUT SPECIFIC COVERT OPERATIONS AND HIS ROLE IN APPROVING THEM AT THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER, OR AT THE FORTY COMMITTEE, WHICH HE CHAIRS.

HOUSE COMMITTEE MEMBERS CRITICIZED AS UNLAWFUL OR UNCONSTITUTIONAL WHAT THEY SAID WAS AN UNDUE CONCENTRATION OF POWER IN KISSINGER'S HANDS.

"I DISAGREE WITH YOUR CONTENTION THAT YOU, AND ONLY YOU, SHALL HAVE THE POWER TO DECIDE WHAT WILL OR WILL NOT BE PASSED ON TO THE CONGRESS," SAID REP. DALE MILFORD, D-TEX.

"I ALSO DISAGREE, WITH SOME RESERVATIONS, WITH YOUR IMPLIED ASSUMPTION THAT ONLY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IS RESPONSIBLE ENOUGH TO PROTECT DEDICATED CAREER EMPLOYEES FROM PUBLIC AND POLITICAL EXPLOITATION ... I FEEL THIS SITUATION IS NOT ONLY UNACCEPTABLE TO THIS COMMITTEE BUT IS ALSO UNCONSTITUTIONAL."

REP. RONALD DELLUMS, D-CALIF., SAID KISSINGER'S POSTS, OTHER THAN SECRETARY OF STATE, WERE NOT EVEN SUBJECT TO SENATE CONFIRMATION "AND MAY BE CONTRARY TO LAW."

KISSINGER ANSWERED THAT IT WAS HIS BELIEF "THAT THE PROCEDURES WE HAVE FOLLOWED ARE STRICTLY THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS."

PIKE SAID THAT IF THE MEMORANDUM ISSUE WAS NOT RESOLVED, THE COMMITTEE MIGHT HAVE TO GO TO THE FULL SENATE FOR A RULING OR TO THE COURTS, WHICH WOULD BE A LENGTHY PROCESS THAT WOULD PROBABLY OUTLIVE THE COMMITTEE'S MANDATE.

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/Kissinger CIA Group Didn't Meet

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

Nearly 40 covert Central Intelligence Agency operations were approved between 1972 and 1974 without a single meeting of the special White House group that was ostensibly in charge of them, it was disclosed yesterday.

Testifying before the House intelligence committee, a recently retired State Department intelligence expert said the National Security Council's so-called Forty Committee did not have a single formal session between April of 1972 and December of 1974.

The witness, James R. Gardner, who served for nine years as the State Department's liaison officer with the Forty Committee, said the

See PIKE, A4, Col. 4

CIA Unit Failed To Meet

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committee's chairman, Henry A. Kissinger, apparently preferred to approve or at times reject the secret operations, after "telephone votes" without face-to-face meetings at which their merits could be debated and discussed.

"Sometimes he felt he just didn't have the time for it and anyway, he knew what he wanted to be done," Gardner added later to reporters. He likened the Forty Committee under Kissinger to "Lincoln's Cabinet" — with Kissinger's vote being the only one that counts.

Covert operations, which Gardner said used to be far more numerous than their recent 20-per-year average, have ranged all the way from the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion to paying off politicians in Chile and raising a sunken Soviet submarine from the Pacific Ocean floor.

The Forty Committee, which has existed under various names since the mid-50s, has also been in charge of certain secret intelligence-gathering activities such as U-2 spy flights. Kissinger is chairman by virtue of his post as special assistant to the President for national security affairs, a job he retained after his appointment in 1973 as Secretary of State.

Other members are CIA Director William E. Colby, Deputy Secretary of Defense William P. Clements Jr., Gen. George S. Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Joseph J. Sisco.

Gardner, an officer of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research who became liaison officer for secret CIA operations in 1966, said that the approximately 40 covert operations authorized between 1972 and 1974 were all subject to "telephone votes" by Forty Committee members, but that except for Kissinger, committee members were often not given detailed explanations of why the programs had been approved.

The official records of the Forty Committee, Gardner added, also became far less detailed under Kissinger than they had been in 1966. Also, he told the Pike committee, the number of covert operations the CIA undertakes around the world has "fallen steadily," even "radically," since 1966.

Although each department and agency represented on the Forty Committee submits

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Pike Panel Studies

Intelligence Activity 'Risks'

By John M. Crewdson
New York Times News Service

The House Select Committee on Intelligence is in the midst of a closed-door investigation into what its chairman has termed the "risks" posed by undercover intelligence operations carried out by U.S. agencies both in this country and overseas.

Rep. Otis G. Pike, who heads the 13-member committee, has declined to specify what covert activities are being examined, except to say that his panel is "discussing risk, from the risk of violating individuals rights of citizens to the risk of war."

Committee sources have confirmed, however, that one area of concern is secret U.S. intelligence-gathering forays aimed at unfriendly nations that might, if discovered or acknowledged by the United States, prompt a diplomatic or even a military reaction.

ONE OF THE primary objects of the committee's attention, these sources said, has been this country's use, principally against the Soviet Union, of specially equipped submarines manned by both Navy and intelligence-agency personnel to gather photo-

graphic, electronic and other kinds of information. The sources said that some of these missions have been conducted within the 12-mile ocean frontier claimed by the Soviet Union.

The committee is also understood to be interested in the extent of the control exercised over the planning and execution of such missions by the National Security Council and its "40 committee," which is responsible for approving major proposals for covert action.

The New York Times and other newspapers have reported in recent months that some of the U.S. submarines conducting undersea intelligence missions, known by such code names as Holystone, Pinnacle and Bollard, have escaped, sometimes narrowly, after colliding with hostile vessels and, in at least one case, running aground off the Soviet coast.

COMMITTEE SOURCES said that the panel was briefed earlier this month on some of the operations by Rear Adm. Bobby Inman, the director of naval intelligence. His presentation was described as apparently full and

forthright, but no details of his testimony could be learned.

However, other intelligence sources provided some details of underwater reconnaissance missions that, they said, raised questions about the advisability of such operations in view of the risks they posed.

A spokesman for CIA Director William E. Colby said when asked about the sources' accounts, "This sort of thing is just not discussed."

In some instances, according to two sources, Navy submarines taking part in so-called "denied-area operations" run by the CIA have approached the Soviet coast in the process of putting U.S. agents ashore there.

It is not known whether such "humaint" missions — the name stands for "human intelligence" — brought the submarines closer to land than three miles, the international limit recognized by the United States.

ALTHOUGH official regulations are said to forbid submarines on intelligence missions to venture within four nautical miles of the Soviet coast, two former intelligence officials insisted that some U.S. operations had taken place inside the three-mile limit.

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In one such instance — referred to by two sources and not discounted by a third — a U.S. submarine, probably a nuclear-powered vessel of the Sturgeon class, slipped across the three-mile limit in the Sea of Japan and into the harbor in Vladivostok.

The sources said the submarine had stopped long enough for technicians to attach a device, probably a small but powerful transmitter, to an underwater cable linking the port's military facilities with Moscow.

Soon, the sources said, machines 7,000 miles away, at the headquarters of the National Security Agency at Fort Meade, Md., began to record conversations between Soviet duty officers and clerks in Vladivostok and their counterparts in Moscow.

OTHER SOURCES, while unaware of the alleged foray into Vladivostok harbor, confirmed that the United States had developed and used technology that permits the "tapping" of undersea cables.

The NSA has had relatively little success in recent years in deciphering the computer-scrambled radio transmissions of the Soviet Union and other advanced nations, and that frustration has increased the attractiveness of "plugging into" surface tele-

phone or telegraph lines considered secure enough to carry unscrambled communications.

One of the sources who claimed familiarity with the Vladivostok operation said, however, that most of the information picked up by the device was innocuous. "Occasionally," the source said, "you'd hear that they were going to assign more men to some battery, or some such thing."

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(MONITORED CABLES)

WASHINGTON (UPI)-- PRIVATE MESSAGES PASSING THROUGH TELEGRAPH COMPANIES IN WASHINGTON WERE MONITORED BY THE GOVERNMENT FROM WORLD WAR II UNTIL LAST MAY, ACCORDING TO SENATE INVESTIGATORS.

NEAR THE END OF HIS 35-YEAR CAREER WITH THE FBI, AGENT JOE CRAIG MADE DAILY VISITS TO TELEGRAPH COMPANIES IN WASHINGTON TO READ OR PHOTOGRAPH WHATEVER SUPPOSEDLY PRIVATE CABLES HE WISHED TO SEE, THE INVESTIGATORS SAID.

THE ALLEGATIONS WERE SPELLED OUT IN A CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM BY THE STAFF OF THE HOUSE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS SUBCOMMITTEE, OBTAINED THURSDAY BY UPI.

THE INFORMATION WAS PREPARED FOR A PUBLIC HEARING THURSDAY, BUT MINUTES BEFORE THE SESSION ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD LEVI INTERVENED TO BLOCK THE TESTIMONY BY PRINCIPALS IN THE CASE, INCLUDING CRAIG.

LEVI SAID THE WITNESSES MIGHT INCRIMINATE THEMSELVES IN A CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION THE DEPARTMENT IS CONDUCTING. CHAIRMAN BELLA ABZUG, D-N.Y., SAID OTHER ADMINISTRATION REPRESENTATIVES PLEADED NATIONAL SECURITY ALSO WAS INVOLVED.

UPI 10-24 09:52 AED

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

T-Clippings

U.S. Cables Monitored, House Told

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Staff Writer

Government agents have secretly been monitoring and photographing private international cables to and from Washington for years, House investigators have found.

Agents of either the FBI or the National Security Agency, it is understood, visited the offices of RCA Global Communications Inc. here at 3 a.m. each day to read all the international cables and photograph ones that interested them. The practice reportedly continued until May of 1975.

Similarly, the investigation found, FBI agents visited the Washington offices of ITT World Communications each day and collected copies of all cable traffic to and from a selected list of countries.

The daily collection of ITT cables, investigators were told, would be picked up around 11 a.m. and returned in mid-afternoon.

The findings became known in the wake of a tumultuous hearing before a House Government Operations subcommittee headed by Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-N.Y.).

Attorney General Edward H. Levi made a last-minute

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Cables Monitored Secretly by U.S.

CABLES, from Al attempt to head off the hearing. Abzug said he invoked fears for the national security and protested that the testimony might taint the possibility of criminal prosecutions.

Dismissing Levi's complaints as groundless generalizations, Abzug said she had no intention of compromising national security. She said an investigation by the subcommittee staff had still turned up plenty of legitimate grist for public hearings, such as "violations of individual rights, the Constitution, the Fourth Amendment and the Federal Communications Act."

The star witness at the hearing was expected to be Joe R. Craig, the FBI's liaison man with telegraph company offices in the Washington area for about a decade before his retirement last year.

Craig, however, was ordered not to testify by FBI Director Clarence M. Kelly, apparently on the strength of a secrecy agreement required of all FBI agents.

Witnesses from RCA Global Communications and ITT World Communications had also been scheduled to appear, but Abzug said she was notified "only a day or so ago" that they would not appear unless subpoenaed.

After long and loud wrangling between Chairman Abzug and Rep. Sam Steiger (R-Ariz.), the subcommittee voted 5 to 3 to go ahead with the hearing.

Steiger maintained, incorrectly, that the Senate intelligence committee headed by Frank Church (D-Idaho) had agreed to conduct its investigation of the same issue in closed session.

Abzug said the Church committee had yet to make up its mind and predicted that it

would approve public hearings in a hurry as a result of the competition from her subcommittee.

Only two witnesses were heard—William Caming, chief spokesman for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on wiretapping and electronic surveillance, and Earl Connor, security supervisor for the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. Officials of Western Union and Western Union International were standing by but were not called.

Making public only a brief summary of the subcommittee staff findings, Abzug said they would indicate that both "the FBI and NSA have apparently engaged in illegal and unconstitutional interception and copying of private communications sent by private individuals."

Commercial cable traffic to and from the United States including messages between embassies here and their governments around the world, have been routinely monitored at least since World War II, she said. The practices, Abzug added, included:

— "The physical examination of ALL cables in the Washington office of RCA Global Communications Inc.

— "The physical examination of ALL cables to and from selected countries in the Washington office of ITT World Communications (a subsidiary of ITT).

— "The securing from cable companies of Telex 'line channel' numbers which, with telephone company cooperation, permit interception of all Telex traffic on those lines." (Telex messages are transmitted by Teletype using telephone lines.)

Telex is widely used by private business in communicating among a network of offices, such as a newspaper and its bureaus.

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PIKE 10-21

WITH CIA

WASHINGTON (UPI)--THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE VOTED 8-5 TUESDAY TO DELAY ACTION ON ITS CONFRONTATION WITH SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY A. KISSINGER OVER ACCESS TO A SECRET MEMO ON THE 1974 CYPRUS CRISIS.

THE PANEL AGREED INSTEAD TO INVITE KISSINGER TO TESTIFY OCT. 30 OR 31 BEFORE DECIDING WHAT FURTHER ACTION TO TAKE.

CHAIRMAN OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., SAID FOLLOWING A CLOSED COMMITTEE HEARING THAT THE PANEL APPROVED A MOTION BY RANKING REPUBLICAN REP. ROBERT MCCLORY OF ILLINOIS TO TAKE NO IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE MATTER.

PIKE VOTED AGAINST THE DELAY.

AT ISSUE IS A MEMORANDUM BY THOMAS D. BOYATT, THE STATE DEPARTMENT CYPRUS DESK OFFICER, WHO PIKE SAID APPARENTLY OFFERED DISSIDENTING RECOMMENDATIONS ON HOW TO HANDLE THE CYPRUS CRISIS -- RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH KISSINGER REJECTED.

KISSINGER HAS DECLINED TO RELEASE THE DOCUMENT DESPITE A COMMITTEE SUBPOENA, CLAIMING THAT TO DO SO WOULD EXPOSE MIDDLE LEVEL STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS TO PERILOUS SCRUTINY BY CONGRESS.

BUT PIKE TUESDAY REBUTTED KISSINGER'S CONTENTION THAT HANDING OVER THE MEMO MIGHT SPARK A NEW, REPRESSIVE ATMOSPHERE REMINISCENT OF THE DAYS OF SEN. JOSEPH MCCARTHY DURING WHICH MIDDLE LEVEL OFFICIALS WERE PUNISHED FOR THEIR FRANK ADVICE.

"I REALLY DON'T THINK THAT IS WHAT HAPPENS," HE SAID. "THE PEOPLE WHO SPEAK OUT ARE BEING CRUCIFIED, NOT BY CONGRESS, BUT BY THE DEPARTMENTS."

"CONGRESS IS SO RELATIVELY WEAK COMPARED TO THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, THAT GOOD AND HONEST MEN WHO STATE THEIR VIEWS ARE PUNISHED IN THE BUREAUCRACY IN WHICH THEY RESIDE, AND THOSE WHO ARE GAGGED, WHO GO ALONG, WHO KEEP SILENT, ARE PROMOTED," PIKE SAID.

ALSO VOTING AGAINST THE MCCLORY MOTION WERE, REPS. ROBERT N. GIAMMO, D-CONN.; JAMES V. STANTON, D-OHIO; RONALD V. DELLUMS, D-CALIF.; AND PHILIP H. HAYES, D-IND.

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Crosby S. Noyes

Pike should accept policy-making secrecy

Henry Kissinger has gone about as far as he can go in satisfying the voracious curiosity of the House Select Committee on Intelligence about the decision-making process inside the State Department. Whether he will succeed in satisfying the committee's crusty chairman, Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., however, is quite another matter.

Pike's committee subpoenaed a memorandum of dissent on American policy in Cyprus, written in August 1974 after the abortive Greek coup and the Turkish invasion. The committee also wants to question the author of the memorandum, former Cyprus desk officer Thomas Boyatt, on his recommendations.

Kissinger has refused to comply with both demands. He has offered to supply the committee with a summary of all the dissenting advice that he received from subordinate Foreign Service officers in the Cyprus affair with names omitted. He has agreed to let Boyatt, or any other junior officer, testify before the committee as to facts known to him, but not about his recommendations.

He has offered to allow any policy-level officer (i.e., presidential appointee) to testify on recommendations received from unidentified subordinates and

any passed on to his superiors. And finally, Kissinger himself agrees to appear before the committee to talk about anything the committee has on its mind.

But when it comes to furnishing the original documents, or letting Boyatt discuss his recommendations, Kissinger is standing firm. To comply with the committee's subpoena, he says, "would inevitably be destructive of the decision-making process of the department, and hence do great damage to the conduct of our foreign relations and the national security of the United States."

Kissinger, of course, is on very firm ground. Indeed, any other decision would be unthinkable for a secretary of state concerned about the process of policy-making.

There is no surer way of stifling debate and dissent within the bureaucracy than to drag it into the public arena. The Supreme Court itself has held that "the importance of this confidentiality is too plain to require further discussion. Human experience teaches that those who expect public dissemination of their remarks may well temper their candor with a concern for appearances and for their own interests to the detriment of the decision-making process."

If he is wise, Pike will ac-

cept this basic fact about the governmental process and accept the information he seeks on the terms on which Kissinger is able and willing to supply it.

The problem is that Pike has been smitten with a kind of evangelical fervor when it comes to asserting the prerogatives of Congress against the executive branch. Perhaps as a hang-over from the Nixon impeachment hearings (when the situation was altogether different) he is apparently convinced that Congress has the power to demand of the executive any kind of document that it has and relentlessly ferret out — and publicize — its innermost secrets.

Whether Congress in fact has any such power is a question that has been prudently ducked for nearly 200 years of successful compromise. In theory, Pike could go to the House for support for a contempt citation against Kissinger, empowering the House sergeant-at-arms to go out and arrest the secretary of state.

In fact, nothing of the sort is going to happen. If the issue is forced to a decision, the deciding will have to be done by the Supreme Court. And on the question of executive confidentiality, there is very little doubt how the court would rule.

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Spy Probers Dig, But Not Deeply

By George Lardner Jr.

*Lardner is a member of The Post's
national staff.*

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REP. OTIS G. PIKE (D-N.Y.), a man who chooses his words carefully, sat down in the blue-curtained studio of the House radio-TV gallery and acknowledged he had been on the verge of accusing the Ford administration of a "cover-up."

Little more than an hour earlier, the administration finally delivered a stack of Central Intelligence Agency documents that, Pike said, had been repeatedly promised him as chairman of the House Intelligence Committee.

The turnover came about only after Pike had scheduled his press conference, and effectively stymied his plans for a televised burst of indignation.

The episode illustrated the frustrations, the shortcomings and even the shallowness of both congressional investigations of the CIA and the other intelligence agencies.

The Pike committee in the House and the Senate panel headed by Frank Church (D-Idaho) each has its own problems, but they share other headaches. As Church once warned Pike, who was getting off to a later start, the administration always promises cooperation, but its actions are always those of delay and obstruction.

Both investigations are supposed to be in their waning days, well on the way to completion. In fact, they have barely scratched the surface.

The Church committee, created last January, has a bureaucracy of more than 120 people. It was originally supposed to finish its work Sept. 1. At that point, however, it had not completed a single report on any issue or agency, or held even one public hearing.

Preoccupied by its closed-door investigation of CIA involvement in foreign assassination plots, the Senate committee won permission to stay in business until March. Finally, four weeks ago, it kicked off a sporadic series of public hearings in the chandelied elegance of the old Senate caucus room.

The hearings so far have been exasperating, tedious and inadequate. The evidence is always heavily censored. Questions that beg to be answered often go unasked. Each witness is sworn to tell "the whole truth," but he is rarely asked to supply it.

The Senate inquiries have resulted in hurried glimpses into such matters as CIA poisons, FBI burglaries and IRS harassment — good enough for a headline but little more. None of these issues was explored in depth.

Administration officials clearly

have a vested interest in pooh-poohing the revelations that are made, but they seem justified in asserting that no great detective work has been required for the Senate disclosures thus far.

"The CIA came across the toxins and investigated what happened," one official said. "We gave them that. They started going into mail openings, too, but the mail openings were disclosed in the Rockefeller report. And a lot of the IRS stuff came out in the Watergate scandal. They haven't evidenced any great investigative ability that I can see."

THIS OFFICIAL, and others, regard the Pike committee's programs as far more substantive.

The Pike committee began public hearings back in August with a look at the intelligence community's budget-making, but what was disclosed was extremely limited. Then, last month, the House members started digging into the "results" of the billions of dollars paid out each year, focusing on the intelligence failures to foresee the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the 1974 coup in Cyprus, the 1968 Communist Tet offensive, the 1974 revolution in Portugal.

That the Pike committee could undertake any hearings at all was somewhat remarkable.

It was tied up for months in a dispute between its first chairman and its outspoken Democratic majority. The committee had only a skeleton staff in July when Pike became chairman. According to staff director Searle Field, it still has only about 30 people — less than one for every four on the Senate committee.

A leaner investigation can no doubt be tougher and more effective. But the House hearings have been little more than appetizers. They state the issues, but then leave them hanging.

Were the estimates of Communist troop strength in South Vietnam deliberately rigged to deceive the American public? Was the report from a "new and untested" source stating there would be no coup in Cyprus given widespread currency because that was what Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wanted to hear? Has Kissinger's own penchant for secrecy deprived U.S. intelligence experts of information they needed to know?

The questions are intriguing, but they have yet to be resolved. Only one witness was called to testify about the numbers game in South Vietnam. The man he blasted for condoning it — former White House aide Walt Rostow, Gen. William Westmoreland, former Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and



Wright in the Miami News

Defense Intelligence Agency chief Daniel Graham among others — have yet to be heard from.

Much of the fault, as Pike has observed, lies with the Administration's determined reluctance to supply needed documents. The White House is clearly much more comfortable dealing with Church and with John Tower (R-Tex.), the Senate committee's ranking GOP member. Pike is more unpredictable. The White House, according to one presidential aide, regards him as "indcipherable."

Partly as a result, there seems to be much more of a stir over every classified stack of papers the House committee demands. Documents are still being held back by Kissinger, who also won't let Pike question certain department officials.

It was, therefore, something of a surprise to hear Pike report the other day that the hearings on the quality of American spy work were virtually at an end. As he announced the commit-

tee's next task, he took no notice of any shortcomings, but simply said, "I think we've got a pretty good handle" on the intelligence costs and results.

Senate committee staffers have voiced pride in the Church panel's work. Despite the censorship imposed by the executive, one high-ranking investigator insists, "We've been getting what we need to make the points we need to make."

IT IS, at best, a limited view of what Congressional hearings should strive to achieve.

In the view of Sen. Howard H. Baker (R-Tenn.), the only member of the Senate panel who also served on the Watergate committee, "much too much" is regularly excised from the records offered to the press and public.

Part of this problem, apparently, lies in the hurry-up atmosphere of bargaining sessions between committee staffers and administration officials over how much can be disclosed. The haggl-

ing over secret evidence of crimes and questionable practice is often not completed until late at night, a few hours before a given hearing.

"In a perfect world, you'd have all those problems worked out," one Senate committee defender concedes. "But in the real world, you resolve them at the last minute, under the gun of public hearings. We're clearly using the imminence of public hearings to tell them to put up or shut up."

What remains unclear is why they weren't forced to "put up or shut up" months ago.

The danger has been voiced by Sen. Baker, who has repeatedly complained about conducting even the assassination inquiry in secret sessions. He's worried about leaving a legacy like that of the Warren Commission. It may have reached the right answers, but how many people believe them? Secrecy corrupts. It can even corrupt the truth.

UP-141

(KISSINGER-CYPRUS)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER TODAY RELEASED THE TEXT OF A SEVEN-PAGE LETTER SENT TO THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REFUSING A SUBPOENA DEMAND THAT HE TURN OVER A DISSENT MEMORANDUM FROM A LOWER ECHELON STAFFER ON THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S HANDLING OF THE 1974 CYPRUS CRISIS. *SC*

KISSINGER HAD ALREADY DISCLOSED THE GENERAL REASONS FOR HIS REFUSAL IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS AT A NEWS CONFERENCE IN OTTAWA, CANADA, YESTERDAY. *Ans*

THE LETTER WAS SENT YESTERDAY TO REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE. STAFF MEMBERS SAID THE PIKE WAS OUT OF TOWN DURING THE WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL RECESS AND THEY COULD NOT COMMENT ON KISSINGER'S RESPONSE.

KISSINGER SAID HE HAD TO REFUSE PIKE'S REQUEST FOR A CRITICAL MEMORANDUM WRITTEN BY THOMAS BOYATT, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CYPRUS DESK DURING THE 1964 EVENTS.

"AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION, I HAVE DECIDED THAT I CANNOT COMPLY WITH THAT REQUEST," KISSINGER SAID. "IT IS MY VIEW THAT TO TURN OVER THE DISSENT MEMORANDUM AS REQUESTED WOULD INEVITABLY BE DESTRUCTIVE OF THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS OF THE DEPARTMENT AND HENCE DO GREAT DAMAGE TO THE CONDUCT OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES."

KISSINGER OFFERED THESE ALTERNATIVES:

-- AUTHORIZE ANY OFFICER OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE, REGARDLESS OF RANK, TO TESTIFY ON ALL FACTS KNOWN ABOUT THE COLLECTION AND USE OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION IN FOREIGN CRISES.

-- AUTHORIZE ANY POLICY LEVEL OFFICER TO TESTIFY ON RECOMMENDATIONS RECEIVED BY HIM, BUT WITHOUT IDENTIFICATION OF AUTHORSHIP, AND RECOMMENDATIONS HE FORWARDED TO SUPERIORS.

-- SUPPLY THE COMMITTEE WITH A SUMMARY, AGAIN WITHOUT IDENTIFICATION OF AUTHORSHIP, OF VIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE CYPRUS CRISIS AND CRITICISM OF HIGHER LEVEL HANDLING.

-- APPEAR PERSONALLY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE TO TESTIFY ON U.S. POLICY DURING THE CYPRUS CRISIS.

UPI 10-16 05:51 PED

UP-166

(JFK ASSASSINATION)

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (UPI) -- THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION REPORTEDLY IS PREPARED TO CONFIRM NEXT WEEK IT HELD BACK INFORMATION DURING THE WARREN COMMISSION INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY, THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL-BULLETIN SAID TODAY.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID FBI DEPUTY DIRECTOR JAMES ADAMS IS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY TUESDAY BEFORE A HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

"HE WILL CONCEDE, IT WAS LEARNED, THAT CERTAIN INFORMATION ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD, KENNEDY'S ASSASSIN, AND ON JACK RUBY, THE DALLAS NIGHTCLUB OWNER WHO KILLED OSWALD, WAS WITHHELD," THE STORY SAID.

REP. DON EDWARDS, D-CALIF., CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS SUBCOMMITTEE, TOLD THE NEWSPAPER THE TESTIMONY WOULD PROBABLY SHOW THE FBI WASN'T "CANDID WITH THE WARREN COMMISSION AND THAT IT DIDN'T PROVIDE THE WARREN COMMISSION WITH ALL THE INFORMATION IN ITS FILES".

EDWARDS SAID THE TESTIMONY COULD PROMPT CONGRESS TO DECIDE THAT "SOMETHING OUGHT TO BE DONE" ABOUT THE COMMISSION'S WORK." THE JOURNAL-BULLETIN REPORTED.

UPI 10-16 07:14 PED

Kissinger Defies Pike Panel

By Jeremiah O'Leary
Washington Star Staff Writer

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has defied the subpoena of the House Intelligence Committee for department documents and testimony by a junior officer on U.S. decision-making in the Cyprus crisis.

The next move is up to Rep. Otis Pike D-N.Y., chairman of the House Intelligence Committee. With Congress in recess until Monday, Pike is in his New York district and could not be reached for comment. But Pike's choice of decisions clearly lies between asking the House to support his subpoena, perhaps including contempt citations, and agreeing to some kind of compromise with Kissinger.

Based on Pike's prior record of impatience with officials of the executive branch who have challenged the right of the committee to pursue some questions or obtain some documents, the speculation is that Pike will not back away from the confrontation with Kissinger.

THE SUBPOENA from the Pike committee was answerable yesterday, and Kissinger disclosed in Ottawa that he had sent his letter to the committee before noon.

Although State Department officials said the letter will not be made public until Pike has seen it, The Washington Star obtained a copy today. Kissinger wrote:

"After careful consideration, I have decided that I cannot comply with that request. I respectfully request the committee to work with me on alternate methods of putting before it the information relevant to its inquiry."

Kissinger told Pike he received many recommendations from his subordinates as the Cyprus crisis developed, but that the final decisions were his own. "My decisions occasionally led to vigorous dissent," Kissinger wrote, "both during meetings with those of my colleagues who disagreed, and in written memoranda as in the case presently before us. Should the Select Committee so desire, I am prepared personally to come before the committee to describe in detail the dissenting views put to me and my reasons for rejecting them."

KISSINGER SAID his decision to withhold the document was not based on a desire to keep anything from the committee. But he said that if he agreed to release the document even on a classified basis, he would be a party to the destruction of the privacy of communication the secretary of state must have with his subordinates.

Pike and his committee want to question the former Cyprus desk officer, Thomas Boyatt, about his recommendations on how the United States should have reacted to the attempted Greek coup and subsequent Turkish invasion of Cyprus in July 1974. Pike also subpoenaed a written dissent by Boyatt to the U.S. course of action.

BOYATT, meanwhile, has been ordered by Kissinger not to answer any questions about the policy-making process and to reply only to questions of fact. Kissinger's contention is that only senior policy-making officials, including himself, may answer such questions.

Kissinger told reporters in Ottawa, "Any official of the Department of State can testify as to facts available to him. Any policy-making officer of the State Department, that is any presidential appointee, can testify as to the recommendations he received and recommendations he passed on."

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Ext. Affairs _____
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Training _____
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Director Sec'y _____

"I am prepared to testify on the recommendations I receive and that I make. But we are not prepared to attach the names of junior officers to recommendations because we don't want such recommendations made subject to public scrutiny. We will give the substance of these recommendations in summary form, but we will not attach them to names."

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News A-31
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 10-16-75

Intelligence Hearings: Inquiries Seem Mired in Data After 9 Months, With Goals Unclear

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—After nine months of delving into the activities of United States intelligence agencies, Congressional investigators seem adrift in a sea of information, stunned by the magnitude of the task and less sure of their objective than when they started, interviews in both the Senate and House disclosed.

News Analysis

The objectives last January appeared clear enough. Information uncovered in the Watergate investigation and a report in The New York Times suggested that the intelligence agencies had conducted a large, and probably illegal, domestic surveillance operation in the late nineteen-sixties and early nineteen-seventies.

These allegations provided the impetus for a Presidential commission and two Congressional investigations, one by a select committee in the Senate, another by a select committee in the House.

The Presidential commission, headed by Vice President Rockefeller, took a narrow scope. It investigated wrongdoing by the Central Intelligence Agency alone and issued a report in June, finding vast intrusions on privacy as well as specific violations of the law and of the C.I.A.'s jurisdiction under the National Security Act of 1947.

The Congressional investigations were given broader mandates covering foreign and domestic intelligence activities. To the sophisticated in Washington intelligence circles, it seemed an impossible task.

Foreign Operations

The foreign intelligence operations of the United States alone cost nearly \$7-billion a year, according to reliable reports, and encompass the activities of the C.I.A., Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, State Department intelligence, Federal Bureau of Investigation and intelligence units of the armed forces.

Domestic intelligence has included all or some of the above as well as the Internal Revenue Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Bureau and the Secret Service.

Already the files and records gathered in the Senate investigation are larger than any most Congressional sources agree. Senator Frank Church, single investigation previously conducted by the Senate. The chairman of the Senate select committee on intelligence, has said that he believed disclosure was necessary so the public could see for itself whether there had been a pattern of unacceptable behavior.

It is for this public support that Congress draws the power to pass legislation to meet these problems," he said. But his critics argue that Senator Church has made decisions that defeat his own strategy and retard the investigation. In one instance, last spring, President Ford threw the hot potato of C.I.A. political assassination plots to the Church committee.

Many persons on the committee privately believe that by focusing on the plots, the panel has allowed the rest of the investigation to drown. They fault Mr. Church on two counts: one that he tied up the commission counsel, F.A.O. Schwarz, and the staff director, William Miller, on the subject far longer than its importance justified, and second that by keeping the discussion of the plots behind closed doors, he cut the public off from the very kind of information that might have helped it form a view of the intelligence community.

"As you will remember," one member of the committee said privately, "we were going to have completed most of our public hearings and be preparing our recommendations by this point. We have not done either."

Senator Church has publicly stuck to his decisions. He said he believed that televised public hearings on assassinations would have done irreparable harm to the American image abroad and not served truth. Whether it has been distract-

has allowed the rest of the investigation to drown. They fault Mr. Church on two counts: one that he tied up the commission counsel, F.A.O. Schwarz, and the staff director, William Miller, on the subject far longer than its importance justified, and second that by keeping the discussion of the plots behind closed doors, he cut the public off from the very kind of information that might have helped it form a view of the intelligence community.

Lawlessness under the guise of national security seemed to have become almost commonplace during and after World War II. The F.B.I. admitted 238 burglaries aimed at American citizens; the I.R.S. audited persons whose politics it did not like, and forgery of letters, anonymous threats and other forms of coercion became standard tools in the F.B.I.'s counterintelligence operations.

But the disclosures—and list is long—are scattered shots and without theme.

'Not a Simple Conspiracy'

"This is very unlike the Watergate investigation," said one Senator, "because this is not a simple conspiracy. There is no single band of lawbreakers or single group of people who made bad judgments. This has gone on for 30 years."

The disclosures are not for

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Files & Com. _____

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Plan. & Eval. _____

Spec. Inv. _____

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Director Sec'y _____

C. Horrocks
10/10/74

KOROWICK (LAW)

The Washington Post _____

Washington Star-News _____

Daily News (New York) _____

The New York Times *21*

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

The Los Angeles Times _____

Date *10/10/74*

ed by the assassination matter, or by other problems, the Church committee is far behind schedule. It has had three brief spurts of public hearings in the last several weeks. Hearings on the N.S.A. were postponed this week at the request of President Ford, and the committee may not open others until the end of the month.

Several staff members privately contend that the committee might just as well write an authoritative report now and forgo televised public sessions.

"The idea that every Senate investigation is another Watergate is a myth," one senior staff member said in an interview. "The question is—can you get good legislation anyway? I think you can."

Part of Senator Church's technique has been to avoid confrontation and to negotiate for each piece of evidence from the intelligence community. He believes that Congress has an absolute right to the information, but that it is better to

obtain the material without the time delays of court fights.

His House counterpart, Representative Otis G. Pike, a tart-tongued Suffolk County Democrat, believes differently. Mr. Pike took over the House committee last summer after a membership mutiny dislodged the previous chairman, Lucien N. Nedzi, a Michigan Democrat.

Mr. Pike's committee voted to make public secret national security information without the approval of the executive branch, thus precipitating a confrontation over whether Congress or the President controls national secrets.

But after two weeks of sword-rattling by both sides, Mr. Pike and the White House settled the issue—access to some secret intelligence evaluations on the Tet offensive in 1968—without settling the fundamental question. Mr. Pike's critics thought that Congressional prerogatives were thrown for a loss when a final confrontation was avoided.

However, the Pike committee

has begun to establish a body of evidence indicating that the \$7-billion-a-year intelligence apparatus may not, in fact, be very efficient. In recent public hearings he has called authoritative witnesses who contend that the intelligence agencies failed to predict any of the major crises of the last decade.

No one yet appears able to evaluate how this nine-month scrutiny has affected the intelligence agencies. Publicly, intelligence officials have said that the disclosures have harmed the United States and made their task harder.

But privately, many of them tell a more sanguine tale. The bulk of the disclosures were already known to foreign intelligence services and the new details can mainly be used to fill in gaps in knowledge, responsible intelligence officers admit.

In fact, there is some feeling that the intelligence community—with the help of President Ford and his able lawyers—has

"staved off the worst," as one source put it. In other words, the agencies are surviving what many had thought would never come, a full Congressional investigation.

The upcoming confrontations will not be on further disclosure, sources in Congress and the executive suggest, but on the issue of "oversight."

In general, the intelligence agencies regard self-regulation, inspector general style of introspection backed up by executive orders, as optimum. White House and intelligence sources have talked about this privately for some time.

They rest their case on the fact that many of the instances of wrongdoing were dug up by C.I.A. itself in May, 1973, without Congressional oversight.

Mr. Church's committee, however, has already raised serious questions about the C.I.A.'s ability at self-regulation. It has uncovered instances where even middle-level C.I.A. officials were apparently able

to disobey with impunity a Presidential order to destroy deadly poisons.

Most persons interviewed believed that the committee will propose and receive support for a Congressional oversight committee, probably a joint committee, and that the real battleground will emerge over the subtleties of its powers.

Will it be able to subpoena officials and documents of the entire intelligence community and call for contempt citations against those who do not comply? Will it have a well-paid and adequate permanent staff to conduct investigations? These are the "gut" issues, several sources said.

What has worried many on Capitol Hill is whether the Congressional investigations have established a record of sufficient wrongdoing to lay the groundwork for Congress to vote a tough, permanent oversight panel for the intelligence community, that question cannot be answered until the investigations are complete.

UP-084

(CIA)

(BY DANIEL GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- REP. RONALD DELLUMS, D-CALIF., SAID TODAY ONE OF HIS CALIFORNIA OFFICES WAS BUGGED IN 1972 AND DEMANDED TO KNOW IF THE FBI WAS CONSPIRING WITH TELEPHONE COMPANIES TO EAVESDROP ON AMERICANS.

HE TOLD A HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE THAT A "SWEEP" OF HIS BERKELEY OFFICE UNCOVERED A HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE DEVICE WHICH MONITORED TELEPHONE CALLS.

"THERE SEEMS TO BE SOME RELATIONSHIP WHICH IS MORE THAN CASUAL WHICH WOULD ALLOW THE FBI TO MAKE TAPS AND TO ALLOW ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE," DELLUMS SAID.

HE ASKED JAMES KRAUS, CHIEF OF THE FBI'S ANTITRUST AND BANKRUPTCY UNIT, WHAT THE RELATIONSHIP WAS BETWEEN THE FBI, ITT, ATT AND THE BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

"I'M NOT AWARE OF ANY RELATIONSHIP," REPLIED KRAUS.

MEANWHILE, THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE GRANTED IMMUNITY TO FORMER CIA SCIENTIST SIDNEY GOTTLIEB AND SUMMONED HIM TO A CLOSED SESSION TO EXPLAIN WHY HE DID NOT FOLLOW PRESIDENTIAL ORDERS TO DESTROY THE CIA'S STOCK OF POISONS IN 1970. THE CACHE WAS FOUND INTACT A FEW MONTHS AGO.

IN THE HOUSE, ANTHONY ZAVALA, A FORMER HOUSTON, TEX., POLICE NARCOTICS OFFICER WHO STARTS A THREE-YEAR PRISON TERM FOR WIRETAPPING NEXT WEEK, SAID HE TOOK PART IN "ABOUT 35 ILLEGAL WIRETAPS" BETWEEN 1968 AND 1972.

"I WOULD ESTIMATE THAT DURING THE TIME I WAS THERE THE NARCOTICS DIVISION CONDUCTED SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 700 AND 1,000 ILLEGAL WIRETAPS," ZAVALA SAID. "IT WAS THE MOST EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT TOOL WE HAD."

HE SAID THE BUGGING TOOK PLACE WITH THE HELP OF THE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND THE KNOWLEDGE OF "THE FEDERAL MEN WHO FREQUENTED OUR HEADQUARTERS".

A 1968 FEDERAL LAW FORBIDE WIRETAPPING EXCEPT BY COURT ORDER OR FOR REASONS OF "NATIONAL SECURITY". IN EITHER CASE, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IS SUPPOSED TO APPROVE EACH INSTANCE OF DOMESTIC ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

BUT ANTHONY FARRIS, FORMER U.S. ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, SAID THE FBI AND THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT KNEW OF THE ILLEGAL WIRETAPPING IN HOUSTON AND DID NOTHING ABOUT IT.

"I DO KNOW PERSONALLY THAT THROUGH DEC. 30, 1974, (WHEN HE LEFT THE U.S. ATTORNEY POST) THE...DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SHOWED VERY LITTLE INTEREST IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THIS COUNTRY'S FIFTH LARGEST POLICE DEPARTMENT OR THE ALLEGATIONS THAT FEDERAL AGENTS HAD ACTUALLY WITNESSED ILLEGAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES AND HAD DONE NOTHING ABOUT THEM," FARRIS SAID.

UPI 10-09 02:11 PED

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UP-096

(CIA)

(BY DANIEL GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- CHAIRMAN OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE SAID TODAY THE CIA AND THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HAD GIVEN HIM CLASSIFIED "SKELETON IN THE CLOSET" DOCUMENTS REGARDING ALLEGED IMPROPRIETIES BY AGENTS AND ILLEGAL SURVEILLANCE.

PIKE TOLD REPORTERS THE DOCUMENTS HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO HIM, FOR COMMITTEE USE, "A FEW MINUTES BEFORE NOON."

"WE HAVE BEEN TRYING TO GET DOCUMENTS WITH HARD EVIDENCE AND A PARTICULAR DOCUMENT INCLUDING THE REPORT GENERATED BY MR. SCHLESINGER ABOUT ALLEGED IMPROPRIETIES WITHIN THE CIA," PIKE SAID.

DEFENSE SECRETARY JAMES SCHLESINGER SERVED AS CIA DIRECTOR FOR A FEW MONTHS IN 1973 AND HELD AN IN-HOUSE INVESTIGATION OF THE AGENCY BEFORE HE LEFT THAT POST.

PIKE SAID THE SCHLESINGER'S REPORT WAS KNOWN WITHIN THE AGENCY AS "THE SKELETON" BECAUSE OF WHAT IT REVEALED OF IMPROPRIETIES AND CIVIL CRIMES COMMITTED BY CIA AGENTS. HE SAID IT ALSO CAME TO BE DUBBED "THE JEWELS" AND "THE FAMILY JEWELS".

"IT IS FAIRLY COMPREHENSIVE -- 693 PAGES," HE SAID.

PIKE SAID THE CIA AT FIRST GAVE THE COMMITTEE ONLY AN INDEX "WHICH READ, FOR EXAMPLE 'PAGE 4 BLANK, PAGE 11 BLANK, PAGES 12-16 DELETED BECAUSE THE INFORMATION REVEALS SENSITIVE TECHNIQUES AND METHODS, PAGE 17 BLANK, PAGES 18-20 DELETED,' AND SO ON ALL THROUGH THE REPORT."

HE SAID HE MET EARLIER THIS WEEK WITH CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY AND ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD LEVI "AND WE MADE IT VERY CLEAR WE WANTED THE COMPLETE DOCUMENT. WE DIDN'T WANT BLANK PAGES."

"AT EIGHT MINUTES TO 12 TODAY, I WAS PRESENTED WITH ALL THE PAPERS."

PIKE SAID HE HAD NOT YET REVIEWED THE TWO SETS OF DOCUMENTS -- ONE FROM THE CIA AND ONE FROM THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

THE JUSTICE PAPERS RELATE TO SURVEILLANCE METHODS USED BY FBI AGENTS ON AMERICAN CITIZENS.

HE SAID IT APPEARED BOTH SETS HAD BEEN "CHANNELED THROUGH THE WHITE HOUSE."

"IT'S A TERRIBLE WAY TO HAVE TO GET IT," HE SAID OF COMMITTEE EFFORTS TO OBTAIN THE MATERIALS.

PIKE'S COMMITTEE IS SCHEDULED TO HOLD ITS NEXT PUBLIC SESSION ON A STILL UNDISCLOSED TOPIC OCT. 21.

UPI 10-10 02:42 PED

UP-062

(KISSINGER)

CLEVELAND (UPI) -- THE HOUSE SELECT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S FINAL REPORT ON SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER WILL CONDEMN HIM FOR CONDUCT "MUCH MORE SHOCKING THAN THE THINGS I'VE EXAMINED WITHIN THE CIA STRUCTURE," SAYS REP. JAMES STANTON, D-OHIO. *Chapman*

STANTON, WHO HAS NO DOUBT THE REPORT WILL EXPLODE INTO A MAJOR ISSUE IN THE UPCOMING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, SAID THE REPORT--AMONG OTHER THINGS--WOULD REVEAL INSTANCES "WHERE THE SECRETARY EITHER MISLED OR TOTALLY DECEIVED CONGRESS." *ASC*

"I THINK WE'RE GOING TO SHOW EXAMPLES OF WHERE HE HAD INFORMATION AND COULD HAVE ACTED WITH REASONABLE PRUDENCE TO PREVENT CERTAIN EVENTS FROM OCCURRING AND HE DIDN'T ALLOW THE FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION TO OCCUR WHEN IT WAS WITHIN HIS POWER," STANTON SAID IN A WASHINGTON INTERVIEW PUBLISHED TODAY BY THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER. *WBS*

TWO PUBLICIZED EXAMPLES OF KISSINGER'S WITHHOLDING OR MISUSING VITAL INFORMATION WERE NEGOTIATIONS INVOLVING VIETNAM AND CYPRUS. ACCORDING TO STANTON, WHO REFUSED TO SPECIFY OTHER ACCUSATIONS AGAINST KISSINGER.

STANTON SAID HE WAS BOUND BY THE COMMITTEE'S AGREEMENT WITH THE FORD ADMINISTRATION NOT TO DISCLOSE DETAILS AT THIS TIME.

UPI 10-10 12:17 PED

UP-137

(BUIS)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- BUGGED TOOTHBRUSHES AND MATTRESSES? THAT'S RIGHT.

MARTIN KAISER, PRESIDENT OF A MARYLAND CORPORATION THAT SPECIALIZES IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT SAID THE U.S. ARMY WAS USING HIS MATERIAL IN "IMAGINATIVE WAYS".

KAISER TOLD THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE THAT HE SELLS ONLY TO OFFICIAL AGENCIES -- SUCH AS THE CIA, FBI, SECRET SERVICE, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, TREASURY, U.S. POSTAL SERVICE, DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE "AND NUMEROUS STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES."

HE SAID THAT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE FBI, WHICH USED A PRIVATE WASHINGTON, D.C., FIRM TO TAKE DELIVERY OF EQUIPMENT, OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ROUTED THEIR ORDERS THROUGH FT. HOLABIRD, MD.

"AS AN ASIDE," HE TESTIFIED, "WHILE AT FT. HOLABIRD, I NOTICED THAT MY EQUIPMENT WAS BEING INSERTED INTO A NUMBER OF IMAGINATIVE OBJECTS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MATTRESSES, GOLF CLUBS AND ELECTRIC TOOTHBRUSHES."

KAISER COMPLAINED THAT THE FBI SHOWED NO INTEREST IN CRACKING DOWN ON FIRMS WHICH ILLEGALLY ADVERTISED OPENLY AND SOLD BUGGING AND DE-BUGGING DEVICES.

"DURING ONE OF MY VISITS TO THE FBI," HE SAID, "I NOTICED AN ENTIRE STAFF OF PEOPLE INTENTLY EXAMINING BLOWN UP SCHEMATIC DESIGNS OF A PINBALL MACHINE. THEY WERE APPARENTLY TRYING TO PUT TOGETHER SOME SORT OF CASE REGARDING THE INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF PINBALL MACHINES TO LOUISIANA."

IF A SIMILAR EFFORT WAS EXPENDED TO ENSURE BUREAU FAMILIARIZATION WITH THE COMPONENTS OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT, THE ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN THESE MATERIALS COULD BE ARRESTED," HE SAID.

UPI 10-09 05:47 PED

Handwritten notes:
C. J. ...
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UP-016

(CIA)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE TODAY OPENED PUBLIC HEARINGS ON ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE OF AMERICAN CITIZENS BY THE FBI AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE EQUIVALENT SENATE PANEL GRANTED IMMUNITY TO A FORMER CIA SCIENTIST, DR. SIDNEY GOTTLIEB, TO TESTIFY BEHIND CLOSED DOORS ON WHY HE DID NOT FOLLOW ORDERS AND DESTROY IN 1970 A CIA POISON CACHE WHICH WAS FOUND INTACT AND STILL LETHAL ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO.

REP. OTIS PIKE, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE, CALLED FIVE WITNESSES BEFORE HIS 13-MAN PANEL FOR QUESTIONING ON REPORTS OF WIDESPREAD "BUGGING" OF CITIZENS BY VARIOUS INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES OVER THE LAST YEARS.

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Dellums Charges Office Bugged, Suspects FBI

By Norman Kempster
 Washington Star Staff Writer

Rep. Ronald V. Dellums, D-Calif., said today he discovered an electronic eavesdropping device on the telephone in his district office which he believes was placed there by the FBI.

Dellums, a member of the House Intelligence Committee, related the story of the bug as the committee was conducting a public hearing into illegal wiretapping by law enforcement agencies and private organizations.

Dellums said he discovered the eavesdropping device in 1972 but had not previously told the story in public because he was attempting to deal with the matter privately.

BUT HE SAID that even a member of Congress apparently has no recourse against illegal wiretapping.

See PIKE, A-6

The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News A-1
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 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 10-9-75

PIKE

Continued From A-1

Dellums and an aide related this sequence of events during a break in the formal hearing:

- Dellums employs a staff member in his Berkeley, Calif., office to counsel draft dodgers and others accused of war resistance-related crimes. In 1972, a draft resister used the office telephone to contact his parents and notify them of his address.

- Shortly thereafter the resister was arrested at home by the FBI.

- Dellums engaged an electronics expert on the staff of the University of California to search his office and telephone. The tap was discovered at that time.

Later, Dellums said, he received word that the security director of Pacific Telephone had assigned a telephone company employee to monitor Dellums' conversations. The congressman said the employee objected to the assignment and was unwilling to permit his name to be used in public for fear of reprisals.

DELLUMS SAID Pacific Telephone has denied the charge.

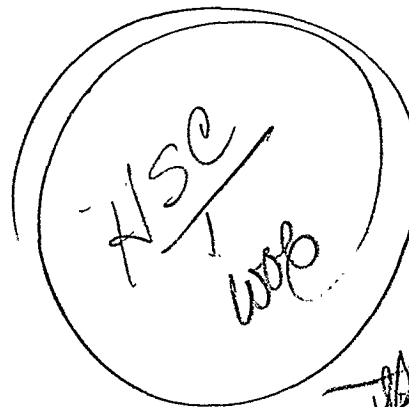
During the hearing Dellums charged "There must be a relationship between the FBI and AT&T that is more than casual."

Dellums asked an FBI representative, James Kraus, if there was such a relationship.

"I'm not aware of any relationship between the bureau and AT&T or any of its subsidiaries that would permit the FBI to install any illegal wiretaps," Kraus responded.

But earlier in the hearing, a former Houston policeman, Anthony V. Zavala, had told the committee that the Houston police force received close cooperation from Southwest Bell Telephone Co. in installing illegal wiretaps.

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UP-076

(CIA)

(BY DANIEL GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE WILL BEGIN INVESTIGATING THE EXTENT OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE FBI AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES, COMMITTEE SOURCES SAID TODAY.

THE COMMITTEE, HEADED BY REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., CALLED FIVE WITNESSES TO AN OPEN SESSION TOMORROW AT 10 A.M. EDT.

THEY ARE MICHAEL HERSCHEMAN, FORMER CHIEF INVESTIGATOR OF THE NATIONAL WIRE TAP COMMISSION AND NOW WITH THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION; MARTIN KAISER OF THE MARTIN KAISER INC., A MARYLAND FIRM WHICH DEALS IN ELECTRONICS; ANTHONY FARRIS, FORMER U.S. ATTORNEY FOR EASTERN TEXAS AND NOW IN PRIVATE PRACTICE; ANTHONY ZAVALA, FORMER OFFICER OF THE HOUSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT; AND JAMES KRAUS, CHIEF OF THE FBI'S ANTI-TRUST AND BANKRUPTCY UNIT.

THE HOUSE UNIT MOVED INTO THE FIELD OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE A DAY AFTER THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE POSTPONED AT WHITE HOUSE REQUEST A PUBLIC SESSION SCHEDULED FOR TODAY ON THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.

THE SUPERSECRET NSA HAS BEEN ACCUSED OF TAPPING THE TELEPHONE, CABLE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS OF AMERICANS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND THERE HAVE BEEN SUGGESTIONS THE AGENCY'S DOMESTIC MONITORING MAY HAVE GONE BEYOND THAT.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE RELEASED NO DETAILS ON THE HEARING TOMORROW BEYOND THE LIST OF WITNESSES. BUT IT IS KNOWN TO BE CONCERNED BY REPORTS OF WIDESPREAD INVASION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS BY INTELLIGENCE GROUPS IN THE NAME OF NATIONAL SECURITY.

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K. Chappin

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Intelligence Inquiry...

The agreement between the White House and the House Select Committee on Intelligence barring unilateral release of classified information indicates that the nation's vital intelligence operations can be protected while Congress effectively investigates abuses, violations of the law and the efficiency of intelligence procedures.

Some damage to the country's image abroad and even to national security interests may be inevitable as the Senate and House investigations proceed; but that is a price that evidently must be paid at this time if the nation's multiple intelligence organizations—and the high Administration officials who have supervised them—are to be thoroughly examined with an eye to improvement of practices and procedures in the future.

Few responsible citizens would challenge the need for an American intelligence service, the best in fact that can be shaped. The Congress now has an opportunity to take part in the restructuring of the American intelligence community and, even more important, of its own future role in providing oversight. What is needed is a single joint committee of both houses of Congress which can exercise the kind of power and discretion that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has exercised during most of its thirty years of existence.

Recent legislation unfortunately requires six separate committees of Congress—and about fifty Congressmen and, probably, twice that number of aides—to be informed of every covert activity that the C.I.A. undertakes. There is no rational need for this procedure or for revelations to be made about the details of intelligence organizations or methods—including identification of sources and agents—that could enable possible adversaries to outwit them.

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 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 10-3-75

House Rejects, 267-147, Move to Disclose C.I.A.

Budget to the Public

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—The House of Representatives decided overwhelmingly today to continue to keep the budget of the Central Intelligence Agency secret from the public. By a vote of 267 to 147, the House rejected an amendment to a \$112-billion military appropriation bill that would have permitted the total expenditures of the intelligence agency to be published for the first time.

The House also defeated an attempt to delete from the bill money for the development of the controversial F-18 fighter aircraft.

Final passage of the over-all measure was put off until tomorrow.

The bill would reduce the Ford Administration's request for military programs in the fiscal year that began July 1 by 7.6 billion. However, more than \$2 billion of that reduction involves requested money for the Vietnam War and for shipbuilding contracts that have been deferred since the budget was sent to Congress.

The Senate Appropriations Committee is expected to restore some of the cuts made by the House.

Representative Robert N. Giaimo, Democrat of Connecticut, who led the effort to publish the C.I.A. budget, said the rejection of his amendment showed that the House was not ready "to assume the responsibility" for overseeing the activities of the intelligence community.

Figure Concealed

Since the creation of the C.I.A., Congress has kept the agency's budget secret by concealing the figure in the appropriation for other agencies. This year, according to Mr. Giaimo, the appropriation for the intelligence agency is part of a \$2-billion line-item in the

budget described as "other procurement, Air Force."

Publication of the intelligence agency's budget, was one of the principal recommendations of the Presidential commission headed by Vice President Rockefeller that investigated the C.I.A. earlier this year.

Until this year, the budget request of the agency and the amount eventually appropriated was known only to a handful of Congressmen.

This year, however, under pressure from Mr. Giaimo and others, Representative George H. Mahon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, permitted all members of his defense subcommittee to interrogate C.I.A. witnesses about the agency's budget.

Moreover, Mr. Mahon, a Texas Democrat, agreed last week to permit all House members to read the testimony from agency officials and to see the budget as long as they agreed not to take notes or divulge

the material to outsiders.

Mr. Giaimo called these actions "significant steps" but said they were not enough. Addressing the House, he declared:

"There is a balance in all secrecy matters. There are goals, and there are losses in defending ourselves against possible aggression from the outside. However, we must be careful that the very instruments which we create to defend us do not cause us to lose our liberties."

Mr. Giaimo said that he only wanted to publish the total appropriation for the agency, not the individual allotments for various activities. The overall figure, he said, would in no way compromise the nation's security.

Reliable Congressional sources who have seen the budget figures over the years have placed the appropriation at between \$750-million and \$1-billion. That information has been

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widely published in the press, but has never been confirmed officially.

Mr. Giaino's contention that the budget information would not compromise security was challenged by representatives from both parties.

Mr. Mahon said that official publication of the budget was "not a favor which we should be doing to the U.S.S.R. and the Communist conspiracy."

Representative Robert L. F. Sikes, a Florida Democrat, said that publication of the overall budget figure would eventually lead to "full disclosure of anything and everything we've tried to keep secret from our enemies."

Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, the majority leader, and Representative John J. McFall of California, ~~the~~ Democratic whip, were among those who voted to keep the budget secret.

UP-050

(CIA)

(BY NICHOLAS DANILOFF)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A HOUSE COMMITTEE TODAY ACCEPTED THE CONDITIONS SET DOWN BY CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY FOR TURNING OVER SECRET INTELLIGENCE REPORTS ON VIETNAM.

THE PANEL ALSO AGREED TO RESTRICTIONS ON WHAT PARTS OF THE REPORT COULD BE MADE PUBLIC.

COLBY ANSWERED A CONGRESSIONAL SUBPOENA LAST NIGHT AND WITH THE BACKING OF PRESIDENT FORD TURNED THE DOCUMENTS OVER TO THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AFTER DELETING SOME 50 WORDS AND DEMANDING EXTREME CARE IN MAKING THE INFORMATION PUBLIC.

THE COMMITTEE VOTED 10-3 TO ACCEPT THE DOCUMENTS AFTER HEATED DEBATE ON WHETHER THIS WOULD SET A PRECEDENT FOR MATERIAL REQUESTED BY THE COMMITTEE FROM OTHER EXECUTIVE BRANCH AGENCIES OR DEPARTMENTS.

REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., THE PANEL CHAIRMAN, RELEASED THE TEXT OF A SECRET LETTER SENT BY COLBY TO HIM STIPULATING THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH A STACK OF DOCUMENTS ON THE 1968 COMMUNIST TET OFFENSIVE IN VIETNAM HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO HIM.

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THE COLBY LETTER, WHICH WAS DECLASSIFIED, TOLD PIKE HE WAS FORWARDING MATERIAL SUBPOENAED BY THE COMMITTEE WITH THE APPROVAL OF FORD.

BUT COLBY SAID, "THIS IS FORWARDED ON LOAN WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THERE WILL BE NO PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF THIS CLASSIFIED MATERIAL (NOR OF TESTIMONY, DEPOSITIONS OR INTERVIEWS CONCERNING IT) WITHOUT A REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR US TO CONSULT WITH RESPECT TO IT.

"IN THE EVENT OF DISAGREEMENT THE MATTER WILL BE REFERRED TO THE PRESIDENT. IF THE PRESIDENT THEN CERTIFIES IN WRITING THAT A DISCLOSURE OF THE MATERIAL WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES, THE MATTER WILL NOT BE DISCLOSED BY THE COMMITTEE, EXCEPT THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL RESERVE ITS RIGHT TO SUBMIT THE MATTER TO JUDICIAL DETERMINATION."

PIKE SAID SOME 50 WORDS HAD BEEN CENSORED FROM THE MATERIAL AND HE HAD BEEN TOLD THAT ONE SUBPOENAED CABLE COULD NOT BE FOUND.

IN HIS LETTER TO PIKE, COLBY EXPLAINED THE DELETIONS. "IN SOME 12 INSTANCES IN THE ENCLOSED CLASSIFIED MATERIAL, EXCISIONS HAVE BEEN MADE OF PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE MATTERS. IN 10 OF THESE INSTANCES, THEY WOULD PINPOINT THE IDENTITY OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WOULD BE SUBJECT TO EXPOSURE. IN TWO CASES THIS WOULD VIOLATE AN UNDERSTANDING WITH A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT THAT ITS COOPERATION WILL NOT BE DISCLOSED."

BUT COLBY ALSO SAID HE WAS WILLING TO DISCUSS WITH THE PANEL THE SPECIFIC REASON FOR EACH EXCLUSION "DUE TO THE EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH RISK INVOLVED."

IN CASE OF DISAGREEMENT, HE SAID, THE MATTER WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO FORD UNDER PROCEDURES HE OUTLINED IN HIS LETTER.

PIKE SAID THE DELETED MATERIAL HAD BEEN EXPLAINED TO HIM TUESDAY NIGHT AND HE WAS SATISFIED THAT IT WAS LEGITIMATELY EXCISED.

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C.I.A. YIELDS DATA TO HOUSE INQUIRY

Provides All but 50 Words
of Materials Panel Sought
in Battle With Ford

By JOHN M. CREWDSON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—

The Central Intelligence Agency delivered tonight the bulk of the national security documents subpoenaed two weeks ago by the House Select Committee on Intelligence. The move appeared to resolve the stalemate between the committee and President Ford, committee sources said.

The C.I.A. made available all but 50 words of materials on the intelligence community's reports prior to the Tet offensive in South Vietnam in 1968. Material was delivered with a covering letter stipulating conditions upon which the Ford Administration was making the documents available.

They included the condition that the House committee must provide "reasonable notice" if it planned to make any portion of the secret material public. The intelligence community, according to the condition, would have a right to argue the case for continued secrecy and there would be "a final appeal" to the President.

The conditions will be presented to the full committee at a meeting at 10 A.M. tomorrow. With the approval of the two senior members, however, it is expected the committee will vote to accept Mr. Ford's proposal.

Committee sources said that the chairman, Representative Otis G. Pike, personally took possession of the documents late today. The material delivered represents reports by the C.I.A. before the Tet offensive, the defense intelligence agency, and the national security agency. Committee sources said, however, that this did not include information from the Department of State and that the controversy will be handled

separately.

Just last week, Secretary of State Kissinger ordered that no middle-level State Department officers were to testify before the House committee about recommendations based on intelligence reports that were sent to senior State officials in advance of major policy decisions.

The Pike committee staff was understood to have been privately optimistic before today's session that the State Department doctrine would be less stringently applied to testimony by Thomas Boyatt. He served as the department's director of Cypriot affairs at the time of last year's invasion of Cyprus by Turkey.

But Mr. Boyatt told the panel in open session, and again after the hearings were closed to the public and the press, that he had been directed not to talk about a memorandum in which he had accused the State Department of "mismanagement" in its handling of the events surrounding the invasion.

Mr. Pike hinted later that the remaining problems for his committee lay not with the White House but with the State Department when he told reporters: "I don't think it's the President of the United States who is causing the difficulty. I've said it before and I'll say it again. I think it's Secretary Kissinger."

Mr. Kissinger's stand on the question of what his subordinates may testify to is central, not only because the thrust of the Pike committee's hearings involves the failure of senior foreign policy makers to react to or properly interpret middle-level analyses of intelligence reports, but because it may set a precedent for witnesses from other Federal agencies.

In recent weeks, the committee has been looking into the level of this country's preparedness for such international crisis as the 1968 Tet offensive in Vietnam, the Cyprus invasion and the recent military coup in Portugal.

The panel's current focus is Cyprus, but its public investigation thus far has been limited to Mr. Boyatt's assertion that the Government had mismanaged its response to the incident and the assertion today by Taylor G. Belcher, a former American Ambassador to Cyprus, that Mr. Kissinger and his deputies had erred in judgment in not acting to prevent the coup in July, 1975, against former President Makarios that triggered the Turkish invasion. The committee decided last Sept. 11 to disclose classified material showing that American intelligence agencies had failed to predict the outbreak

of the 1973 Middle East war. That decision prompted Mr. Ford to halt the panel's access to classified materials and testimony from the executive branch and its officials.

Mr. Ford told the Pike committee then that access would not be restored until the panel had "satisfactorily" altered its position that it would use its own judgment in disclosing such classified information regardless of the advice of Federal intelligence officers.

Mr. Pike, Democrat of Suffolk County, at first insisted that the question of disclosure must be left to the Congress, but altered that position in a televised interview on Sunday in which he agreed that no such disclosures should be made without President Ford's approval or a court order favoring disclosure by the Committee.

Once the matter of disclosure was resolved, there remained only the question of the materials to which the panel would have access—a subsidiary question that had not been raised by the White House in specific terms until after the President issued his cut-off order.

The Pike committee released yesterday a copy of what was then the most recent White House proposal, an offer to supply the committee with "intelligence-related" materials from which the identities of "secret agents" and similar sensitive items had been removed.

Mr. Pike said yesterday that such restrictions "would make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for this committee to function."

The panel voted to ask the full House of Representatives for a resolution supporting its demand for unimpeded access to classified information, a move that Mr. Pike had described earlier as a first step toward a contempt of Congress citation for William E. Colby,

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~~the~~ Director of Central Intelligence and the recipient of a committee subpoena.

The sources said today, however, that the dispute had been tentatively resolved in a way that would neither require the wholesale disclosure of sensitive identities to the committee nor unduly hamper the panel's investigation.

Since the Pike committee had been given access to such sensitive information on some occasions before Mr. Ford's cut-off order of Sept. 12, it appeared to some observers that the impasse had been resolved in a way that was more satisfactory to Mr. Ford than to Mr. Pike.

The chairman's apparent agreement to Mr. Ford's terms regarding the disclosure of secret information and his decision not to insist that all sensitive identities be retained in every document seems a tacit admission that the House's investigation of the intelligence community would be less conclusive without the cooperation of the White House, however grudging, than with it.

By A. Searle Field

MYSTIC, Conn.—National silence is not the same as national security. Unfortunately, that was not the message from the House of Representatives when it suppressed the House Intelligence Committee's final report and then investigated those who had uncovered the United States misdeeds.

National security is not guns and secrets. It is the quality of our people, the strength of our national character, and the integrity of our leaders. We cannot be secure if we lack the courage to test actions undertaken in our name. By this standard, the House substituted an act of insecurity for national security by retreating to a silence that is a national shame.

Our report did not reveal secrets; it revealed policy. It did not name agents, because names were not under investigation. It revealed no secret techniques, because technical matters were not at issue. It was written to be published by patriotic people.

Scare tactics that intimidate elected representatives and prevent them from reporting on the conduct of unelected executives cannot be tolerated, without a fearful silence next time.

Our committee tried to report that the United States undermined democratic elections in Italy in 1972 with bribes and dirty tricks. If this seems academic, consider that many of the same officials who rigged the Italian election planned the Watergate operation a few weeks later.

We uncovered a decision by Richard M. Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger to involve the Central Intelligence Agency in a war by the Kurds against Iraq four years ago without telling Congress or the Secretary of Defense (never mind the American people). Even so, the House ended up investigating those who asked questions, rather than those who made war in back rooms.

Congress often finds silence more comfortable. Oversight committees are notable for their hindsight and being out-of-sight. We revealed that in some recent years not a single congressman or senator showed up to hear the C.I.A.'s annual program review, that one C.I.A. oversight committee had no staff, and that crimes reported to it were never investigated. What happened? We were investigated!

Exposing sordid conduct by prominent officials brought threats of violence against me as well as my wife and son. But the inquisition by the

House Ethics Committee following Daniel Schorr's publication of our committee's final report was far more threatening. They photographed my house, questioned friends about my wife and social occasions at my home, asked details about phone calls that they somehow knew about, interrogated colleagues I had not seen for years. Others were questioned about their sexual relationships.

The Ethics Committee did not want facts; they wanted a scapegoat. I had no evidence of who gave Mr. Schorr our report, so committee members argued with me, insulted my testimony, questioned my patriotism, compared me with Watergate conspirators, misled others about my testimony, and then forbade me to speak publicly. When I refused to falsely accuse their chosen scapegoat, a "committee source" leaked that there were "discrepancies" in testimony by top staff members and implied that all of us were suspects. That was untrue.

The Ethics Committee people did not leak that we had been denied an open hearing, that I had been denied several requests to eat during 10 hours of testimony, or that they had demanded that I reveal conversations with my attorney. Even though our staff had uncovered corruption and law-breaking by the Federal Bureau of Investigation every Ethics Committee investigator was an ex-F.B.I. agent of long standing. Some of these former agents are currently associated with F.B.I. men who may go to jail as a result of our work.

Sound fair? When our staff had asked the House for lawyers to protect us from a witchhunt—as CBS and the C.I.A. had done for their employees—we were turned down. We were easy targets, without current ties to power. Every staff member was interrogated privately and forced to testify publicly. No one from the White House, the Defense Department, or the F.B.I. ever testified publicly before the Ethics Committee. Three people were called from C.I.A. and one from the State Department.

Was a leak the problem, or unpleasant news? To those who, as a last resort, say everybody else, especially the Russians, keeps lawless conduct secret I would point out that we expect our people to rise to greatness, not emulate those who practice lesser forms of conduct.

A. Searle Field was the staff director and chief counsel of the House Select Committee on Intelligence (the Pike Committee).

Philips

New York Times

10/15/76

File Six

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McLaughlin

Schorr Is Silent; House Unit Bars Contempt Move

By RICHARD D. LYONS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — Daniel Schorr refused nine specific demands from the House Ethics Committee today to disclose details of the way he had obtained a copy of the Pike Committee's report on intelligence activities, but the panel will not cite him for contempt of Congress.

Mr. Schorr cited freedom of the press provisions in the First Amendment as his

Text of Daniel Schorr's statement to House committee, page 69.

Constitutional protection against having to answer questions about how he had obtained the document, and from whom.

But Mr. Schorr's challenge to the committee will not be accepted since six of the panel's 12 members said after today's three-and-one-half-hour public hearing that they would refuse to support a contempt citation.

Aaron Latham, a reporter for New York magazine, also twice refused to answer questions about knowledge he might have of the way Mr. Schorr had obtained the document, and in doing so also risked being charged with contempt of Congress.

The exchanges between committee members and Mr. Schorr, Mr. Latham and two other journalists who had been subpoenaed to testify were cordial at times, glacial at others.

The most tense moments came during the 11 times that the committee chairman, Representative John J. Flynt, of Georgia, formally demanded that questions be answered.

"I respectfully decline to answer," Mr. Schorr said after the start of the ques-

tioning. "I'm fully convinced that I'm protected by the First Amendment and I refuse to answer."

After each of these and similarly worded answers, Mr. Flynt, a Georgia Democrat, read a prepared statement that ended:

"If you continue to refuse to answer the question, your refusal will be deemed by this committee to constitute a willful failure to answer a question pertinent to the subject under inquiry and will subject you to prosecution and punishment by fine or imprisonment or both."

"Your refusal to answer will also subject you to prosecution and punishment for contempt of the House of Representatives. Accordingly, you are hereby ad-

vised that your objection to the question and your grounds for refusing to answer the question are hereby overruled. As chairman of this committee I hereby demand and direct that you answer the question put to you."

Another Refusal

After Mr. Flynt's statement, Mr. Schorr again refused to answer, as had Mr. Latham before him.

Additionally, Mr. Schorr, a 69-year-old correspondent here for CBS, also declined to turn over to the committee some documents in his possession, including several copies of the Pike committee report. They also had been subpoenaed.

The confrontation between the committee and Mr. Schorr had been building up for six months since he admitted having provided a copy of the intelligence report to The Village Voice, which published extensive excerpts in February.

Compiled by the House Select Committee on Intelligence, headed by Representative Otis G. Pike, Democrat of Suffolk, the report contained an extensive study of the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency and other Federal intelligence bodies, together with severe criticisms of their activities.

Panel Voted to Make Report Public

Although the Pike committee voted 9 to 4 to make its report public, the full house voted 246 to 124 not to do so. The majority argument was that House leaders had agreed with President Ford not to disclose the contents, and that publication would violate this pact.

When The Village Voice did publish most of the contents, many members of the House felt that the chamber had been held up to ridicule.

Six months ago the House voted to have the ethics committee, formally named the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, investigate the circumstances of the disclosure. Although a dozen former agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted the inquiry—in which about 500 persons have been questioned and on which more than \$150,000 has been spent—the committee still does not know Mr. Schorr's source.

Nothing Settled

"We've asked the question all over the place and we haven't been able to get the answer, and here you are with the answer," Representative Floyd D. Spence of South Carolina, the committee's ranking Republican member, said to Mr. Schorr with a touch of frustration in his voice.

Thus the widely-heralded confrontation, which was broadcast nationally on radio and television, settled nothing.

The committee remained in the dark about Mr. Schorr's source, and the issue of whether reporters may refuse to reveal sources of information to Congressional committees without risking contempt citations remains unresolved.

19th Century Reporters Detained

Federal law gives Congress the right to imprison for up to a year and fine up to \$1,000 witnesses held to be in contempt for refusing to answer questions. In the 19th century several reporters were detained for brief periods, one for 19 days.

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Text of Opening Statement by Daniel Schorr Before House Committee

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Following is the text of the opening statement by Daniel Schorr before the House Standards of Conduct Committee on the publication of a classified intelligence document.

"I appear before this committee today, under protest, in response to a subpoena whose issuance I deeply deplore. I had hoped that the committee, which has already learned a great deal about Congressional procedures for handling intelligence information, could have completed its hearings without crossing that constitutional Great Divide which separates the roles of the Congress and the press.

Whatever happens at this hearing, it is my belief that your subpoena, commanding the appearance of a reporter to discuss his journalistic activities, already is harmful to a free press.

This subpoena requires me to produce all records, papers, documents, correspondence, etc., which relate in any way to the subject of your inquiry. Seeking to interpret that very broad statement, I would divide material in my possession into four general categories.

Many of the records in my possession are in the public domain—such

as speeches that I have made, newspaper articles and copies of The Village Voice containing the report of the House Intelligence Committee. To the extent that these public materials are not already available to this committee, and are desired by the committee, I am willing to provide them.

2. Since publication of the report in The Village Voice I have received several thousand letters and telegrams. If the committee feels a need for such correspondence, I should first like to seek the permission of the persons involved, out of respect for their privacy.

I have notes taken during the coverage of the House Intelligence investigation, and I have draft scripts written in preparation for broadcasts. Because of the internal news decision-making and editing process, some of those scripts vary from what I actually did broadcast and, in fact, others were not broadcast at all.

All of this work product I must respectfully decline to submit. I believe that it falls under the category of reporter's notes protected by the First Amendment. I take the same position that Dr. Frank Stanton, the president of CBS Inc. took in 1971. He refused to comply with the House Commerce Committee subpoena demanding the

scripts and the so-called 'out-takes' of interviews filmed in preparation for the CBS television documentary, 'The Selling of the Pentagon.' His position then and mine today is that the internal process of preparing news for publication or for broadcast cannot be subject-

4. The subpoena specifically demanded all drafts and copies of the report of the Select Committee on Intelligence which were in existence prior to January 29, 1976.

I cannot comply with that demand. The examination of the document could conceivably help lead to discovery of the source. And, as must now be manifest, I consider it a matter of professional conscience as well as constitutional right not to assist you in discovering the source.

This also means, obviously, that I shall not respond to direct questioning about confidential sources. In some 40 years of practicing journalism, I have never yielded to a demand for the disclosure of a source that I had promised to protect. I cannot do so now.

'It Is a Personal Matter'

At the appropriate time, Mr. Califano, Mr. Schorr's attorney is ready to explain why, given the circumstances of this case, my role in the publication of the report and my right to withhold

the source are protected by the Constitution. Let me add that even if our legal position were not as strong as it is, I could still not tell you my source. For me, it is a personal matter—almost a visceral matter.

But Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we all build our lives around certain principles, without which our careers lose their meaning.

For some of us—doctors, lawyers, clergymen, and journalists—it is an article of faith that we must keep confidential those matters entrusted to us only because of the assurance that they would remain confidential.

For a journalist, the most crucial kind of confidence is the identity of a source of information. To betray a confidential source would mean to dry up many future sources for many future reporters. The reporter and the news organization would be the immediate loser. I would submit to you that the ultimate losers would be the American people and their free institutions.

But, beyond all that, to betray a source would be to betray myself, my career, and my life. I cannot do it. To say I refuse to do it is not saying it right, I cannot do it.

4 Aides Testify In Ethics Panel On Pike Report

By RICHARD D. LYONS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—The House ethics committee heard secret testimony from Congressional aides for more than eight hours today seeking to find out who had provided an intelligence report to Daniel Schorr, who himself is due to testify tomorrow.

Three of today's witnesses were members of the staff of the House Select Committee on Intelligence at the time that it conducted an investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency and other Federal intelligence-gathering groups and produced a still-secret report highly critical of their activities.

The report of the committee, headed



The New York Times

Robert Brauer, aide to Representative Ronald V. Dellums, California Democrat, waits to testify before House ethics panel. He has denied that he gave a House intelligence report to Daniel Schorr, a newsman.

by Representative Otis G. Pike, Democrat of Suffolk County, found its way into the hands of Mr. Schorr, who broadcast part of its contents over CBS News, then

made it available to The Village Voice, which printed extensive excerpts.

The case caused a furor earlier in the year since the House had voted not to make the report public. Some Congressional leaders feel that publication of the report severely compromised the ability of Congress to keep secrets.

Today's ethics committee meeting was one of a dozen it has held since the House ordered the panel to investigate the report's unauthorized disclosure. About 500 witnesses have been questioned.

Today's witnesses had testified in open session two months ago but were recalled since the committee members believed that one of them had not told the truth in the previous appearance.

Hints About Release

Representative John J. Flynt, the Georgia Democrat who is chairman of the committee, and several other members have said for the last month that they believe they know who gave the report to Mr. Schorr. But they would not name him.

Those questioned today were: A. Searle Field, the intelligence committee's staff director; John L. Boos, committee investigator; Sandra A. Zeune, the committee's security director; and Robert Brauer, an aide to Representative Ronald V. Dellums, a California Democrat who had served on the now-defunct committee.

Mrs. Zeune testified only briefly and was excused, but the three men, each accompanied by one or more attorneys, spent long hours testifying in private.

One committee source said the members of the panel felt that they had caught one of the witnesses giving either false or misleading testimony, and were seeking to pit the word of one witness against that of another with both present.

Today's session was the longest that the ethics committee, formally named the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, has had this year. The length served to underscore the belief that the committee was seeking to obtain a confession from one or more of the witnesses to avert Mr. Schorr's appearance tomorrow.

Mr. Schorr, a correspondent for CBS News here who has been suspended by the network pending the outcome of the investigation, was subpoenaed by the committee last month, together with three journalists connected with The Village Voice, a New York weekly newspaper.

Vows to Refuse Disclosure

Mr. Schorr has said he will refuse to disclose the source of the report, citing the protection of the freedom of the press section of the First Amendment to the Constitution. Additionally, he sent a memorandum to the ethics committee yesterday stating that its investigation was irrelevant since most of the information published by The Village Voice had already been printed in The New York Times.

Members of the American Newspaper Guild and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of Information met here today to generate support for Mr. Schorr's position. Several speakers emphasized that they were not backing him personally, only his constitutional rights.

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The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date _____

9-15-76

A223

R W

AM-LEAKS SKED 9-12

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE THIS WEEK ENDS FIVE MONTHS OF ASKING 400 WITNESSES WHO LEAKED AN INTELLIGENCE REPORT TO CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR.

AND AS A FINALE, THE PANEL SUBPOENAED SCHORR HIMSELF AND THREE JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE VILLAGE VOICE WHERE THE SECRET DOCUMENT WAS PUBLISHED LAST FEBRUARY.

THE ODDS ARE THE TRUTH WILL NEVER COME OUT, ALTHOUGH REP. JOHN FLYNT, D-N.Y., THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, CLAIMED LAST WEEK THE PANEL KNOWS WHO LEAKED BUT CANNOT PROVE IT UNLESS SCHORR CONFIRMS THE NAME.

SCHORR, SUSPENDED BY CBS WITH PAY PENDING OUTCOME OF THE INVESTIGATION AND WHO TURNED 60 WHILE WAITING, STATED HE WILL NOT REVEAL HIS SOURCE EVEN IF IT MEANS GOING TO JAIL ON A CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS CITATION.

"AT THIS AGE AND A YOUNG FAMILY NO PERSON COULD RELISH EVEN THE REMOTE POSSIBILITY OF HAVING TO GO TO JAIL," HE SAID IN A RECENT INTERVIEW. "ON THE WHOLE, I'D RATHER IT HADN'T HAPPENED." SCHORR MARRIED 10 YEARS AGO AND HAS TWO SMALL CHILDREN.

THE ETHICS PANEL -- FORMALLY CALLED THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT -- LAST WEEK FRUITLESSLY INTERROGATED UNDER OATH 16 FORMER STAFFERS OF THE NOW DEFUNCT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE IN A PUBLIC HEARING AND A 17TH IN CLOSED SESSION.

THE BIG EVENT COMES WEDNESDAY WHEN THE COMMITTEE ROOM WILL BE ABLAZE WITH FLOOD LIGHTS FOR TELEVISION CAMERAS TRAINED ON SCHORR. ALSO SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR ARE CLAY S. FELKER, EDITOR OF NEW YORK MAGAZINE AND EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE VILLAGE VOICE; SHELLY ZALAZNICK, SENIOR EDITORIAL DIRECTOR OF NEW YORK AND AARON LATHAM, A CONTRIBUTING EDITOR TO NEW YORK.

IN A BID TO BLUNT THE ETHICS COMMITTEE'S CASE, SCHORR'S LAWYER LAST WEDNESDAY ASKED THE PANEL TO IDENTIFY WHAT WAS IN THE LEAKED REPORT WHICH COULD HARM, OR HAS HARMED, NATIONAL SECURITY.

FLYNT, THROUGH COMMITTEE COUNSEL, REPLIED LAST THURSDAY. "I REGRET THAT YOUR REQUEST MUST BE DENIED," HE SAID. "IDENTIFICATION OF THOSE PORTIONS OF THE REPORT TO MR. SCHORR OR TO ANY OTHER UNAUTHORIZED PERSON WOULD SIMPLY COMPOUND ANY DAMAGE THAT HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE OR

MAY BE DONE TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY."

DUPLICATES B-WIRE POINTS

UPI 09-12 02:27 PED

4001

D W

PM-SCHORR SKED 7-10

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON UPI) -- IT NOW APPEARS THAT HOUSE INVESTIGATORS NEVER WILL ESTABLISH WHO LEAKED AN INTELLIGENCE REPORT TO CBS REPORTER DAN SCHORR. THEY FAILED THURSDAY IN AN EFFORT TO GET ANOTHER \$100,000 TO KEEP TRYING.

THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS SPENT FIVE MONTHS AND NEARLY \$200,000 HUNTING SCHORR'S SOURCE, ASKED THE HOUSE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE FOR THE MONEY.

THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE VOTED 8 TO 7 TO REJECT THE REQUEST. IT SUGGESTED USING FUNDS THE PANEL ALREADY HAS SET ASIDE FOR WORK OTHER THAN THE SCHORR INQUIRY.

SCHORR IS UNDER A SUBPOENA TO APPEAR WEDNESDAY BEFORE THE ETHICS COMMITTEE. HE HAS SWORN REPEATEDLY HE WOULD NEVER SAY WHO PROVIDED HIM A COPY OF A REPORT BY THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, WHICH HE PASSED ON TO THE VILLAGE VOICE NEWSPAPER IN NEW YORK LAST FEBRUARY.

REP. WILLIAM DICKINSON, D-AL., ASKED REP. JIM FLYNT, D-GA., CHAIRMAN OF THE INVESTIGATING PANEL, IF ITS REPORT ON THE SCHORR INQUIRY WOULD BE COMPLETED BY OCT. 2, WHEN CONGRESS RECESSES TO ADJOURN.

"THERE'S NO CHANCE THAT IT CAN BE COMPLETED BY OCT. 2," SAID FLYNT.

"WHAT BENEFIT WOULD THE REPORT DO TO A CONGRESS THAT WAS ADJOURNED?" ASKED DICKINSON.

"I DON'T KNOW," SAID FLYNT.

FLYNT LATER SAID THE REPORT WOULD CENTER ON RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE HOUSE ON HOW TO PREVENT FUTURE LEAKS OF CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS. INDICATING AGAIN THAT THE COMMITTEE MAY NEVER ACHIEVE THE MAIN PART OF ITS ASSIGNMENT IN DETERMINING THE SOURCE OF THE LEAK.

THE ETHICS COMMITTEE REFUSED THURSDAY TO SAY WHAT IF ANY DAMAGE WAS DONE BY THE LEAKING OF THE REPORT. A LAWYER FOR SCHORR ASKED THE COMMITTEE TO SAY WHICH PORTIONS OF THE REPORT MIGHT HAVE INJURED NATIONAL SECURITY BY BEING RELEASED.

"I REGRET THAT YOUR REQUEST MUST BE DENIED," REPLIED JIM T. MARSHALL, CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE ETHICS COMMITTEE.

"IDENTIFICATION OF THESE PORTIONS OF THE REPORT TO MR. SCHORR OR TO ANY OTHER UNAUTHORIZED PERSON WOULD SIMPLY CONFIRM ANY DAMAGE THAT WAS ALREADY DONE AND MAY DO DAMAGE TO NATIONAL SECURITY."

THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE LAST JANUARY APPROVED PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT, BUT THE FULL HOUSE THEN VOTED TO KEEP IT SECRET. SCHORR GOT A COPY OF THE REPORT AND PASSED IT ON TO THE VILLAGE VOICE, WHICH PUBLISHED IT.

UPI 7-10 05:00 AM

The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 9/10/76

A057

D W

PM-JEAKS SKED 9--
 BY DANIEL F. GILMORE
 WASHINGTON (UPI) -- CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR IS ASKING WHAT IF ANY HARM WAS DONE TO U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY BY PUBLICATION OF A HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT HE OBTAINED FROM A STILL UNIDENTIFIED SOURCE.

THE QUESTION WAS ASKED THROUGH HIS ATTORNEY, JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, IN A LETTER SENT WEDNESDAY TO REP. JOHN J. FLYNT, D-GA., CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE WHICH IS INVESTIGATING THE LEAK.

SCHORR FACES A POSSIBLE CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS CITATION FOR PROVIDING THE REPORT LAST FEBRUARY TO THE VILLAGE VOICE, A NEW YORK WEEKLY. Me

THE ETHICS COMMITTEE INTERVIEWED A FINAL 17 FORMER STAFF MEMBERS OF THE NOW DEFUNCT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE AND APPARENTLY WAS NO NEARER A SOLUTION ON WHO DID THE LEAKING. IT SCHEDULED ANOTHER HEARING FOR TUESDAY.

SCHORR IS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY UNDER SWEAR A NEXT WEDNESDAY ALONG WITH THREE JOURNALISTS CONNECTED WITH THE VILLAGE VOICE. HE HAS SAID REPEATABLY HE WILL NEVER IDENTIFY HIS SOURCE.

IN THE LETTER TO FLYNT, CALIFANO SAID THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE LAST JANUARY APPROVED PUBLICATION OF ITS FINAL REPORT BY A BIPARTISAN 7-4 MAJORITY, AGREEING THAT IT CONTAINED NO MATERIAL THAT WOULD ENDANGER NATIONAL SECURITY.

THE FULL HOUSE THEN VOTED TO KEEP THE REPORT SECRET ON GROUNDS THE DOCUMENT CONTAINED CLASSIFIED MATERIAL WHICH MIGHT IMPAIR SECURITY.

"ACCORDINGLY," THE LAWYER'S WROTE, "IT IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED

THAT, BEFORE MR. SCHORR'S APPEARANCE, YOUR COMMITTEE IDENTIFY PRECISELY THOSE PORTIONS OF THE FINAL REPORT, IF ANY, THAT IT BELIEVES WOULD HARM OR HAVE HARMED THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THIS COUNTRY," OR PRODUCE ANY CIA OR EXECUTIVE AGENCY MEMORANDA MAKING SUCH IDENTIFICATION.

"AT STAKE IN THESE HEARINGS FOR OUR NATION IS THE PRECIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF THE PRESS TO GATHER AND PUBLISH INFORMATION AND THE SACRED RIGHT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO BE INFORMED OF ITS GOVERNMENT'S ACTIVITIES," THE LETTER SAID.

"AT STAKE ... FOR SCHORR IS THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE HOUSE WILL HOLD HIM IN CONTEMPT AND THAT HE COULD BE IMPRISONED FOR HIS ACTIVITIES AS A PROFESSIONAL JOURNALIST."

FLYNT DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE LETTER BEYOND SAYING A RESPONSE WOULD BE MADE.

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Date

9/9/76

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Ethics Unit Queried By Schorr's Lawyer

The House ethics committee, investigating CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr's role in the publication of a secret House intelligence committee report, was asked by Schorr's lawyer yesterday to identify which portions of the report would have harmed national security.

Schorr has been subpoenaed to testify Sept. 15, when it is expected the committee will ask him to reveal who leaked the intelligence report to him. Schorr has said the identity of his source is privileged under the First Amendment and that he will refuse to divulge it.

In a letter to ethics committee Chairman John J. Flynt (D-Ga.), Schorr's attorney, Joseph A. Califano Jr., asked the committee to provide any concrete evidence that demonstrates harm to national security as a result of the report's publication in *The Village Voice*, a New York weekly, last February.

He also asked Flynt to identify "precisely" the portions of the report harmful to national security and to provide copies of memos from the Central Intelligence Agency or other agencies that identify those portions.

Flynt said yesterday he was drafting a reply, but made it clear that the reply would not comply with Califano's request.

Yesterday the ethics committee questioned under oath 17 staff members of the now-defunct intelligence committee, asking them whether they gave the report to Schorr or anyone else or if they know who did.

All but one denied leaking the report or any knowledge of the leak.

One former investigator for the intelligence committee, James C. Mingee III, asked to testify in closed session. Both he and the committee members refused to reveal what Mingee said, but one more day of hearings was scheduled for next Tuesday, the day before Schorr is to take the stand.

Flynt refused to say whether the extra day was necessary because of something Mingee told him or what witnesses might be called or recalled.

The Washington Post A16
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 9/9/76

A053

D W

PM-LEAKS SKED 9-8
 EDITORS: COMMITTEE MEETS IN OPEN SESSION AT 10 AM EDT
 BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE HAS SUBPOENAED 18 FORMER STAFF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE TO TESTIFY UNDER OATH IF THEY KNOW WHO LEAKED A BANNED REPORT TO CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR.

SCHORR WILL HAVE HIS OWN DAY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE NEXT WEEK. THE 18 FORMER STAFFERS APPEARING TODAY EITHER HAD'T BEEN QUESTIONED IN PUBLIC BEFORE OR WERE BEING ASKED AGAIN IF THEY KNEW WHO SUPPLIED A COPY OF A HOUSE INTELLIGENCE REPORT TO SCHORR. HE HAD IT PUBLISHED IN THE NEW YORK VILLAGE VOICE LAST FEBRUARY DESPITE A BAN ON ITS RELEASE BY THE FULL HOUSE.

THE COMMITTEE HAS SPENT FIVE MONTHS AND \$134,453 OF A \$150,000 AUTHORIZATION IN ITS SO FAR FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR THE CULPRIT AND IS NEARING THE END OF ITS FINANCIAL AND INVESTIGATIVE RESOURCES. THIRTEEN MEMBERS OF THE NOW DEFUNCT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE AND ALL ITS STAFF MEMBERS HAVE ALREADY TESTIFIED IN PRIVATE OR PUBLIC THAT THEY DON'T KNOW WHO GAVE THE REPORT TO SCHORR.

OFFICIALS OF THE CIA AND EXECUTIVE BRANCHES HAVE ALSO FAILED TO IDENTIFY THE LEAKER.

THE LAST ROUNDUP OF FORMER STAFF MEMBERS COMPLETES THE ROLE CALL. ON AUG. 25, THE ETHICS PANEL -- FORMALLY KNOWN AS THE HOUSE

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT -- ALSO VOTED TO SUBPOENA SCHORR AND THREE JOURNALISTS CONNECTED WITH THE VILLAGE VOICE PUBLICATION TO TESTIFY SEPT. 15.

SCHORR HAS STATED SEVERAL TIMES THAT HE WOULD APPEAR BEFORE THE PANEL IF SUBPOENAED BUT WOULD NEVER REVEAL THE SOURCE OF THE INTELLIGENCE DOCUMENT.

THE THREE OTHERS SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR WITH HIM WERE CLAY S. FELKER, EDITOR OF NEW YORK MAGAZINE AND EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE VILLAGE VOICE; SNELLY ZALAZNICK, SENIOR EDITORIAL DIRECTOR OF NEW YORK, AND AARON LATHAM, A CONTRIBUTING EDITOR TO NEW YORK.

THE ETHICS COMMITTEE RECENTLY VOTED TO REQUEST ANOTHER \$100,000 FROM THE HOUSE TO COMPLETE ITS INVESTIGATION. IF THE HOUSE REFUSES, THE PROBE WILL PROBABLY DIE WITH A FINAL REPORT THAT IT FAILED IN ITS MISSION.

UPI 09-08 05:30 AED

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

The Los Angeles Times _____

Date

9/8/76

\$100,000 Sought For House Probe In Schorr Case

The House ethics committee voted 5 to 2 yesterday to request another \$100,000 to complete its controversial task of trying to learn who leaked the secret House CIA report to CBS reporter Daniel Schorr.

Although the committee has general authority to take needed funds from the House contingency fund without further action, it promised not to do so in the Schorr case.

In effect, the fund request puts to a House vote the question of whether the committee should proceed with plans to subpoena Schorr to ask the source of the leak and risk a constitutional confrontation over congressional powers versus press freedom.

If the House rejects the fund request, the committee presumably would not be able to proceed with the Sept. 15 hearing with Schorr.

Rep. John J. Flynt (D-Ga.), ethics committee chairman, said the committee ran out of money because the House Administration Committee last spring cut their budget request from \$350,000 to \$150,000 and limited the amount that could be spent for staff to \$130,000.

Flynt said the total cost of the Schorr investigation to date has been \$134,456. Unless more money is provided, the committee will be unable to write its report, he said. As of today the report would say the committee has been unable to learn who leaked the report to Schorr.

Rep. Albert Quie (R-Minn.) said he voted against requesting any more money because he opposes subpoenaing Schorr.

"Schorr says he won't tell us his source," said Quie. "Are you going to cite him for contempt? The House may not vote us any more money if it is to be used to subpoena Schorr. We may be trying to do something that can't be done. The person who gave it to Schorr could tell us, but we don't know how to finger him."

"Don't you think we've already done that?" asked Flynt, who like some other members of the committee has suspicions but no proof of the source of the leak.

"No," replied Quie.

Rep. Floyd Spence (R-S.C.), senior Republican on the committee, moved to ask the House Administration Committee for \$50,000 to hold two more days of hearings and complete the committee's report. Rep. Edward Hutchinson (R-Mich.) proposed requesting \$100,000 to be on the safe side.

Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D-Fla.) cautioned that \$100,000 might be so high as to provide a "rallying point" for opponents who think it too much to put down "that rat hole." Hutchinson withdrew his motion, but Rep. Donald J. Mitchell (R-N.Y.) reaffirmed it, saying, "We're acting ridiculously. The House directed us to do this. We can't do it without more money."

On the 5-to-2 vote, Spencer and Qui voted no and Hutchinson abstained.

T-HSC

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Director Sec'y _____

Blush (last)

McLanahan

The Washington Post A5
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 8/31/76

A040

P W

PM-LEAKS SKED 8-26

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- CBS CORRESPONDENT DANIEL SCHORR, WHO SAYS HE WILL GO TO JAIL RATHER THAN DIVULGE HIS SOURCES, IS FACED WITH A SUBPOENA FROM A HOUSE COMMITTEE BENT ON LEARNING WHO LEAKED HIM AN INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON THE CIA EVENTUALLY PUBLISHED IN A NEW YORK WEEKLY.

REP. JOHN J. FLYNT, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT, SAID THE PANEL VOTED 8-4 WEDNESDAY, "AFTER CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION," TO SUBPOENA SCHORR. A HEARING WAS SET FOR SEPT. 16.

THE COMMITTEE HAS BEEN TRYING WITHOUT SUCCESS FOR FIVE MONTHS TO DETERMINE WHO GAVE A COPY OF A HOUSE INTELLIGENCE REPORT TO SCHORR. IT WAS PUBLISHED IN EARLY FEBRUARY IN THE NEW YORK VILLAGE VOICE DESPITE A FULL HOUSE VOTE THAT THE DOCUMENT NOT BE RELEASED ON GROUNDS IT CONTAINED CLASSIFIED MATERIAL.

CBS RELIEVED SCHORR, 59, OF HIS JOB AS A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT AND SAID HE WOULD BE SUSPENDED WITH PAY PENDING OUTCOME OF THE HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

IN LOS ANGELES, SCHORR SAID HE WILL APPEAR. "I WILL NOT GIVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOURCE," HE SAID, AND HE UNDERSTANDS "I COULD GO TO JAIL."

"IF YOU REVEAL A SOURCE," SCHORR TOLD INTERVIEWERS, "THE SOURCE DRIES UP AND YOU GET A LOT OF WATERGATES."

SCHORR, WHO PROFESSED SURPRISE AT THE SUBPOENA, SAID, "I DO NOT WANT TO GO TO JAIL. I'M NOT ASKING FOR A CONFRONTATION." IN HIS ABSENCE FROM WASHINGTON "I DELUDED MYSELF INTO THINKING ... THEY WOULD WRAP UP THE INVESTIGATION."

"ONCE THEY CALL A REPORTER, THERE IS AN INEVITABLE CHILL TO REPORTERS IN ALL FIELDS.")

FLYNT TOLD REPORTERS AFTER A CLOSED SESSION OF HIS COMMITTEE WEDNESDAY THAT IN ADDITION TO SCHORR, THREE OTHER SUBPOENAS WERE APPROVED FOR THOSE CONNECTED WITH THE VILLAGE VOICE PUBLICATION.

THEY ARE CLAY FELKER, EDITOR IN CHIEF OF THE NEW YORK WEEKLY, AARON LATHAM, WHO WROTE THE INTRODUCTION AND PREPARED THE ARTICLE, AND SHELLY ZALAZNICK, THE EDITORIAL DIRECTOR OF NEW YORK MAGAZINE, DESCRIBED AS RESPONSIBLE FOR EDITING THE REPORT.

STAFF MEMBERS OF THE NOW DEFUNCT HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE WHO HAD NOT PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED ALSO HAVE BEEN SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON SEPT. 8.

DAVID W. BOWERS, A RETIRED FBI AGENT WHO HEADS THE ETHICS COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATIVE STAFF, TESTIFIED LAST MONTH THAT HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO GET ANY CONFESSIONS AFTER MORE THAN 420 INTERVIEWS WITH 385 PERSONS.

UPI 08-26 03:51 AED

Date

8/26/76

A056

D A

PM-LEAKS-SCHORR 8-26

LOS ANGELES (UPI) -- CBS CORRESPONDENT DANIEL SCHORR WANTS TO GET BACK TO WORK.

SCHORR, 59, HAS BEEN SUSPENDED WITH PAY BY THE NETWORK PENDING RESOLUTION OF HIS CASE INVOLVING ACCEPTANCE OF A SECRET INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON THE CIA WHICH EVENTUALLY FOUND ITS WAY INTO PRINT IN A NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, THE VILLAGE VOICE.

SCHORR MAY SOON BE FACED WITH A HARD CHOICE: REVEAL HIS SOURCE OR GO TO JAIL.

HE WAS SUBPOENAED WEDNESDAY BY THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE WHICH IS TRYING TO TRACK DOWN WHO GAVE SCHORR A COPY OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE CIA. MONTHS OF INVESTIGATION HAVE PROVED FRUITLESS.

SCHORR SAYS HE WOULD RATHER GO TO JAIL THAN DIVULGE HIS SOURCE. A HEARING ON THE SUBPOENA IS SET FOR SEPT. 16.

"I WILL APPEAR," SCHORR SAID WEDNESDAY IN RESPONSE TO THE SUBPOENA, BUT "I WILL NOT GIVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOURCE.

"IF YOU REVEAL A SOURCE THE SOURCE DRIES UP AND YOU GET A LOT OF WATERGATES," SCHORR SAID IN AN INTERVIEW IN LOS ANGELES ON KNXT-TV.

HE SAID HE WOULD BASE HIS STAND ON THE FIRST AMENDMENT GUARANTEE OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, ARGUING THAT THE CONSTITUTION PROTECTS REPORTERS SO THEY CAN BE FREE TO "PROVIDE THE NECESSARY SURVEILLANCE OVER GOVERNMENT."

"I COULD GO TO JAIL," SCHORR SAID. "I DON'T CONTEMPLATE THAT WITH ANY GREAT JOY ON THE EVE OF MY 60TH BIRTHDAY (NEXT TUESDAY). I DO NOT WANT TO GO TO JAIL. I'M NOT ASKING FOR A CONFRONTATION."

HE SAID THE SUBPOENA WAS A SURPRISE. IN HIS ABSENCE FROM WASHINGTON "I DELUDED MYSELF INTO THINKING ... THEY WOULD WRAP UP THE INVESTIGATION ... RATHER THAN CROSS THE FIRST AMENDMENT. ONCE THEY CALL A REPORTER, THERE IS AN INEVITABLE CHILL TO REPORTERS IN ALL FIELDS."

HE COMPLAINED OF THE EFFECT THE CONTROVERSY HAS HAD ON HIS CAREER.

"INSTEAD OF REPORTING NEWS I'VE BEEN MAKING NEWS," HE SAID. "IT TURNS EVERYTHING AROUND IN A KIND OF CRAZY WAY."

"I DON'T WANT TO BE ASKED THE QUESTIONS, I WANT TO ASK THE QUESTIONS," HE SAID.

"WHERE IS THE PROFIT IN IT -- BEING OFF THE AIR FOR SIX MONTHS IN ORDER TO MAKE A PRINCIPLE?"

UPI 08-26 05:41 AED

Daily News (New York) _____

The New York Times _____

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

The Los Angeles Times _____

Date

8/26/76

Schorr Faces Hill Subpoena

Vows Silence On Leaking of CIA Report

By Richard L. Lyons
Washington Post Staff Writer

The House ethics committee set up a possible constitutional confrontation yesterday as it voted 8 to 4 to subpoena CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr to ask how he obtained a copy of the secret House CIA report last February.

The committee also voted to subpoena Clay S. Felker, publisher of The Village Voice, which printed portions of the House CIA report; Aaron Latham, who wrote an introduction to the report in the Voice, and Sheldon Zalaznick, senior editorial director of New York magazine, which Felker also publishes and which at one point was considered a possible vehicle for publishing the report.

Schorr was ordered to appear at 10 a.m. on Sept. 15. Schorr, suspended by CBS and in Los Angeles on vacation, said yesterday that he will appear for the hearing but that "under no circumstances" will he reveal the source of the leak.

If the committee asks Schorr who gave him the report and he refuses to answer, the committee and the House could cite him for contempt of Congress. The question the courts may have to decide then is whether the First Amendment guarantee of a free press protects Schorr from revealing his source or whether the constitutional power of Congress to investigate entitles it to the information.

The Supreme Court has ruled that the Constitution does not fully protect reporters against revealing news sources to a grand jury. There could be a Schorr case in which the court would be asked to settle that same question regarding Congress. On the other hand, the committee might decide not to press the issue to a court case.

Schorr said yesterday he would answer any other questions that his lawyers advise him can be answered without waiving his right to protect his source. One of his lawyers said Schorr might repeat statements he has made publicly about his

See ETHICS, A7, Col. 1

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The Washington Post A1
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 8/26/76

ETHICS, From A1

relaying the report to the Voice, a New York weekly.

The House intelligence committee was created last year — as a similar committee in the Senate — to investigate alleged illegal activities by the CIA and other parts of the nation's intelligence community. In preparing its final report the committee, which was headed by Rep. Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.), insisted on including references to classified information which the administration said would be harmful to the national security.

As a result, the House voted to keep the report secret until that issue was resolved. Shortly afterward, por-

The House, in an angry reaction, tions of the report and Schorr admitted he gave it to the newspaper.

ordered the ethics committee to investigate the "circumstances surrounding" publication of the report.

during the five months of the \$150,000 investigation that the committee wanted to avoid a confrontation with Schorr and probably would not subpoena him.

Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D-Fla.), who made the motion to subpoena Schorr and the others, said that since the House had ordered the committee to investigate the leak he felt it must question the one person who obviously knew the answer. The committee had held two weeks of hearings in

terrogating members and staff of the Select Committee on Intelligence which prepared the report but did not find out the source of the leak.

Voting against subpoenaing Schorr were Reps. F. Edward Hebert (D-La.), Melvin Price (D-Ill.), Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) and Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.).

Hebert had argued against calling Schorr from the start. He said Schorr wanted to go to jail and become a martyr and that the committee would be playing into his hands by calling him.

Foley said he felt the committee's investigation should focus on members and employees of the House and

not become an inquiry of the press.

Rep. James H. Quillen (R-Tenn.), who voted for the subpoena, said he realized Schorr had sent word he would not reveal his source, but expressed the hope he might change his mind.

Rep. John J. Flynt (D-Ga.), ethics committee chairman, said the committee was proceeding with the "best legal advice" and carefully studying and following established precedents.

The committee also voted to subpoena, for appearances before the committee on Sept. 8, 18 former members of the now-defunct select committee staff who did not testify at the earlier hearings.

A316

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AM-SCHORR 8-10

BY MATTHEW C. QUINN

ATLANTA (UPI) -- REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR TUESDAY SAID HE WOULD NEVER TELL CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATORS HOW HE OBTAINED THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE REPORT PRINTED BY A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER.

"I SHALL, UNDER NO CONDITION, TESTIFY VOLUNTARILY. IF SUBPOENAED, I SHALL NOT TESTIFY ABOUT SOURCES OR ABOUT ANYTHING ELSE THAT MY LAWYERS ADVISE ME MAY ENCROACH ON THE FIRST AMENDMENT," HE SAID.

SCHORR SPOKE TO A LUNCHEON OF THE INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES SECTION OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

"I HOPE THAT THERE WILL BE NO FIRST AMENDMENT CONFRONTATION WITH THE HOUSE. FOR I SEE NO PROFIT IN IT FOR ANYONE," HE SAID. "IN THIS FORUM ON INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES, I CANNOT SAY FOR SURE WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS IF THERE WERE A TEST OF MY REFUSAL TO REVEAL MY SOURCE. THAT WOULD BE FOR THE COURTS TO DECIDE."

SCHORR OBTAINED THE COMMITTEE REPORT AND TURNED IT OVER TO THE VILLAGE VOICE, A NEW YORK WEEKLY. HE HAS BEEN SUSPENDED BY CBS TELEVISION NEWSMAN PENDING DISPOSITION OF HIS CASE. THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE IS INVESTIGATING THE MATTER.

SCHORR SAID HE WAS SURE OF HIS INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY. "IT IS TO REFUSE TO SET A PRECEDENT FOR THE BREACH OF A REPORTER'S RELATIONSHIP WITH A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE," HE SAID. "A RELATIONSHIP VITAL TO THE FUNCTIONING OF A FREE PRESS, AND THEREFORE VITAL TO THE FUNCTIONING OF FREE DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS."

HE SAID A DECISION BY THE COMMITTEE "TO TRY TO COMPEL TESTIMONY BY JOURNALISTS ABOUT MATTERS INVOLVING NEWS-GATHERING AND SOURCES WOULD MEAN THE CROSSING OF A FIRST AMENDMENT RUBICON."

"I HOPE THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL FIND SOME WAY OF DISCHARGING ITS DIFFICULT TASK WHILE REMAINING IN ITS SIDE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL GREAT DIVIDE."

HE SAID "IF ONE REPORTER WERE TO BETRAY A SOURCE, THEN MANY SOURCES WOULD DRY UP FOR MANY REPORTERS, AND MANY WATERGATES AND

OTHER SCANDALS WOULD GO UNDETECTED."

DUPLICATE TO B WIRE

UPI 08-10 11:48 P.D

News (New York)
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date

8/10/76

For the Record

Reprinted from the Sun (Lowell, Mass.):

Hearings before the House ethics committee into the leaks of information from the House intelligence committee to CBS newsman Daniel Schorr have been revealing. One thing they have revealed is that the intelligence committee had about as much talent for keeping secrets as a Hollywood gossip columnist. The committee's own counsel, James O'Phant, said the panel did not follow proper security rules during the time it was investigating the country's intelligence agencies.

How Schorr got the information he made available for publication is one question, although it already may have been answered. . . . According to O'phant, top secret material was kept in individual desks and some was even duplicated on office machines so staff members could have copies of their own. The more important question is how capable the committee was to do the job it undertook.

The thought of a House panel carrying out investigations into the most secret functions of national security agencies in such a slipshod manner is scary. Certainly with this kind of operation nothing will be kept secret for very long, and the Schorr incident may have done the country a real service in exposing such poor procedure.

From the beginning we felt that the investigators were looking in the wrong place in blaming Schorr for the leaks. The fault is in the committee itself and that is where blame should be placed.

National security is too important to be handled so poorly. The intelligence committee, which has criticized many others, now is indicted itself.

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FBI/DOJ

Schorr Is Said To Lay Leak To the CIA

An Ohio congressman said yesterday that CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr told him he obtained a copy of a secret House intelligence committee report from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Testifying before the House ethics committee in its investigation of where Schorr got the report, Rep. James V. Stanton (D-Ohio) said Schorr made the statement during a casual conversation in the Capitol in either late January or early February.

Stanton, who served on the now-defunct intelligence committee, said he was not sure whether Schorr was serious or was kidding.

"He said he had received his report from the CIA. He volunteered that to me," Stanton testified. "I was surprised and he said, 'Of course I would deny that if anybody ever asked me.'"

"I didn't ask him," Stanton added.

The CIA's chief lawyer told the ethics committee on Tuesday that Schorr could not have obtained his copy of the report from the CIA.

CIA counsel Mitchell Rogovin said there were more than 88 discrepancies between the CIA's copies and the material published by the New York weekly newspaper, The Village Voice.

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The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 7/30/76

A047

D W

PM-LEAKS SKED 7-30

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE QUESTION: WAS CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR SERIOUS OR JOKING WHEN HE TOLD A CONGRESSMAN HE GOT AN UNAUTHORIZED COPY OF AN INTELLIGENCE REPORT FROM THE CIA?

"WHETHER HE WAS SERIOUS OR NOT I DON'T KNOW," SAID REP. JAMES V. STANTON, D-OHIO. "I NEVER KNOW WHEN HE'S SERIOUS."

STANTON REPORTED SCHORR'S CLAIM THURSDAY IN SWORN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE, WHICH IS TRYING TO FIND OUT THE SOURCE OF THE LEAK TO SCHORR. SCHORR HAD THE SECRET DOCUMENT PUBLISHED LAST FEBRUARY IN THE NEW YORK VILLAGE VOICE DESPITE A FULL HOUSE VOTE

BARRING ITS RELEASE.

STANTON SAID SOMETIME IN MID-FEBRUARY HE MET SCHORR IN THE SPEAKER'S LOBBY WHERE REPORTERS CAN TALK WITH CONGRESSMEN COMING OFF THE HOUSE FLOOR.

IN HIS TESTIMONY AND LATER REMARKS TO REPORTERS THURSDAY, STANTON SAID THAT SCHORR BROUGHT UP THE QUESTION OF THE LEAKED REPORT "IN THE COURSE OF CONVERSATION -- IN CASUAL CONVERSATION ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE."

"HE VOLUNTEERED THE INFORMATION," STANTON SAID.

HE SAID SCHORR DID NOT TELL HIM, AND HE DID NOT ASK, WHO IN CIA GAVE HIM THE REPORT.

"HE SAID HE RECEIVED IT FROM THE CIA ... HE SAID THAT IF IT WAS REPORTED, HE WOULD DENY IT."

AFTER FOUR MONTHS' INVESTIGATION AND TWO WEEKS OF PUBLIC HEARINGS, THE ETHICS COMMITTEE SO FAR ONLY HAS SCHORR'S CLAIM TO STANTON WHERE THE DOCUMENT CAME FROM.

THE PANEL, WITH A CORPS OF RETIRED FBI AGENTS AS INVESTIGATORS, INTERVIEWED MORE THAN 385 WITNESSES, INCLUDING THE 13 CONGRESSMEN WHO WERE ON THE NOW-DEFUNCT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, AND ALL STAFF MEMBERS AND OFFICIALS FROM THE CIA, FBI AND OTHER BRANCHES WHO HAD ACCESS TO THE REPORT.

THE PANEL CALLED IN ALL 13 CONGRESSMEN AND MANY OF THE STAFF AND OTHER WITNESSES TO TESTIFY IN PUBLIC UNDER OATH. IT FOUND ALLEGATIONS OF LAX SECURITY AND SOME INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS ON THE INVESTIGATION, BUT NO ONE WHO KNEW WHO GAVE THE DOCUMENT TO SCHORR.

THE CBS REPORTER, SUSPENDED WITH PAY PENDING THE OUTCOME OF THE INVESTIGATION, HAS SAID THROUGH HIS LAWYER THAT IF SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE HE WILL NOT REVEAL THE SOURCE OF THE DOCUMENT.

THE ETHICS PANEL SAID IT WILL CALL MORE WITNESSES NEXT WEDNESDAY. INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE INVESTIGATION IS NEAR COMPLETION.

UPI 07-30 05:20 AED

7/30/75

Did the CIA Leak Report To Schorr?

United Press International

Rep. James Stanton, D-Ohio, has testified that Daniel Schorr told him he got his copy of a secret House intelligence report from the CIA.

The intelligence agency immediately denied it leaked the report to Schorr, the CBS reporter who gave the document to a newspaper.

Appearing under oath yesterday at House Ethics Committee hearings, Stanton was the first witness to offer testimony, in public, on who might have given Schorr the House Intelligence Committee report. He said he could not tell whether Schorr was joking.

"HE SAID HE received it from the CIA," Stanton testified. "Whether he was serious or not, I don't know. He said that if it was reported he would deny it. I didn't give it much credence."

After Stanton's testimony, a CIA spokesman told UPI: "the CIA denies it and will continue to deny it."

Schorr has refused to say where or how he got the report.

The Ethics Committee is in the final phases of a fourth-month, \$150,000 investigation into the source of Schorr's leak. The House voted earlier this year to suppress the controversial intelligence report until President Ford could censor it.

Schorr got a copy from a source he refuses to identify and passed it to the Village Voice newspaper of New York, which published much of it verbatim.

OTHER WITNESSES have testified they suspected the CIA gave Schorr the report in an effort to discredit the Intelligence Committee's work, but

Stanton was the first to report information attributed to Schorr himself.

Under questioning by Ethics Committee counsel John Marshall, he said Schorr raised the subject himself during a casual conversation in the House Speaker's Lobby sometime in February.

"He indicated on that occasion he had received the report from the CIA, and he volunteered this," Stanton said. "I was surprised."

He said Schorr did not say who in the CIA allegedly gave him the report. The congressman said he did not ask and never again discussed the matter with Schorr.

LATER, REPORTERS asked Stanton whether he thought Schorr was being serious when he volunteered to disclose the source of the leak — a secret that has rankled Congress and fueled Washington gossip for months.

"I never know when he's serious," Stanton replied.

Another witness, former Intelligence Committee counsel Aaron Donner, said it was "unfair" to keep staff members of the now-defunct intelligence panel under suspicion when the committee could ask Schorr himself who the source of the leak was.

Ethics committee investigators have said, however, that the reporter's lawyers advised them Schorr will not identify his source even if subpoenaed and questioned under oath.

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UP-145

(T-1151)
 ADD 2 CONGRESSIONAL LEAKS. WASHINGTON
 WARREN NELSON, A LEGISLATIVE AIDE TO REP. LES ASPIN, D-WIS.,
 TESTIFIED HE GAVE A REPRODUCTION OF THREE PAGES OF THE INTELLIGENCE
 REPORT TO RANJIT DESILVA, A REPORTER FOR THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY
 REUTER.

HE SAID HE PROVIDED THE MATERIAL WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OR APPROVAL
 OF ASPIN BECAUSE THE REPORT WAS ALREADY "LEAKING LIKE A SEIVE" AND HE
 THOUGHT REUTER SHOULD HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEE WHAT IT ACTUALLY
 SAID.

THE THREE PAGES OF THE REPORT SAID THE CIA HAD "MANIPULATED"
 REUTER AND CIRCULATED CIA COMPOSED ARTICLES. A CHARGE THAT THE
 AGENCY'S LONDON HEADQUARTERS HAS VIGOROUSLY DENIED.

NELSON SAID THAT HE MADE A COPY OF THREE PAGES OF THE STILL
 UNRELEASED REPORT FOR DESILVA BECAUSE HE REGARDED THE MATERIAL AS NOT
 CLASSIFIED AND SOME OF IT ALREADY HAD BEEN IN PRINT.

"I THOUGHT I HAD A MORAL RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP A FRIEND OF A
 CORPORATION WOULD COULD LOSE CLIENTS," BECAUSE OF THE ALLEGATIONS,
 NELSON SAID.

HE SAID HE HAD NOT MADE THE REPORT OR PORTION REPORT AVAILABLE TO
 ANYONE ELSE DESPITE PLEAS FROM NEW YORK TIMES REPORTER JOHN CREWDSON
 "YOU ARE MY LAST HOPE" FOR A COPY.

UPI 07-29 06:12 PED

The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News _____
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 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
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UP-121

ADD 1 CONGRESSIONAL LEAKS, WASHINGTON (UP-083) (T-1435)
 AFTER STANTON'S TESTIMONY, A CIA SPOKESMAN TOLD UPI: "THE CIA DENIES IT AND WILL CONTINUE TO DENY IT."

OTHER WITNESSES HAVE TESTIFIED THEY SUSPECTED THE CIA GAVE SCHORR THE REPORT IN AN EFFORT TO DISCREDIT THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S WORK, BUT STANTON WAS THE FIRST TO REPORT INFORMATION ATTRIBUTED TO SCHORR HIMSELF.

UNDER QUESTIONING BY ETHICS COMMITTEE COUNSEL JOHN MARSHALL, HE SAID SCHORR RAISED THE SUBJECT HIMSELF DURING A CASUAL CONVERSATION IN THE HOUSE SPEAKER'S LOBBY SOMETIME IN FEBRUARY.

"HE INDICATED ON THAT OCCASION HE HAD RECEIVED THE REPORT FROM THE CIA, AND HE VOLUNTEERED THIS," STANTON SAID. "I WAS SURPRISED."

HE SAID SCHORR DID NOT SAY WHO IN THE CIA ALLEGEDLY GAVE HIM THE REPORT. THE CONGRESSMAN SAID HE DID NOT ASK AND NEVER AGAIN DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH SCHORR.

LATER, REPORTERS ASKED STANTON WHETHER HE THOUGHT SCHORR WAS BEING SERIOUS WHEN HE VOLUNTEERED TO DISCLOSE THE SOURCE OF THE LEAK -- A SECRET THAT HAS RANKLED CONGRESS AND FUELED WASHINGTON GOSSIP FOR MONTHS.

"I NEVER KNOW WHEN HE'S SERIOUS," STANTON REPLIED.

ANOTHER WITNESS, FORMER INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE COUNSEL AARON DONNER, SAID IT WAS "UNFAIR" TO KEEP STAFF MEMBERS OF THE NOW-DEFUNCT INTELLIGENCE PANEL UNDER SUSPICION WHEN THE COMMITTEE COULD ASK SCHORR HIMSELF WHO THE SOURCE OF THE LEAK WAS.

ETHICS COMMITTEE INVESTIGATORS HAVE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE REPORTER'S LAWYERS ADVISED THEM SCHORR WILL NOT IDENTIFY HIS SOURCE EVEN IF SUBPOENAED AND QUESTIONED UNDER OATH.

UPI 07-29 04:37 PED

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 The New York Times _____
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Date 7/29/76

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UP-155

R:B

ADD 3 CONGRESSIONAL LEAKS. WASHINGTON (T-HSC)
 MS. JACQUELINE HESS, THE FORMER SECURITY OFFICER OF THE
 INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE SAID SHE SAW SCHORR "ONE OR TWO TIMES" INSIDE

THE STAFF'S SECURITY AREA.

SHE SAID REPORTERS OFTEN CAME TO THE RECEPTION AREA OUTSIDE THE
 SECURITY SECTION TO SEEK FURTHER INFORMATION AT THE COMMITTEE
 MEETINGS. A GUARD KEPT THEM FROM GOING FURTHER WITHOUT ESCORT.

SHE SAID SHE SAW SCHORR ESCORTED INSIDE THE SECURITY AREA ONE OR
 TWO TIMES TO SEE MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

ASKED WHAT SECURITY BACKGROUND SHE HAD HESS REPLIED, "NONE."

SHE SAID SHE HAD ONE SECURITY LECTURE AT CIA HEADQUARTERS MAINLY
 REGARDING PHYSICAL ASPECTS -- LOCKS, SAFES, AND ELECTRONIC GADGETS.

ASKED IF ANY REPORTERS HAD EVER CONTACTED HER, SHE SAID SHE HAD
 RECEIVED THREE TELEPHONE CALLS FROM A REPORTER (JOHN CREWDSON OF THE
 N.Y. TIMES).

"HE SAID THAT EVERYONE HAD A COPY (OF THE REPORT) AND THAT HE
 WOULD MEET ME ANYPLACE," SHE TESTIFIED.

"I SAID YOU'RE CRAZY. I'M THE SECURITY OFFICER. YOU'RE TALKING TO
 THE WRONG ONE."

MS. JOSEPHINE SCHEIBER, WHO WORKED AS AN EDITOR FOR THE
 INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, SAID THAT GRAMMATICAL CHANGES SHE MADE IN THE
 FINAL VERSION DID NOT APPEAR IN THE VILLAGE VOICE EDITION.

BOTH MS. SCHEIBER AND HESS SAID THEY DID NOT SUPPLY THEIR COPY OF
 THE REPORT TO SCHORR OR ANYONE ELSE.

UPI 07-29 06:53 PED

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 The New York Times _____
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 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

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PM-LEAKS SKED 7-29

EDITORS: COMMITTEE RESUMES HEARING AT 11 A.M. EDT

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE YOUNG WOMAN RANG THE BELL OF A WASHINGTON RESIDENCE LAST FEB. 6 AND SAID SHE HAD BEEN MAID. "I'VE COME FOR THE PACKAGE FOR NEW YORK."

AND THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE HAD WEDNESDAY THAT WAS HOW THE STAFF OFFICIALLY U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES INTELLIGENCE PARKER GOT FROM CBS REPORTER DANIEL GILMORE'S NEW YORK AND INTO PRINT IN THE WASHINGTON VILLAGE, V.I.

THE COMMITTEE IS INVESTIGATING ONE COPIED TO GO WITH THE COPY WHICH WAS BARRED FROM PUBLICATION BY A FORM 100-1. 29 ON THE GROUNDS IT CONTAINED CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

CONGRESSMAN JACKSON, D-DELAWARE, SAID HE HAD COMMITTED NOW HAVE HIM IN POSSESSION OF THE COPY IN HIS OFFICE. IN SAID DOESN'T KNOW WHO GAVE HIM THE COPY. HE SAID HE IS "TALKING" TO SOMEONE ABOUT IT. GILMORE SAID HE HAD BEEN EDITOR-IN-CHIEF ONLY

PARKER SAID SHE HAD SAID TO FLY TO NEW YORK. SHE HAD PICK UP A COPY OF THE COPY.

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE CASE WHEN PARKER SAID SHE HAD THE COPY. SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO TO THE ADDRESS WHERE SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO.

BUT SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO TO THE ADDRESS WHERE SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO.

"SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO TO THE ADDRESS WHERE SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO."

AND SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO TO THE ADDRESS WHERE SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO.

"IS SHE THE ONE?" PARKER ASKED.

"YES," SHE SAID.

PARKER SAID SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO TO THE ADDRESS WHERE SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO.

SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO TO THE ADDRESS WHERE SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO.

"I'VE BEEN TOLD TO GO TO THE ADDRESS WHERE SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO."

"SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO TO THE ADDRESS WHERE SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO."

SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO TO THE ADDRESS WHERE SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO.

SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO TO THE ADDRESS WHERE SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO.

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7/29/76

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UP-099

(CONGRESSIONAL LEAKS)

(BY DANIEL F. GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- REP. RONALD DELLUMS, D-CALIF., DISCLOSED WEDNESDAY A MEMBER OF HIS STAFF GOT A COPY OF THE SECRET HOUSE INTELLIGENCE REPORT WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION, BUT DENIED THE MAN LEAKED THE REPORT TO THE PRESS.

THE STAFF MEMBER, ROBERT BRAUER, ALSO TOLD REPORTERS HE RETURNED THE REPORT TO THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE WITHOUT SHOWING IT TO ANYONE.

DELLUMS AND BRAUER TESTIFIED BEFORE THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE, WHICH IS TRYING TO DETERMINE WHO GAVE THE REPORT TO CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHERR AFTER THE HOUSE VOTED NOT TO PUBLISH IT UNCLASSIFIED.

SCHERR PASSED THE DOCUMENT TO THE VILLAGE VOICE NEWSPAPER OF NEW YORK, WHICH PRINTED MUCH OF IT EARLIER THIS YEAR.

TESTIFYING IN OPEN SESSION OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE, DELLUMS, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE W-DEFECT INTELLIGENCE PANEL, SAID HE DID NOT LEAK THE REPORT.

BUT UNDER QUESTIONING, HE ADMITTED HE KNEW OF AT LEAST ONE UNAUTHORIZED PERSON WHO HAD RECEIVED A COPY OF THE CLASSIFIED REPORT.

THE PANEL WENT INTO OPEN SESSION TO HEAR THAT PERSON'S IDENTITY, BUT DELLUMS WALKER TOLD REPORTERS, "A MEMBER OF MY STAFF GOT A COPY OF THE REPORT IN ASSISTING I WRITING MY ADDITIONAL VIEWS (ON IT)."

"THE REPORT WAS TURNED BACK. THE PERSON MY STAFF DID NOT GIVE THE REPORT TO SCHERR."

ASKED WHETHER THE STAFF MEMBER WAS BRAUER, DELLUMS SAID, "YES."

BRAUER TOLD REPORTERS WHEN HE LEFT THE SESSION THAT HE HAD THE REPORT FOR ONLY A SHORT TIME AND RETURNED IT TO THE INTELLIGENCE PANEL WITH OUT SHOWING IT TO ANYONE.

DELLUMS SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THE CIA HAD THE REPORT TO SCHERR IN ORDER TO DISCREDIT THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, BUT HE SAID HE HAD NO PROOF OF THAT.

UPI 07-28 08:50 PLD

The Washington Post _____
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 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 7/28/76

Carl T. Rowan

Laughable Schorr probers ought to go back to sleep

The House Ethics Committee would have all of us busting our gullets laughing about the Dan Schorr probe — if we didn't know that it has blown \$150,000 of your and my money.

The weary old committee staff has quizzed 385 persons, and not one has said, "I cannot tell a lie, I gave that copy of the House Intelligence Committee report to CBS correspondent Schorr."

My first cucking inclination is to ask what else is new. The House has been sending more people to prison than the Mafia lately, but this so-called Ethics Committee hasn't spotted a bit of wrongdoing — so who would expect it to become a collective Charlie Chan?

But further consideration shows that the Ethics Committee's job was a lot tougher than it seemed. It probably didn't interview half the people who had copies of that so-called "sensitive" report Schorr leaked to *The Village Voice*, a sort of down-at-the-ears New York weekly.

It turns out that the Pike committee printed 20 copies of the draft of its report, giving one to each of 12 members of the intelligence panel. Now, each congressman made at least six copies, since ego-protection required that every "influential" member of his staff have one.

The Ethics Committee's chief investigator, David W. Bowers, a former FBI agent, says a copy went to the Central Intelligence Agency, a prime target and victim of the Pike committee's probe. It seems the CIA conned Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., into loaning it a copy. The CIA made 30 copies of this "loan" and sent some to "the White House, the State Department and other agencies." My experience in government tells me that these agencies made at least another 60 copies.

Bowers says he can account for 88 copies being made. My extrapolation suggests that at least 170 copies were made — not counting any Xeroxing that might have taken place in the embassies of the Soviet Union, Israel, Uganda and Botswana.

What folly to have members of Congress and the executive branch spread copies around like dirty picture cards and then pretend that the leak to Schorr, and then *The Village Voice*, constituted some grave danger to national security!

The biggest joke, though, is to watch the heretofore cowardly, do-nothing members of the Ethics Committee engage in sanctimonious badgering of the do-something members of the Intelligence Committee.

Rep. James Quillen, R-

Tenn., an ethics prober, allowed as how he was "amazed" at the looseness of security within the Intelligence Committee. Sure, the loosest move made was giving that copy to the CIA, which has benefited handsomely from the leak to Schorr. This Ethics Committee charade has diverted national attention from the egregious abuses by the CIA and other intelligence agencies which were the original subjects of congressional and national concern.

Who gave Schorr a copy of that report is really of trifling consequence. So is the extraneous question of whether Schorr behaved crassly and crudely in his efforts to get the report disseminated in the print media.

You watch the continuing revelations regarding corruption in the FBI and you are jarred back into realization that the real question is whether the Congress can restore meaningful, effective control over our intelligence and law enforcement agencies. A corollary question, of course, is whether panels like the Ethics Committee will ever be worth a damn.

My inclination, while we're all laughing instead of crying, is to ask the ethics panel to simply forget Dan Schorr and go back to its slumbering.

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 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 7-28-76

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A038

PM-LEAKS SKED 7-28
 EDITORS: COMMITTEE MEETS AT 10 A.M. EDT
 BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE CIA IS URGING THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING PRESS LEAKS OF AN INTELLIGENCE REPORT NOT TO CALL REPORTERS AS WITNESSES.

CIA SPECIAL COUNSEL MITCHELL REGOVIN TOLD THE PANEL TUESDAY THAT WHILE HE WAS AWARE THE SENATE COMMITTEE WAS "ALREADY HAD ITS SHARE OF ADVERSE NEWSPAPER COMMENT" ON ITS INVESTIGATION, "I WISH TO ENCOURAGE THIS COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE ITS INQUIRY INTO THE MATTER."

"I BELIEVE IT WAS IN THE CIA'S LEGITIMATE INTEREST TO LEAK DOCUMENTS OR REPORTS CONTAINING SENSITIVE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL," HE SAID, BUT EXPRESSED HOPE IT WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY TO CALL ANY WITNESSES FROM THE PRESS.

"THE FRAGILITY OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT IS OF GREAT CONCERN TO ME. AND I KNOW THIS CONCERN IS SHARED BY THE SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE CIA," HE SAID. "I HOPE YOU WILL BE ABLE TO RESOLVE YOUR INQUIRY WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF CALLING MEMBERS OF THE PRESS."

REGOVIN TESTIFIED UNDER OATH THAT HE WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LEAK OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S FINAL REPORT TO CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHARR WHO HAD IT PUBLISHED IN THE NEW YORK VILLAGE VOICE.

HE SAID WITHOUT THE CIA HAD ANY OTHER PART OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH COULD HAVE SUPPLIED THE DOCUMENT BECAUSE THE PUBLISHED VERSION

DIFFERED FROM THE COPIES THEY HAD.

REGOVIN SAID CIA ANALYSTS FOUND 88 "DIFFERENCES SUBSTANTIAL ENOUGH TO LEAVE LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE VILLAGE VOICE PUBLICATION COULD NOT HAVE BEEN PRODUCED FROM THE DRAFT REPORT FURNISHED TO THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH."

MEMBERS OF THE NOW DEFUNCT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, INCLUDING CHAIRMAN REP. OTIS PICKER, D-N.Y., HAVE DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE WHO LEAKED THE REPORT, BUT SOME SUGGESTED THE DOCUMENT MAY HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED TO SCHARR BY THE EXECUTIVE TO DISCREDIT THE PANEL.

CIA OFFICIAL SEYMOUR DUBIN TESTIFIED THAT ABOUT 20 PER CENT OF THE FINAL REPORT CONTAINED SENSITIVE MATERIAL IN CLASSIFICATIONS RANGING FROM RESTRICTED TO TOP SECRET AND THAT THEIR PUBLICATION HAD DAMAGED U.S. SECURITY ABROAD.

UPI 07-28 04:36 A.M.

The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date

7/28/76

Assoc. Dir. _____
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Leaking From CIA to the Hill to The Times

United Press International

A former researcher for the House Intelligence Committee says she copied a sensitive CIA memo and passed it on to the panel although she was warned not to mention names.

Sandra A. Zeune, researcher for the defunct House intelligence panel, testified yesterday before the House Ethics Committee which is investigating the leak of a secret intelligence report to CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr.

While being questioned, she brought up what is known as the "Jackson memo."

MISS ZEUNE said she by chance came across the 1973 memo, which concerned advice Sen. Henry A. Jackson, D-Wash., gave to the agency, while going through classified documents at the CIA's Langley headquarters.

She said she made an almost verbatim handwritten copy, memorized the names and turned it over to the Intelligence Committee staff which, she said, was trying to develop evidence of congressional protection of the CIA.

The memo, purportedly written by a CIA official, described a Feb. 8, 1973, meeting with Jackson.

THE CIA at the time feared exposure of its covert activities in Chile and

expected to be called by a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee which was questioning the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. about alleged links with the agency in South America.

Jackson, according to the memo, advised the CIA to protect itself by having inquiries transferred to another committee with a more benign view of CIA activities.

After the story was leaked and published by The New York Times, Jackson denied suggestions he was trying to cover up for the CIA. All he did, he said, was give official advice on "procedural matters."

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The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News 0-10
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 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 7-27-76

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(CONGRESSIONAL LEAKS)

(BY DANIEL GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A FORMER RESEARCHER FOR THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE SAYS SHE COPIED A SENSITIVE CIA MEMO AND PASSED IT ON TO THE PANEL. ALTHOUGH SHE WAS WARNED NOT TO MENTION NAMES.

SANDRA ZELMAN, RESEARCHER FOR THE NOW DEFUNCT HOUSE INTELLIGENCE PANEL, TESTIFIED YESTERDAY BEFORE THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE WHICH IS INVESTIGATING THE LEAK OF A SECRET INTELLIGENCE REPORT TO CDS CORRESPONDENT DANIEL GILMORE.

WHILE BEING QUESTIONED BY THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S OWN SECURITY, SHE BROUGHT UP WHAT IS NOW KNOWN AS THE "JACKSON FILE".

ZELMAN SAID SHE CAME ACROSS THE 1978 FILE, WHICH CONCERNED ADVISEE SEN. HENRY JACKSON, D-WASH., GAVE TO THE AGENCY, BY CHANCE WHILE GOING THROUGH CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS AT THE CIA'S LANGLEY, VA., HEADQUARTERS.

"I WAS TOLD IT WAS A RAW FILE AND PART OF OTHER DOCUMENTS -- TO TAKE NOTES ON THEM," SHE TESTIFIED.

SHE SAID SHE MADE AN ALMOST VERBATIM HANDWRITTEN COPY, MEMORIZED THE NAME AND TURNED IT OVER TO THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE STAFF WHICH, SHE SAID, WAS TRYING TO DEVELOP EVIDENCE OF CONGRESSIONAL PROTECTION OF THE CIA.

THE FILE, PURPORTEDLY WRITTEN BY A CIA OFFICIAL, DESCRIBED A FEB. 3, 1978, MEETING WITH JACKSON.

THE CIA AT THE TIME FORCED EXPOSURE OF ITS OVERLY ACTIVITIES IN CHINA AND REFLECTED TO BE CRIMINAL BY A SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH WAS QUESTIONING THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO. ABOUT ALLEGED LINKS WITH THE GOV. OF SOUTH AMERICA.

ACCORDING TO THE FILE, JACKSON ADVISED THE CIA TO PROTECT ITSELF BY HAVING SENATE INQUIRIES TRANSFERRED TO THE ETHICS COMMITTEE WITH A HARMLESS VIEW OF CIA ACTIVITIES.

UPI 07-27 00:00 AND

Washington Post _____
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 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

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A030

PM-LEAKS SKED 7-27

EDITORS: COMMITTEE MEETS AT 10 A.M. EDT

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A FORMER RESEARCHER FOR THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE SAYS SHE COPIED A SENSITIVE CIA MEMO AND PASSED IT ON TO THE PANEL. ALTHOUGH SHE WAS WARNED NOT TO MENTION NAMES. SANDRA A. ZEUNE, RESEARCHER FOR THE NOW DEFUNCT HOUSE INTELLIGENCE PANEL, TESTIFIED MONDAY BEFORE THE HOUSE SELECTS COMMITTEE WHICH IS INVESTIGATING THE LEAK OF A SECRET INTELLIGENCE REPORT TO CBS CORRESPONDENT DANIEL SCHORR.

WHILE BEING QUESTIONED BY THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S OWN SECURITY, SHE BROUGHT UP WHAT IS NOW KNOWN AS THE "JACKSON MEMO." MISS ZEUNE SAID SHE CAME ACROSS THE 1973 MEMO, WHICH CONCERNED ADVICE SEN. HENRY A. JACKSON, D-WASH., GAVE TO THE AGENCY, BY CHANCE WHILE GOING THROUGH CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS AT THE CIA'S LANGLEY, VA., HEADQUARTERS.

"I WAS TOLD IT WAS A RAW FILE AND PART OF OTHER DOCUMENTS -- TO TAKE NOTES NOT NAMES," SHE TESTIFIED.

SHE SAID SHE MADE AN ALMOST VERBATIM HANDWRITTEN COPY, MEMORIZED THE NAMES AND TURNED IT OVER TO THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE STAFF WHICH, SHE SAID, WAS TRYING TO DEVELOP EVIDENCE OF CONGRESSIONAL PROTECTION OF THE CIA.

THE MEMO, PURPORTEDLY WRITTEN BY A CIA OFFICIAL, DESCRIBED A FEB. 2, 1973, MEETING WITH JACKSON.

THE CIA AT THE TIME FEARED EMPLOYMENT OF ITS COVERT ACTIVITIES IN CHILE AND EXPECTED TO BE CALLED BY A SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH WAS QUESTIONING THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO. ABOUT ALLEGED LINKS WITH THE AGENCY IN SOUTH AMERICA. JACKSON, ACCORDING TO THE MEMO, ADVISED THE CIA TO PROTECT ITSELF BY HAVING SENATE INQUIRIES TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER COMMITTEE WITH A MORE BROAD VIEW OF CIA ACTIVITIES.

AFTER THE STORY WAS LEAKED AND PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON SENATOR DENIED ANY SUGGESTION HE WAS TRYING TO "COVER UP" FOR THE CIA. ALL HE DID, HE SAID, WAS GIVE OFFICIAL ADVICE ON "PROCEDURAL MATTERS" IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION.

IN OTHER TESTIMONY, MISS ZEUNE SAID SHE WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR LEAKING THE INTELLIGENCE REPORT TO SCHORR BUT HAD UNSUBSTANTIATED SUSPICIONS OF THE POSSIBLE CULPRIT.

WHEN SHE DECLINED TO ELABORATE AT THE OPEN HEARING, THE COMMITTEE VOTED TO CONTINUE HER TESTIMONY IN A LATER CLOSED HEARING WITH PRESS AND PUBLIC EXCLUDED.

EARLIER, ANOTHER GROUP OF MEMBERS AND STAFF OF THE DEFUNCT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE DENIED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LEAK.

THEY INCLUDED REP. ROBERT W. GIAMMO, D-CONN., WHO SAID THAT HE WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE BUT THAT HE CONSIDERED THE LEAKED REPORT NOT CLASSIFIED MATERIAL.

UPI 07-27 05:33 AED

7/27/76

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 Director Sec'y —

Rep. Bennett Knew Cuba Attack Plan

Associated Press
 Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D-Fla.) revealed yesterday he knew in advance about the Kennedy administration's secret plans for the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

He said he had been told of the Central Intelligence Agency's plans as a member of the House intelligence subcommittee. He said he was convinced it would fail and went to register his qualms with President Kennedy.

Bennett told the House ethics committee yesterday he didn't feel free even now

to reveal what Kennedy told him "but I can say he shared my disquietude."

Bennett said he believed he had exhausted his remedies with his discussion with Kennedy and never considered making the Bay of Pigs operation public.

His statement was made in response to testimony before the ethics committee by Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.), who appealed for revision in the rules that bind Congress from making public even damaging information that individual mem-

bers believe should be known.

It was in response to Giaimo's testimony that Bennett revealed he had known about the CIA-Cuban invasion plan and had kept quiet about it publicly.

The exchange occurred as the ethics committee began its second week of hearings on how CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr got a secret copy of the House intelligence committee's final report last January.

Giaimo was a member of the intelligence committee. Bennett is a member of the ethics committee.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

The Washington Post A7
 Washington Star-News —
 Daily News (New York) —
 The New York Times —
 The Wall Street Journal —
 The National Observer —
 The Los Angeles Times —

Date 7/27/76

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P-129

ADD 1 CONGRESSIONAL LEAKS. WASHINGTON (UP-085)
 A CIA SPOKESMAN TUESDAY RULED OUT THE AGENCY AND THE REST OF THE
 EXECUTIVE BRANCH AS THE SOURCE OF A LEAKED VERSION OF THE REPORT.
 CIA SPECIAL COUNSEL MITCHELL ROGOVIN TOLD A CONGRESSIONAL
 INVESTIGATING PANEL THE PUBLISHED VERSION SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERED FROM
 THE COPIES SUPPLIED TO THE CIA AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.
 ROGOVIN SAID AGENCY ANALYSTS FOUND 88 "SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCES" IN
 THE VERSION OF THE REPORT PUBLISHED LAST FEBRUARY BY THE NEW YORK
 VILLAGE VOICE, AND THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE DOCUMENT WHICH THE HOUSE
 INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE GAVE THE CIA.
 "THESE DIFFERENCES ARE SUBSTANTIAL ENOUGH TO LEAVE LITTLE DOUBT
 THAT THE VILLAGE VOICE PUBLICATION COULD NOT HAVE BEEN PRODUCED FROM
 THE DRAFT REPORT FURNISHED TO THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH," ROGOVIN SAID.
 UPI 07-27 06:11 P.D.

The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News _____
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7/27/76

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AM-LEAKS 1STADD1STLD A265 7-27

XXX TIMES

ROGGIN TESTIFIED THAT THE CIA CABLED PORTIONS OF THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE INTELLIGENCE REPORT TO AGENTS OVERSEAS BECAUSE OF "THE POTENTIAL DAMAGE OF DISCLOSURE OF MATERIAL CONSIDERED BY CIA HEADQUARTERS TO BE EXTREMELY SENSITIVE."

IN NO CASE HE SAID, DID THE CIA CABLE THE ENTIRE TEXT TO ANYONE ABOARD -- AS HAS BEEN ALLEGED BY SOME WITNESSES WHO IMPLIED A LEAK MAY HAVE COME BY THAT ROUTE.

ROGGIN SAID THAT WHILE HE WAS AWARE THAT THE ETHICS PANEL "HAD ALREADY HAD ITS SHARE OF ADVERSE NEWSPAPER COMMENT" IN ITS INVESTIGATION, "I WISH TO ENCOURAGE THIS COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE ITS INQUIRY INTO THE MATTER."

"I BELIEVE IT WAS IN THE PANEL'S LEGITIMATE INTEREST TO LEAK DOCUMENTS OR REPORTS CONTAINING SENSITIVE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL," HE SAID. BUT HE SAID HE FELT IT WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY TO CALL ANY WITNESSES FOR THE PRESS.

"THE FRAGILITY OF THE FIRST AMM. DRAFT IS OF GREAT CONCERN TO ME, AND I KNOW THIS CONCERN IS SHARED BY THE SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE CIA," HE SAID.

"I HOPE YOU WILL BE ABLE TO RESOLVE YOUR INQUIRY WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF CALLING MEMBERS OF THE PRESS."

PICKUP AT 07:00, END GRAF A2207, CARM.

UPI 07-27 08:48 P.D.

The Washington Post _____
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Date

7/27/76

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100-025

(CONGRESSIONAL LEAKS)

(BY DANIEL F. GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE OFFICIAL TESTIFIED TUESDAY THAT CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR JOKEFULLY COMPLAINED OF BEING LEFT OUT WHEN PART OF THE PANEL'S SECRET INTELLIGENCE REPORT LEAKED TO A COMPETITOR.

CAROL ANDRADE, OFFICE MANAGER OF THE NOW-DEFUNCT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, SAID SCHORR MADE HIS QUIP TO HER SHORTLY BEFORE HE SOMEHOW GOT HIS OWN COPY OF THE FULL REPORT AND HAD IT PUBLISHED IN THE WEEKLY VILLAGE VOICE NEWSPAPER.

MISS ANDRADE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE, WHICH IS TRYING TO FIND OUT WHO GAVE SCHORR THE REPORT DESPITE A HOUSE VOTE TO KEEP IT SECRET UNTIL PRESIDENT FORD COULD CENSOR IT.

THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT, A HIGHLY CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE COVERT INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS OF THE CIA AND OTHER AGENCIES, WAS COMPLETED EARLIER THIS YEAR AND WAS NEVER OFFICIALLY BEEN CLEARED FOR PUBLICATION.

MISS ANDRADE SAID SCHORR APPROACHED HER IN JANUARY, AFTER SOME DETAILS OF THE NEWLY COMPLETED REPORT HAD APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES, AND JOKEFULLY COMPLAINED, "WHAT-AM I? AN ORPHAN?"

SHE SAID SHE DID NOT GIVE SCHORR THE REPORT, WHICH HE OBTAINED AND HAD PUBLISHED SHORTLY THEREAFTER, AND DID NOT KNOW WHO DID.

THE COMMITTEE, IN THE FINAL PHASE OF A FOUR-MONTH, \$150,000 INVESTIGATION OF THE LEAK ISSUE, ALSO WENT INTO CLOSED SESSION TO TAKE TESTIMONY FROM DEPUTY DIRECTOR MARTIN PACKMAN OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH.

A COMMITTEE INVESTIGATIVE REPORT RELEASED LAST WEEK SAID PACKMAN GOT ONE OF THE FIRST DRAFT COPIES OF THE FINAL INTELLIGENCE REPORT, BUT TOLD INVESTIGATORS IT HAD BEEN KEPT UNDER TIGHT SECURITY AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

ETHICS INVESTIGATORS HAVE SAID AT LEAST 83 COPIES OF THE DRAFT FINAL REPORT WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN CIRCULATING THROUGH THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

SEVERAL WITNESSES HAVE SAID THEY SUSPECTED SCHORR GOT HIS COPY OF THE REPORT FROM AN EXECUTIVE BRANCH SOURCE OUTSIDE THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

UPI 07-27 03:23 PLD

Washington Star-News _____

Daily News (New York) _____

The New York Times _____

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 7/27/76

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RELEASE OF REPORT TO SCHORR DENIED

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — Representative Robert N. Giaimo, Democrat of Connecticut, testifying at public hearings today, denied under oath any knowledge about how a secret House Intelligence Committee report was leaked to the press. He did not believe the report was a classified document, he added.

"We considered it a working paper—a document we had every intention of publishing," he told the House Committee on standards of official conduct, which is investigating the leak of the document to Daniel Schorr, CBS reporter.

Classified or not, Mr. Giaimo said, he did not know who furnished the report to Mr. Schorr.

Mr. Giaimo, who was a member of the now-defunct House Intelligence Committee, said that he had no evidence the panel or its staff handled sensitive material improperly.

All 13 committee members, who already have testified in private that they did not know the answer, are being asked in public under oath who leaked the document.

The final report was never officially published. A vote by the full House forbade issuance on the ground that it contained classified material not approved for release by President Ford, who said it would be harmful to the country's security.

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McDermott
Wingerson
Phillips (law)
Lacey

~~ROBORTSON (11-1-74)~~

The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News _____
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 The New York Times 13 _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer Fr. 4 _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date

7-27-76

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PM-LEAKS SKED 7-26
 EDITORS: HEARING BEGINS AT 10 A.M. EDT
 BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- ALL 13 MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, WHO ALREADY HAVE TESTIFIED IN PRIVATE THAT THEY DON'T HAVE THE ANSWER, NOW ARE BEING ASKED IN PUBLIC UNDER OATH WHO LEAKED THE PANEL'S SECRET REPORT TO CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR.
 SEVEN CONGRESSMEN, INCLUDING REP. OTIS PIKE, D.N.Y., WHO WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE PANEL WHICH INVESTIGATED U.S. SPY AGENCIES, TOLD THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE IN OPEN SESSIONS LAST WEEK THEY DID NOT GIVE THEIR COPIES OF THE DOCUMENT TO SCHORR OR KNOW WHO DID.
 THE OTHER SIX LAWMAKERS WHO SERVED ON THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE ARE BEING CALLED THIS WEEK ALONG WITH WITNESSES FROM THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

AN ETHICS COMMITTEE INVESTIGATIVE FORCE HEADED BY RETIRED FBI AGENT DAVID W. BOWERS HAS CARRIED OUT MORE THAN 420 INTERVIEWS AND REINTERVIEWS INVOLVING OVER 385 PEOPLE SINCE APRIL 1.

BOWERS SAID "NO CONFESSION HAS BEEN OBTAINED" BUT ADDED "WE'RE GETTING QUITE A BIT CLOSER" TO A SOLUTION. LEADS PURSUED PUBLICLY LAST WEEK, HOWEVER, WERE ALL DEAD ENDS, WITH SOME WITNESSES TESTIFYING THEY SUSPECTED THE LEAK CAME FROM THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, INCLUDING THE CIA.

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY VARIOUSLY DESCRIBED THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S OWN SECURITY AS "VERY, VERY LOW" OR AS EXCELLENT -- "FAR BETTER THAN THE CIA OR FBI."

BOWERS SAID HE HAD NOT QUESTIONED SCHORR BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN ADVISED BY THE REPORTER'S LAWYER THAT SCHORR WOULD NOT IDENTIFY HIS SOURCES.

OTHER REPORTERS ALSO REFUSED TO TESTIFY.

PENDING OUTCOME OF THE CASE, CBS HAS SUSPENDED SCHORR WITH FULL PAY. SCHORR HAS SAID IN HIS OWN THAT HE OBTAINED A COPY OF THE REPORT LAST FEBRUARY AND HAD IT PUBLISHED IN THE NEW YORK VILLAGE VOICE -- DESPITE A FULL HOUSE VOTE BARRING RELEASE -- BECAUSE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HAD A RIGHT TO KNOW.

THE ETHICS COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS SPENT FOUR MONTHS AND MOST OF ITS \$150,000 BUDGET ON THE INVESTIGATION, WAS EXPECTED TO WIND UP ITS HEARINGS THIS WEEK AND START DRAFTING A FINAL REPORT ADMITTING FAILURE.

THE PANEL ALSO HAS MORE WORKISOME TASKS ON ITS HANDS WITH ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS OF CONGRESSMEN ACCUSED OF ABUSING THEIR OFFICES FOR SEXUAL AND OTHER FAVORS.

UPI 07-25 00:11 AED

The National Observer
 The Los Angeles Times

Date

7/26/76

PM-LEAKS 7-23

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE IS FACING A BLANK WALL IN ITS PURSUIT OF A LEAD THAT THE INTELLIGENCE FORMER STAFF DIRECTOR MAY HAVE GIVEN A FINAL COMMITTEE REPORT TO NEW YORK WEEKLY FOR PUBLICATION.

ETHICS COMMITTEE COUNSEL JOHN MARSHAL THURSDAY PUT QUESTIONS TO SEARLE FIELD, WHO WAS STAFF DIRECTOR TO THE NOW-DEFUNCT HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

AFTER ASKING FIELD TO DESCRIBE IN DETAIL WHERE HE LIVED, THE COLOR OF THE HOUSE AND WHETHER HE HAD A MAID, MARSHAL ASKED:

"DID MISS SUSAN PARKER COME TO YOUR RESIDENCE FEB. 6?"

"I NEVER HEARD THE NAME," FIELD REPLIED.

ASKED WHETHER HE GAVE A DRAFT OF THE REPORT TO MISS PARKER, FIELD REPLIED, "ABSOLUTELY NOT. I DID NOT PROVIDE A COPY OF THE REPORT TO ANYBODY."

MISS PARKER'S ROLE IN THE INCIDENT WAS NOT DIVULGED AT THURSDAY'S HEARING. BUT SHE WAS IDENTIFIED AT MONDAY'S HEARING AS SECRETARY TO CLAY FELKER, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE VILLAGE VOICE. THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED A COPY OF THE INTELLIGENCE REPORT SUPPLIED BY CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR, WHO WILL NOT IDENTIFY THE PERSON WHO GAVE THE REPORT TO HIM.

DAVID A. BOWERS, DIRECTOR OF THE ETHICS COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION OF THE LEAK, SAID MONDAY THAT FELKER SENT MISS PARKER TO WASHINGTON FEB. 6 TO PICK UP THE REPORT.

IN AN APPEARANCE THURSDAY AT HIS OWN REQUEST, SEN. LOWELL WEICKER, R-CONN., PRAISED FIELD AS A MAN OF "INTEGRITY AND ABILITY," WHO MAY BE GETTING A ROUGH TIME FOR CONFRONTING "THE ESTABLISHMENT," DURING THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE PROBE.

FIELD WORKED AS COUNSEL TO WEICKER DURING THE WATERGATE PROCEEDINGS.

FIELD TESTIFIED HE WAS SATISFIED WITH THE SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS OF HIS STAFF AND SUGGESTED, AS HAVE OTHER WITNESSES, THAT THE LEAK OF THE DOCUMENT MAY HAVE COME FROM THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, INCLUDING THE CIA.

"WE HAD BETTER SECURITY THAN THE CIA AND FBI," HE SAID. "I WAS NOT IMPRESSED BY THE FBI AND CIA STAFFERS, WHOM WE WORKED WITH. THEY WERE INCREDIBLY SLOPPY."

UPI 07-23 07:24 AED

V

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

The Los Angeles Times _____

Date

7/23/76

White House Held Lax With Spy Report

Unauthorized Access Rampant, Hill Aide Says

United Press International

The staff director of the House Intelligence Committee has testified that unauthorized White House personnel, among many others, had access to the supposedly secret intelligence report that eventually leaked to the press.

"I know of friends in the White House who had absolutely nothing to do with intelligence who saw it," A. Searle Field told House investigators yesterday. The Ethics Committee investigators are trying to determine who leaked the report to CBS reporter Daniel Schorr.

"Who were they?" counsel John Marshal asked Field.

"I'LL TELL YOU in executive (closed) session," Field replied.

Field, who ran the staff of the now-defunct intelligence panel, was the 11th witness to testify in the final phase of the four-months-long, \$150,000 Ethics Committee probe. He denied he leaked the report and said he does not know who did.

The Intelligence Committee earlier this year completed its probe of CIA covert activities with a report filled with classified information and severely critical of U.S. spy operations. The House voted to keep the report secret until President Ford could censor it.

Schorr got a copy from a source he refuses to identify and gave it to the New York newspaper Village Voice, which published much of it verbatim.

Field made his comment about White House personnel to illustrate his claim — supported by several previous witnesses — that copies of the report circulated throughout Washington and could have reached Schorr in many ways.

FIELD SUSPECTS the leak came from someone in the executive branch and possibly the CIA itself, he said.

Marshal asked Field to describe the exterior of the Washington house he occupied during the intelligence investigations. After Field, looking puzzled, did so, Marshal asked:

"Did Miss Susan Parker come to your residence Feb. 6?"

"I never heard the name," Field replied.

Asked whether he gave a draft of the report to Miss Parker, Field said, "Absolutely not. I did not provide a copy of the report to anybody."

David Bowers, the Ethics Committee's director of investigation, had identified Miss Parker on Monday as secretary to Clay Felker, editor-in-chief of the Village Voice. Bowers said Felker sent Miss Parker to Washington on Feb. 6 to get the Schorr copy.

"She went to an unrecalled address where she picked up a package from a maid and returned to New York by shuttle flight . . . aware the package contained a copy of the Select Committee report," Bowers had said Monday.

DURING the afternoon session yesterday, Field took exception to an Ethics Committee investigator's report that the intelligence panel had lax security standards.

"We had better security than the CIA and FBI," he said. "I was not impressed by the FBI and CIA staff. The people we worked with. They were incredibly sloppy."

He said agents would walk up to him in the House corridors, ask someone to identify him and "give me a bunch of classified documents."

He said his staff handled 75,000 classified documents and every one was accounted for and returned to the CIA and other agencies that supplied them.

The Ethics Committee adjourned its probe until Monday morning.

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7-23-76

File Five

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Ex-Counsel Asserts Security Was Lax In Intelligence Unit

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—Security in the House intelligence committee was so lax that staff members kept top secret papers in their desks and copied material for their own files, a former committee counsel testified today.

The description of sieve-like security at the now-defunct panel came during hearings by the House ethics committee on the matter of who gave a secret Congressional intelligence report to Daniel Schorr, a CBS reporter.

The ethics panel went into closed session as soon as the security details came to light, presumably for fear that sensitive or embarrassing details might be made public.

During the open session in the morning, James Oliphant, counsel to the intelligence panel, said proper security rules "were not followed" by the panel during its long investigation late last year and early this year of covert operations by the Central Intelligence Agency.

"Security was very, very lax," Mr. Oliphant said. "People in charge of files did not have any library or any security background. People kept materials in their own desks, including classified material — top secret."

He said some staff members even copied confidential materials on office duplicating machines and put the copies in their own files.

The ethics panel is in the final phases of a \$150,000 investigation into who gave Mr. Schorr a copy of the intelligence committee's final report, a document laced with confidential material and highly critical of C.I.A. operations.

The House voted to keep that report secret until President Ford could censor it. Mr. Schorr admitted he got a copy from a source he refused to name and gave it to The Village Voice newspaper of New York, which published much of it.

Ethics panel investigators have testified they have only been able to narrow the field of suspects to a broad range of individuals in government because so many copies of the report were distributed around Washington.

McK...

Cag...
P. Phillips

~~BOROWICK (11-11-74)~~

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Date 7-22-76

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UP-143

R B

ADD 5 CONGRESSIONAL LEAKS. WASHINGTON
 BOWERS IDENTIFIED MISS SUSAN PARKER IN HIS INITIAL REPORT TO THE
 PANEL MONDAY AS SECRETARY TO CLAY FELKER, EDITOR-IN CHIEF OF THE
 VILLAGE VOICE WHICH PUBLISHED THE INTELLIGENCE REPORT PROVIDED BY
 SCHORR.

IN HIS REPORT, BOWERS SAID MISS PARKER WAS SENT BY FELKER FROM NEW
 YORK TO WASHINGTON FEB. 6 TO PICK UP THE SCHORR COPY.

"SHE WENT TO AN UNRECALLED ADDRESS WHERE SHE PICKED UP A PACKAGE
 FROM A MAID AND RETURNED TO NEW YORK BY SHUTTLE FLIGHT... AWARE THE
 PACKAGE CONTAINED A COPY OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT," BOWERS
 SAID.

IT APPEARED BY HIS QUESTIONING OF FIELD TODAY THAT MARSHAL WAS
 TRYING TO DETERMINE IF MISS PARKER PICKED UP THE DOCUMENT THERE.
 FIELD DENIED IT.

UPI 07-22 06:31 PED

The Washington Post _____
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Date 7/22/76

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Tough question

Certain excesses, even criminal conduct, have been put into the record as Capitol Hill examines the FBI and CIA and their intelligence-gathering policies.

But who will hold to account those reformers in the United States House who cannot account for their copies of such abuses, including information deemed of a sensitive nature to this nation?

The House Ethics Committee may someday have to grapple with exactly this question.

It is trying to track down the route that a confidential report on the CIA and FBI took from officials entrusted with the report to Daniel Schorr, CBS newsmen who arranged for the report to be published in New York City's Village Voice.

So far, the White House copies have been accounted for by House investigators.

But the House's own copies? Well, some 50 of them seem to have been bouncing around in so many directions that Daniel Schorr stands strangely alone in being the only one to have globbed onto one of them.

Now the House is reported concerned about improving its own security.

We would hope so. If the elected representatives of the people can't do their job properly, how can they expect the FBI and CIA to?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

ROCKFORD MORNING
6A STAR
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Date: 7/22/76

Edition: DAILY

Author:

Editor: GENE CRYER

Title:

CRIME RECORDS

Character: 94-1199

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

☐ Being Investigated

Joseph Kraft

Dropping the Schorr Case

An underlying condition of Anglo-Saxon democracy is that sensible people do not press to the limit questions to which there are no good answers. That rule of thumb applies with a vengeance to the current investigation by the House ethics committee of the intelligence committee report given by Dan Schorr of CBS News to the Village Voice.

The investigation touches an unsettled area of constitutional law. The interest of all parties—including both the Congress and especially the press—is that the unsettled area be kept unsettled, that the moment of constitutional truth be avoided.

The elementary facts of the case are simple. A House committee under Congressman Otis Pike prepared a report on activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. Copies of the report were acquired by Mr. Schorr of CBS and John Crewdson of the New York Times. Both men made known the contents of the report through their respective news agencies.

The full Congress then voted to make the report secret. Whereupon, Mr. Schorr, after some complex maneuvers, passed his copy off to the Village Voice, a weekly put out in New York, which it claimed, possibly wrongly, was the full text of the report.

That sequence of events set up a potential conflict between two traditional rights rooted in the Constitution. One is the freedom of the press, as guaranteed by the First Amendment. The other is the right of the Congress to discipline its members, and to punish by contempt proceedings persons refusing to cooperate with legitimate congressional investigations.

The freedom of the press and the First Amendment need no endorsement in this quarter. Democracy means government by the people which implies open discussion and the circulation of information as distinct from enforced orthodoxy. The right to a free press is thus a peculiarly cherished feature of our system, rightly enshrined in the Constitution.

The exercise of that right was central to revelation and prosecution of the Watergate scandal, and to the public awareness of the true nature of the Vietnam war. The right deserves to be guarded jealously, as it was by those who successfully fought in the Supreme Court the attempt of a Nebraska judge to apply a gag rule to coverage of a murder trial.

By extension, moreover, the First Amendment confers certain rights and privileges. The courts have given almost blanket immunity to news agencies against civil suits for libel. But the privileges and rights growing out of the

First Amendment are not unlimited—especially in the eyes of the present Supreme Court. Thus in 1972 the Supreme Court, in the Branzburg case, held that the right of a grand jury to investigate crimes took precedence over the First Amendment privilege. In consequence, reporters are now obliged to divulge sources to grand juries in criminal cases.

The same issue is potentially posed by the Schorr case, with the congressional committee in the place of the grand jury. The ethics committee clearly has the right to investigate the leak of the secret report.

It can discipline congressmen and staff members responsible for the leak. It can certainly subpoena Mr. Schorr and, if he refused to answer questions, hold him in contempt.

So far the committee has refused such an approach. Wisely, I think, from its point of view. Politically, the Congress would suffer by pressing to the ultimate a case in which the breaking of the secrecy seal caused no discernible harm.

But those of us in the press should not be gloating over the committee's behavior. We should be applauding its restraint. For we have nothing to gain from a constitutional test of First Amendment rights against the congressional right to discipline and investigate. On the contrary, the circumstances of the Schorr case suggest that it affords the weakest possible ground for such a test.

Mr. Schorr, though a veteran reporter with a fine record, seems recently to have been prompted as much by entrepreneurial and self-glorification interests as by civil liberties considerations. At one point he offered to write up the material in a series of newspaper articles. At another he made it a condition of publication that he write the introduction to the text.

In the end, after having refused bona fide offers from responsible press organs to print parts of the text they thought were newsworthy, he let it go to a paper with poor credibility which used the document, as Laurence Stern pointed out in the Columbia Journalism Review, for heavily promotional purposes. It is even asserted by Mr. Stern and Nora Ephron in Esquire Magazine, though denied by Schorr, that when the going got rough inside CBS, he had a brief fling at trying to put the blame on a colleague, Leslie Stahl.

What is at stake here, is professional behavior, not constitutional liberty. We will all be better off if the affair is allowed to fade away without being made a federal case.

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UP-105

R. B

ADD 3 CONGRESSIONAL LEAKS. WASHINGTON

"I AM CONCERNED ABOUT THE TONE OF THIS REPORT," FIELD SAID OF BOWERS' PRESENTATION. "HE LEAVES THE IMPRESSION THAT ALL THE LEAKS WERE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE (INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE) STAFF. I DON'T THINK THEY ARE FAIR CHARGES. I THINK THE SECURITY AT THE STAFF LEVEL WAS EXCELLENT. IF IT WAS NOT I WOULD ADMIT IT AND IF YOU HAVE EVIDENCE, COME UP WITH IT. WE HAD BETTER SECURITY THAN THE CIA AND FBI."

FIELD ALSO DENIED QUOTATIONS READ TO HIM BY MARSHAL IN WHICH FIELD WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT HE ONCE TRIED TO STOP THE NEW YORK TIMES FROM PUBLISHING A STORY ON THE COMMITTEE AND ANOTHER THAT HE HAD RECEIVED HELPFUL ADVICE FROM SCHORR.

"I NEVER SAID THAT I CALLED THE NEW YORK TIMES...THAT IS A LIE," FIELD SAID. HE SAID HE INFERRED FROM THE QUESTIONING THAT THE CHARGE WAS MADE BY JAMES OLIPHANT, A FORMER COMMITTEE COUNSEL WHO PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE ETHIC'S PANEL.

"OLIPHANT IS NOT A CREDIBLE WITNESS," FIELD SAID.

HE SAID HE NEVER HAD ANY RELATION WITH SCHORR OTHER THAN CHATTING WITH HIM AS WITH OTHER REPORTERS IN THE COMMITTEE ROOMS OR IN THE CORRIDORS.

"I NEVER HAD A DRINK WITH HIM...NO DINNERS...NEVER EVEN A CUP OF COFFEE."

THE ONLY TIME HE SAID HE EVER ASKED SCHORR ANYTHING WAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEC. 31 RELEASE OF MATERIAL TO THE PRESS ON THE FBI. THAT QUERY, HE SAID, ONLY CONCERNED WHETHER THERE WOULD BE NEWSCAST AND NEWSPAPERS ON NEW YEAR'S EVE AND NEW YEAR'S DAY, WHEN HE PLANNED A RELEASE..

THE ETHICS COMMITTEE THEN WENT INTO CLOSED SESSION TO HEAR FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM FIELD.

UPI 07-22 04:18 PED

Washington Star-News _____
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 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

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UP-097

R B

ADD 2 CONGRESSIONAL LEAKS. WASHINGTON
 FIELD, CONTINUING HIS TESTIMONY AT THE AFTERNOON PUBLIC SESSION,
 SAID THAT ON DEC. 31 LAST YEAR HE AUTHORIZED THE RELEASE TO THE MEDIA
 OF CERTAIN INFORMATION RELATING TO "FBI KICKBACKS" BECAUSE THE BUREAU
 WAS TRYING TO INTIMIDATE ONE OF THE COMMITTEE'S WITNESSES.

THE CASE, WHICH STILL IS HAVING REVERBERATIONS IN CURRENT FBI
 SHAKEUPS, CONCERNED AN ELECTRONIC SALES FIRM WHICH APPARENTLY HAD AN
 EXCLUSIVE CONTRACT TO SUPPLY THE BUREAU WITH "BUGGING" AND OTHER
 WIRETAPPING AND LISTENING DEVICES.

OPEN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE LAST YEAR
 BROUGHT OUT THAT THE FIRM, WHOSE OFFICIALS WERE SAID TO BE ON
 PERSONAL TERMS WITH HIGH FBI OFFICIALS, CHARGED THE BUREAU MORE THAN
 BIDS FROM AT LEAST ONE OTHER FIRM SPECIALIZING IN THIS TYPE OF
 EQUIPMENT.

FIELD SAID HE FEARED THAT THE FBI WOULD TRY TO PUBLICLY DISPROVE
 THE COMMITTEE TESTIMONY AND THAT HE WANTED TO GET THE FACTS ON THE
 RECORD AND THEREFORE TOLD THE PRESS ABOUT THE BUREAU'S INTIMIDATION
 EFFORTS.

FIELD SAID HE TOOK EXCEPTION TO THE MANNER IN WHICH DAVID BOWERS,
 WHO HEADS THE ETHIC'S COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATIVE STAFF, PRESENTED THIS
 INCIDENT AS A "LEAK" IN HIS REPORT BEFORE A PUBLIC SESSION OF THE
 ETHICS' PANEL ON MONDAY.

BOWERS IS A RETIRED, 25-YEAR VETERAN OF THE FBI.

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UP-171

ADD 1 CONGRESSIONAL LEAKS, WASHINGTON (UP-042)
 THE ETHICS PANEL WENT INTO CLOSED SESSION AS SOON AS THE SECURITY
 DETAILS CAME TO LIGHT, PRESUMABLY FOR FEAR SENSITIVE OR EMBARRASSING
 DETAILS MIGHT BE MADE PUBLIC.

WHEN THE COMMITTEE RESUMED OPEN SESSION LATER, FORMER INTELLIGENCE
 COMMITTEE STAFF INVESTIGATOR FRED KIRSCHSTEIN TESTIFIED THAT HE ONCE
 SAW SCHORR INSIDE THE RESTRICTED SECURITY AREA WHERE THE PANEL KEPT
 ITS CLASSIFIED MATERIAL.

KIRSCHSTEIN SAID THE INCIDENT OCCURRED LAST JANUARY, OR EVEN
 EARLIER, BEFORE THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S
 REPORT WAS COMPLETED.

"HE WAS TWO STEPS INSIDE THE DOOR" OF THE SECURITY AREA,
 KIRSCHSTEIN SAID IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS. "I THINK I WAS WALKING
 OUT."

ASKED WHAT SCHORR WAS DOING, HE REPLIED: "HE WAS STANDING. IT
 DIDN'T MAKE ANY OTHER IMPRESSION THAN THAT IT WAS DANIEL SCHORR."

HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW HOW SCHORR OBTAINED HIS COPY OF THE
 REPORT, HOWEVER.

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Panel Had Turned Down Agency

Aspin Gave CIA Intelligence Report

By Richard L. Lyons
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.) testified yesterday that he lent his copy of the House intelligence committee's report to the CIA last January, after the agency had been turned down by the committee staff in an effort to reach a compromise and avoid the confrontation that led to leak of the report to Daniel Schorr and its publication in *The Village Voice*.

The House ethics committee, directed by the House to try to learn the source of the leak, was told by its investigators at Monday's opening hearing that intelligence committee Chairman Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.) had ordered the staff not to give the CIA a copy of the final report, though it had been given a staff draft for comment earlier. Pike reasoned that once the committee had approved the report, the CIA had no right to an advance look at it.

Aspin said that on Saturday morning, Jan. 24, the day after the committee approved the report, he received a telephone call from Mitchell Rogovin, special counsel to the CIA, who said

the committee staff had refused to give him a copy of the report and asked to borrow his. Aspin agreed, and the CIA promptly ran off 30 copies for study by the

White House and other executive branch agencies.

Aspin said he had been trying for some time to work out an agreement between the committee and the CIA and hoped that the CIA, after studying the final version, could go to committee leaders and reach an agreement.

"There was no substantive reason why we couldn't get out a report saying what the committee wanted to say and which the CIA could approve," said Aspin. "But it became politically impossible."

Aspin said he had not known that Pike had cut the CIA off the list of those authorized to see the final report. Nothing was said about that at the committee meeting where it was approved, Aspin said. Pike would not comment on Aspin's statements.

Aspin said in a later discussion that he and Rogovin said each had been the other's first suspect as the leak

to Schorr, but decided they couldn't have been because the copy Aspin loaned the CIA omitted two pages contained in the *Village Voice* version.

After yesterday's ethics committee hearing, five of the 12 members of Pike's now-disbanded intelligence committee had appeared before the committee and testified under oath that they had leaked no classified information to Schorr or anyone else.

The other members of the committee apparently will be asked to do the same. Those who have testified besides Pike and Aspin were Reps. Dale Milford (D-Tex.), William Lehman (D-Fla.) and Philip H. Hayes (D-Ind.).

Milford told the committee it should call in Schorr and ask him to identify his source. Rep. Edward Hebert (D-La.), a former reporter, was opposed.

"His lawyer says he won't answer," Hebert said. "He wants to be charged with contempt so they can put him in jail so he'll have a story running for weeks. I never met a reporter who didn't want to go to jail."

Schorr admitted giving his copy of the report, which is critical of CIA operations, to the *Village Voice* after the House ordered the report suppressed because the administration said it contained material that would be harmful to national security.

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Date 7/21/76

Leaks, Ethics and Daniel Schorr

THE HOUSE ETHICS committee ought to quit while it's behind—but not yet hopelessly humiliated—and close down its investigation of who leaked the House CIA report to Daniel Schorr. Specifically, having had its staff ask 385 people (in the House and Executive branch alike) in vain whether they did the leaking, the committee should resist pressures to subpoena CBS correspondent Schorr or other journalists to put the same question to them under pain of contempt. Mr. Schorr, in obtaining the CIA report and in using parts of it on his network, was simply honoring his primary journalistic obligation—fully protected by the First Amendment—to tell the public what he knew. The same can be said about the Byzantine maneuvering by which he provided a copy of the report for publication in the Village Voice—whatever you may think about that aspect of the affair. To demand that he reveal his source—when no allegation of a crime has been made against him—would be an act of vengeance—a cheap way to distract attention from the ethics committee's failure to find his source on its own and from the Pike committee's inability to conduct an effective and orderly investigation in the first place.

This committee's only interesting finding in four months is that the House CIA committee was inexcusably careless in distributing drafts of its report. Scores of copies were spread around town with only the flimsiest effort made to keep them under control. In retrospect, one need not be outraged by this, though it casts no credit on the Pike committee. Everyone expected that publication would soon be forthcoming. No one seriously claimed, then or since, that substantial national security considerations argued against publication. One can agree with Rep. Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.) who conceded at the time that the House voted against publication, after the leaks, "somewhat unexpectedly because we had begun to hear from the people back home that they do not want all of our secrets leaked . . ." That is to say that from the start, the congressional furor over the

(T-HSC)

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leak was political, a reaction cranked up to take some heat off the politicians' backs. A more thoughtful House might have anticipated the obstacles—the First Amendment for one, the leaker's concern for his own privacy for another—which were to bring the ethics inquiry to its present impasse.

The lesson, we believe, is not that leaks are inevitable or unpluggable but that the classification, internal use and disclosure of secret national security information should not be left to ad hoc congressional improvisation. The real source of the current trouble is that the House intelligence committee made an unwise ad hoc deal with the Executive: to get certain information, the committee agreed to let the President be the final arbiter of disclosure. By contrast, the Senate intelligence committee fixed a procedure under which differences of opinion over disclosure differences could be (as indeed they were) negotiated out. Once the House had made its deal, collisions of a sort practically inviting leaks were almost inevitable.

The answer does not lie in ponderous probes designed to show that the House is a reliable custodian of secret information. The current probe has shown, of course, precisely the opposite—the House has neither kept a secret nor been able to locate the leak. The answer lies in a considered congressional decision to establish, by legislation or regulation, new information-sharing procedures to replace the existing procedures which were laid down by Executive edict alone. The temporary Senate intelligence committee took an effective step in this direction. In the Senate resolution of May setting up a permanent intelligence oversight committee, further steps were taken—to formalize congressional access to information, to provide for negotiating disagreements over disclosure, and to assure congressional enforcement. The ethics committee fiasco will have been worth the trouble if it builds understanding and support for this kind of useful model of congressional-Executive cooperation in the national security arena.

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WHEN THE COMMITTEE RESUMED OPEN SESSION LATER, FORMER INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE STAFF INVESTIGATOR FRED KIRSCHSTEIN TESTIFIED THAT HE ONCE SAW SCHORR INSIDE THE RESTRICTED SECURITY AREA WHERE THE PANEL KEPT ITS CLASSIFIED MATERIAL.

KIRSCHSTEIN SAID THE INCIDENT OCCURRED LAST JANUARY, OR EVEN EARLIER, BEFORE THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT WAS COMPLETED.

"HE WAS TWO STEPS INSIDE THE DOOR" OF THE SECURITY AREA, KIRSCHSTEIN SAID IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS. "I THINK I WAS WALKING OUT."

ASKED WHAT SCHORR WAS DOING, HE REPLIED: "HE WAS STANDING. IT DIDN'T MAKE ANY OTHER IMPRESSION THAN THAT IT WAS DANIEL SCHORR."

HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW HOW SCHORR OBTAINED HIS COPY OF THE REPORT, HOWEVER.

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Heat on CIA Investigators

Who Is Schorr Probe's Target?

By Walter Taylor

Washington Star Staff Writer

Rep. Les Aspin, normally cool, bit his knuckles. Rep. William Lehman also was nervous, diffident.

One by one, embarrassed former members of the once-proud House Intelligence Committee are being called to testify in the drawn-out \$150,000 search for the leak of its suppressed CIA report.

Ostensibly, the members of the now-defunct committee, along with some former staffers, are there to be interrogated by the House Ethics Committee about their knowledge of how CBS reporter Daniel Schorr obtained the report. Schorr arranged for publication of the document in the Village Voice, a New York weekly newspaper.

The Ethics Committee was assigned by the House to uncover Schorr's source of information.

JOHN MARSHALL, the panel's soft-spoken counsel, an incisive questioner, has asked each witness in turn, "Did you give a copy of the report or any portion of the report to Daniel Schorr? Do

you know of anyone who did?"

So far, each of the witnesses before the committee during two days of public hearings has replied negatively to both questions.

As much as a search for the source of the leak, however, the Ethics Committee hearings have become the forum for renewed debate on the question that wracked the full House earlier this year — whether the Intelligence Committee acted properly in trying to have its report published in the first place.

In effect, it appears to be a case of one House panel investigating another, the Ethics Committee sitting in judgment of the Intelligence Committee.

Testimony by investigator David S. Bowers prompted one Ethics Committee member, Rep. James Quillen, R-Tenn., to proclaim yesterday that he was "amazed at the looseness" of security in place during the Intelligence Committee's investigation of the CIA and other intelligence agencies.

"It smacks of irresponsibility," Quillen asserted.

QUESTIONS BY other members of the committee likewise seemed designed as much to discredit the work of the intelligence panel as to discovering the source of the leak to Schorr.

"I sort of get the impression . . . that anything you felt the right to look into you also felt the right to publish," Rep. Charles Bennett, D-Fla., declared after hearing Rep. Philip Hayes describe the dispute between the Intelligence Committee and the CIA over what information should be in the final report.

Hayes, who served on the committee until it went out of existence in February, was one of its members who voted to override the CIA objections and publish some

classified material in the report.

"Did it ever occur to the committee that it might have a classified report?" Bennett demanded.

Rep. Floyd Spence, R-S.C., was as pointed in his questioning of Hayes, a freshman member of the House and the most junior member of the intelligence committee. What qualifications did Hayes have for determining what classified information should be made public? Spence demanded. Did mere election to the House give Hayes some expertise in deciding such matters?

"No, Mr. Spence," the Indiana Democrat responded softly, "it gave me the responsibility."

THE ETHICS Committee also grilled John M. Atkisson, a former counsel for the Intelligence Committee. At one point, Atkisson said that under pressure to complete work on the report, he had taken some classified material to his home.

Though it is not rare for members of Congress or staffers to work on classified materials at their home and though Atkisson testified that the documents never had left his sight, Bennett raised the possibility that Atkisson's actions had violated laws regarding classified information.

Bennett did not specify what laws he was alluding to.

Only one member of the Ethics Committee, Rep. Thomas Foley, D-Wash., seemed to feel that it was not the Intelligence Committee that was under investigation.

On at least two occasions, Foley phrased questions that suggested the goal of the CIA had been to hinder the Intelligence Committee's investigation and to suppress its final report.

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FBI/DOJ

Ethics Panel Fails to Solve Schorr Case

By Richard L. Lyons
Washington Post Staff Writer

After four months and \$150,000 the House ethics committee has been unable to find who leaked the secret House CIA report to CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr last January.

The committee began a series of public hearings yesterday in a final effort to get the answer by putting witnesses under oath.

The house ordered the investigation when the report of the House intelligence committee was printed in the New York weekly, The Village Voice, less than two weeks after the House had ordered it suppressed because it contained classified information.

The ethics committee's chief investigator, David W. Bowers, a retired FBI agent, reported on what he considered loose security at the intelligence committee offices and told of dozens of copies of the secret report being passed around executive branch agencies.

He said he believed investigators were "quite a bit" closer to the answer than at the start, but he couldn't produce the name of the leaker.

Bowers' staff conducted unsworn interviews with 385 persons, he said. But investigators did not ask Schorr who gave him the report because his lawyer sent word that he would not tell them. The committee is wary of getting into a constitutional confrontation pitting freedom of the press against the power of Congress to cite for contempt. Schorr admitted passing his copy on to The Village Voice because he felt the public should be able to read it.

There were two main versions of the report circulating in Washington last January and apparently several others with some changes.

On Jan. 19, Bowers testified, the intelligence committee staff printed 20 copies of its draft and distributed them to the 12 panel members. One copy was sent to the CIA for comment from the executive branch. Bowers said the CIA made 30 copies and sent some to the White House, State Department and other agencies, some of which made more copies of their own. Bowers said he could account for 88 copies of the staff draft in circulation among the executive agencies.

For the rest of that week through Jan. 23, the committee

See ETHICS, A11, Col. 5

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ETHICS, From A1

tee met daily to rewrite the staff draft. It made changes on 111 pages, nearly one-third of the report. On Friday, Jan. 23, the committee approved the report and, by a vote of 9 to 4, agreed to release it.

The CIA asked for a copy of the approved report and was turned down by committee chairman Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.), on grounds that once the report was adopted it was the committee's property and would not be turned over to the administration in advance of general release.

Bowers said CIA borrowed a copy from a committee member, reportedly Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.), who refused yesterday to deny or confirm the report.

The CIA made 30 copies of the report as approved by the committee and sent them to other agencies, which made 17 more, Bowers reported.

Bowers said the version published in the Village Voice did not correspond exactly to any version he had seen — the staff draft, the final report, or individual copies possessed by nine of the 12 committee members, who would show investigators their copy.

This suggests that the leak to Schorr came from someone who had a version of the report as it existed in mid-week. So far as is known, the executive branch received only the staff draft and the final committee product and nothing in between. On the other hand, the committee staff sent committee members daily changes.

Bowers said security provisions at the intelligence



REP. OTIS G. PIKE

defends his committee

committee were "mixed" and, compared with intelligence agencies such as the FBI, were "very poor." He said there was no identification control over copies of the report, classified material was sometimes left lying around the committee offices, and a machine to duplicate documents was located outside the secure area.

Pike, who wanted to release the report — which he said showed failures of American intelligence agencies — testified yesterday that he had not leaked the report to Schorr and did not know who did. Pike defended his committee and its staff saying it had handled 75,000 classified documents well. "Our bookkeeping was better than the CIA's. When they said we hadn't returned some documents we showed them they had them," he said.

A035

R W

PM-LEAKS SKED 7-20

EDITORS: COMMITTEE MEETS IN OPEN SESSION AT 10 A.M. EDT

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- HOUSE INVESTIGATORS SAY THAT DESPITE A FOUR-MONTH INVESTIGATION, THEY DON'T KNOW WHO LEAKED A COPY OF AN INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT PUBLISHED BY A NEW YORK WEEKLY. BUT THEY DO KNOW THE NAME OF A CONGRESSMAN WHO SUPPLIED A BOOTLEG COPY TO THE CIA.

DAVID W. BOWERS, CHIEF INVESTIGATOR OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT, SAID MONDAY THE PROBE OF CONGRESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS WHO HANDLED THE DOCUMENT WAS NOT CONCLUSIVE BUT "WE'RE GETTING QUITE A BIT CLOSER."

"NO CONFESSION HAS BEEN OBTAINED WITH RESPECT TO THE LEAK OF THE COMMITTEE REPORT," BOWERS SAID. HE SAID CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR, WHO ADMITS OBTAINING THE DOCUMENT PUBLISHED LAST FEBRUARY BY THE NEW YORK VILLAGE VOICE, HAD REFUSED TO BE INTERVIEWED AS HAD OTHER REPORTERS WHO OBTAINED OTHER UNAUTHORIZED INFORMATION FROM THE PANEL.

BOWERS, IN HIS 52-PAGE STATEMENT, SAID THE LEAK OF ONE COPY OF A REVISED DRAFT TO THE CIA HAD BEEN TRACED TO "ONE OF THE MEMBERS" OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE HEADED BY REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y. AND THE WASHINGTON STAR REPORTED THAT BOWERS TOLD THE COMMITTEE IN CLOSED SESSION THAT THE CONGRESSMAN WAS REP. LES ASPIN, D-WIS.

THE COMMITTEE, WHICH HEARS TESTIMONY FROM ASPIN TODAY, WOULD NOT COMMENT ON THE NEWSPAPER REPORT.

SCHORR HAS BEEN SUSPENDED BY CBS WITH FULL PAY PENDING THE OUTCOME OF THE INVESTIGATION WHICH COULD CONCEIVABLY LEAD TO A CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS CITATION.

THE REPORT WAS COMPILED LAST JANUARY BY PIKE'S COMMITTEE. PIKE TESTIFIED MONDAY, "I DO NOT KNOW HOW THE DOCUMENT GOT LEAKED" BEFORE THE FULL HOUSE VOTED THAT IT NOT BE ISSUED.

PIKE HAS SAID HE SUSPECTED THE LEAK CAME FROM THE CIA OR SOMEONE IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH TO DISCREDIT THE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLISHING REPORTS CRITICAL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

THE PIKE COMMITTEE REFUSED TO GIVE THE REPORT TO CIA COUNSEL MITCHELL ROGOVIN ON GROUNDS THAT THE DOCUMENT "BELONGED TO THE COMMITTEE AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH WAS NOT ENTITLED TO AN ADVANCE COPY."

BOWERS SAID THAT HE AND HIS INVESTIGATORS HAD CONDUCTED MORE THAN 420 INTERVIEWS INVOLVING MORE THAN 385 MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

HE SAID HE HAD A "FAR MORE DETAILED WRITTEN REPORT WHICH CONTAINS SPECIFIC INFORMATION NOT DISCLOSED HERE" AND WOULD DISCLOSE IT IN CLOSED SESSION.

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The Los Angeles Times

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PM-LEAKS SKED 7-22

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A WITNESS SAYS HE SAW CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR, WHO OBTAINED AND PUBLISHED A SECRET HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT, INSIDE THE STAFF SECURITY AREA WHERE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL WAS KEPT.

FRED K. KIRSCHSTEIN, WHO INVESTIGATED FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE MATTERS FOR THE NOW DISBANDED PANEL, WEDNESDAY TOLD THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE LEAK HE SAW SCHORR ENTER THE SECURITY AREA LAST JANUARY OR BEFORE.

KIRSCHSTEIN SAID THE INCIDENT OCCURRED BEFORE THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT WAS COMPLETED.

"HE WAS TWO STEPS INSIDE THE DOOR," KIRSCHSTEIN SAID. "I THINK I WAS WALKING OUT."

ASKED WHAT SCHORR WAS DOING, HE REPLIED: "HE WAS STANDING. IT DIDN'T MAKE ANY OTHER IMPRESSION THAN THAT IT WAS DANIEL SCHORR."

HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW HOW SCHORR OBTAINED HIS COPY OF THE REPORT.

THE ETHICS PANEL IS IN THE FINAL PHASES OF A \$150,000 INVESTIGATION INTO WHO GAVE SCHORR A COPY OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE'S FINAL REPORT, A DOCUMENT LACED WITH CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL AND HIGHLY CRITICAL OF CIA COVERT OPERATIONS.

THE HOUSE VOTED TO KEEP THE REPORT SECRET UNTIL PRESIDENT FORD COULD CENSOR IT. SCHORR ADMITTED HE GOT A COPY FROM A SOURCE HE REFUSES TO NAME AND GAVE IT TO THE VILLAGE VOICE NEWSPAPER OF NEW YORK CITY, WHICH PUBLISHED MUCH OF IT.

JAMES OLIPHANT, A FORMER COUNSEL TO THE INTELLIGENCE PANEL, SAID SECURITY RULES WERE NOT FOLLOWED BY THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE DURING ITS LENGTHY PROBE OF CIA OPERATIONS LATE LAST YEAR AND EARLY THIS YEAR.

"SECURITY WAS VERY, VERY LAX," OLIPHANT SAID. "PEOPLE IN CHARGE OF FILES DID NOT HAVE ANY LIBRARY OR ANY SECURITY BACKGROUND. PEOPLE KEPT MATERIALS IN THEIR OWN DESKS, INCLUDING CLASSIFIED MATERIAL -- TOP SECRET."

HE SAID SOME STAFF MEMBERS EVEN COPIED CONFIDENTIAL MATERIALS ON OFFICE DUPLICATING MACHINES AND PUT THE COPIES IN THEIR OWN FILES.

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UP-086

(CONGRESSIONAL LEAKS)

(BY DANIEL GILMORE)

T-HSC

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A FORMER COUNSEL TO THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE TESTIFIED TODAY THE PANEL'S REPORT ON CIA ACTIVITIES COULD HAVE BEEN LEAKED TO A REPORTER BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, INCLUDING THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ITSELF.

JOHN ATKISSON, ONE OF THE COUNSELS TO THE NOW-DEFUNCT HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, TESTIFIED BEFORE THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION OF THE LEAK TO CBS CORRESPONDENT DANIEL SCHORR, WHO ALLOWED IT TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK VILLAGE VOICE.

AT THE TIME SCHORR OBTAINED THE DOCUMENT, IT HAD NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY RELEASED AND WITHIN A FEW DAYS WAS BARRED FROM PUBLICATION BY A VOTE OF THE HOUSE.

ATKISSON SAID "AN ADVERSARY" ATTITUDE EXISTED BETWEEN THE COMMITTEE STAFF AND THE CIA. HE SAID IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT THE DOCUMENT WAS LEAKED BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, INCLUDING THE CIA, SINCE COPIES OF THE REPORT HAD BEEN SENT TO THEM AND THEY HAD MADE THEIR OWN COPIES.

ATKISSON SAID HE AND OTHER STAFF MEMBERS WENT TO THEIR OFFICES IN A SECURITY-PROTECTED AREA OF THE HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING FEB. 16 AND FOUND "THE PLACE CRAWLING WITH PEOPLE FROM LANGLEY".

CIA HEADQUARTERS ARE LOCATED AT LANGLEY, VA., AND FEB. 16 WAS THE DAY THE VILLAGE VOICE BEGAN PUBLISHING THE REPORT.

HE SAID HE GRABBED WHAT HE THOUGHT WAS PERSONAL PAPERS FROM HIS DESK AND BROUGHT THEM HOME TO LATER FIND THEY CONTAINED SOME CLASSIFIED MATERIAL WHICH SINCE HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE ETHICS PANEL.

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UP-158

ADD 1 CONGRESSIONAL LEAKS, WASHINGTON (UP-143)
 REP. WILLIAM LEHMAN, D.-FLA., ADDED STILL ANOTHER QUESTION WHEN HE TESTIFIED HIS COPY OF THE INTELLIGENCE REPORT WAS DELIVERED TO HIS WASHINGTON OFFICE WHILE HE WAS IN FLORIDA AND THAT IT WAS RETURNED BY HIS STAFF. HE SAID HE WAS LATER GIVEN A MAKESHIFT DUPLICATE AND NEVER FOUND OUT WHAT HAPPENED TO THE ORIGINAL.

"IT DISAPPEARED," HE SAID. "I LATER ASKED IF THEY FOUND IT BUT IT WAS NOT AVAILABLE AND TO MY KNOWLEDGE WAS NEVER LOCATED."

REP. PHILIP HAYS, D-IND., WAS ABLE TO PRODUCE FOR THE COMMITTEE THE ORIGINAL COPIES AND REDRAFTS HE HAD BEEN ISSUED AND WHICH HE SAID HE HAD KEPT IN HIS OFFICE.

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UP-143

(CONGRESSIONAL LEAKS)

(BY DANIEL GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- REP. LES ASPIN, D-WIS., SAID TODAY HE GAVE A COPY OF A CRITICAL CONGRESSIONAL REPORT ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES TO THE CIA AND SUPPLIED A FEW PAGES TO A NEWS AGENCY REPORTER.

ASPIN'S TESTIMONY, HOWEVER, BROUGHT THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE NO CLOSER TO LEARNING WHO GAVE THE CONTROVERSIAL REPORT BY A NOW-DEFUNCT CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE PANEL TO CBS CORRESPONDENT DANIEL SCHORR.

ASPIN WAS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE PANEL WHILE IT EXISTED. HE TOLD THE ETHICS COMMITTEE HE SUPPLIED HIS ENTIRE COPY OF THE FINAL REPORT TO THE CIA AND GAVE "A FEW" PAGES TO A REUTER NEWS AGENCY REPORTER.

BUT ASPIN DENIED HE HAD SUPPLIED A COPY TO SCHORR, WHO PASSED ON THE TEXT OF THE REPORT TO NEW YORK'S VILLAGE VOICE.

JOHN ATKISSON, A FORMER COUNSEL TO THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, TESTIFIED THE STAFF'S OFFICES "WERE CRAWLING" WITH PEOPLE FROM THE CIA THE DAY THE VILLAGE VOICE PUBLISHED THE REPORT. ATKISSON SAID HE WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DISTRIBUTING THE DRAFT OR OTHER COPIES OF THE FINAL REPORT AND DID NOT KNOW WHO, IF ANYONE, ON THE STAFF OR THE COMMITTEE GAVE THE DOCUMENT TO SCHORR.

HE SAID IT WAS POSSIBLE THE DOCUMENT HAD BEEN LEAKED BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE THE CIA.

ASPIN SAID A STORY APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES IN JANUARY SAYING THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT INCLUDED TESTIMONY THE CIA WAS USING NEWSPAPER REPORTERS AS COVER FOR THE AGENCY.

"AFTER THAT," HE SAID, "SOME PEOPLE FOR REUTER ASKED IF WE KNEW WHAT THE REPORT ACTUALLY SAID AND A MEMBER OF MY STAFF DID GIVE THE REPORTER A FEW PAGES."

ASPIN SAID THE PAGES DUPLICATED MATERIAL IN THE NEW YORK TIMES REPORT WHICH APPARENTLY HAD COME FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

THE REPORT, STILL OFFICIALLY CLASSIFIED, SAID THE CIA HAD USED REUTER IN CONNECTION WITH A "FRONT" NEWS AGENCY IN SOUTH AMERICA. REUTER MANAGEMENT HAS DENIED ANY CONNECTION WITH THE CIA.

ASPIN ALSO TESTIFIED THAT ON JAN. 23 HE TOOK HOME THE JUST-COMPLETED FINAL REPORT.

THE NEXT MORNING, HE SAID, HE GOT A TELEPHONE CALL FROM MITCHELL ROGOVIN, CHIEF COUNSEL TO THE CIA DIRECTOR, WHO SAID HE HAD ASKED THE COMMITTEE FOR A COPY OF THE REPORT BUT WAS REFUSED "AND HE WONDERED IF HE COULD BORROW MINE".

"HE SENT DOWN A DRIVER ABOUT 10 A.M. AND RETURNED THE COPY ABOUT 4 P.M.," ASPIN SAID.

LATER, ASPIN SAID, AFTER MOST OF THE REPORT WAS PUBLISHED IN THE VILLAGE VOICE, ROGOVIN TOLD HIM TWO PAGES WERE MISSING FROM ASPIN'S COPY BUT THE MISSING PORTION HAD BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE VOICE. ASPIN SAID THIS RULED OUT BOTH ROGOVIN AND HIMSELF AS THE SOURCE OF SCHORR'S COPY.

REP. DALE MILFORD, D-TEX., ANOTHER FORMER MEMBER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, SAID IT WAS HIS OPINION SCHORR DID NOT VIOLATE ANY LAW IN OBTAINING AND PUBLISHING THE DOCUMENT. HE SAID THE PERSON WHO GAVE IT TO SCHORR SHOULD BE PUNISHED AND THE REPORTER SHOULD BE ASKED TO IDENTIFY HIM.

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Spy Report Leak Called a Bonanza to Agents

By Walter Taylor
 Washington Star Staff Writer

A former member of the now-defunct House intelligence committee testified today that the leak of the panel's final report provided a "bonanza" of secret information to enemy intelligence agents.

In testimony before the House Ethics Committee, Rep. Dale Milford, D-Texas, said the report, which was published in February by a New York newspaper, contained "bits and pieces" of classified information the disclosure of which "seriously jeopardized on-going intelligence operations."

Milford told the ethics committee, which is investigating the leak of the report, that it must obtain testimony from CBS reporter Daniel Schorr as to how he obtained the confidential document.

SCHORR HAS acknowledged that he received the report and passed it on to the Village Voice, a weekly New York newspaper which published the document.

The ethics committee has been investigating the leak of the report since February, but testimony during

two days of public hearings has indicated it has not uncovered the source of the leak to Schorr.

However, beyond an informal invitation to voluntarily discuss the case with its investigators, the committee has not sought to compel Schorr to disclose his source. Committee sources have indicated that the panel hopes to avoid a First Amendment clash with Schorr on the question of a reporter's confidential sources.

The committee continued today to hear evidence suggesting that the security system in place at the intelligence panel was informal and at times lax.

One witness, John M. Atkisson, a former counsel to the intelligence committee, acknowledged that he had taken classified material to his home during work on the final report of the committee and that, in fact, he retained at least one sensitive document in his personal files at the time he was first contacted by the Ethics Committee about the Schorr case.

Rep. Charles E. Bennett, D-Fla., told Atkisson that such handling of classified documents could be illegal.

Atkisson said the document found in his files was inadvertently removed from the security area of the intelligence committee along with personal effects. The document, he said, was a carbon copy of a letter to the Justice Department that contained a sensitive name.

Despite leaks from the intelligence committee, Atkisson defended the security arrangements in place during its investigation and said that most of the leaks were not products of purloined documents but rather resulted from "a good memory."

IN A 54-PAGE statement, chief leak investigator and former FBI agent David Bowers detailed an extensive investigation of the intelligence committee's security procedures in general and the steps taken to safeguard its final report in particular — testimony that painted a picture of only the loosest type of protection for the 77,000 pages of classified material that passed through the hands of the panel.

For example, Bowers gave this description of circumstances surrounding the dissemination of a draft copy of the report, a document which other testimony indicated contained more classified material than the version later adopted by the committee but which was suppressed by the full House.

"There was no specific control system," Bowers testified. "Copies of the draft contained no identification whatever. They were not numbered, nor were they charged out so they could be accounted

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Copies of both the draft report and the more finalized final version apparently received wide dissemination within executive agencies, including the CIA, the FBI, the White House and State, Justice and Defense departments, according to the Ethics Committee investigator.

BOWERS REPORTED that his investigation had revealed a number of other leaks of supposedly secret information — including one that might be a key to uncovering the original source of the document that Schorr had admitted giving to the Voice.

Ironically, that leak was to the CIA, itself he prime

target of the committee's investigation.

Bowers testified that the intelligence committee chairman, Rep. Otis G. Pike, D-N.Y., had refused to make a copy of his panel's final report available to the CIA, but that an unidentified member of the committee had secreted one of the documents to the agency.

It later was learned that Bowers, during a closed-door session of the Ethics Committee early yesterday afternoon, had identified Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., as the source of the leak to the CIA.

Aspin, who was to appear as a witness before the Ethics Committee today, later confirmed that he had loaned a copy of the report to the CIA. He told the Associated Press that he did so in negotiating with the agency to get as much information as possible declassified and into the final report.

The report turned over to the CIA on Jan. 24 essentially was the same version of the document obtained by Schorr and passed on to the Village Voice.

THE BOTTOM LINE in Bowers' report to the Ethics Committee, however, was that there still was no hard evidence of who actually slipped the document to Schorr.

He said he and other

investigators have recovered or examined most of the copies of the report known still to be in existence and that the wording of none of them precisely matches the document published by the newspaper.

For example, Bowers said, the copy reportedly given to the CIA — and subsequently duplicated and circulated within several executive branch agencies, including the White House — had one page the Village Voice did not have, was missing two pages which the Village Voice did have and contained significant differences in text on two other pages.

FACED WITH the continuing mystery, the Ethics

Committee has begun hauling in members of the Intelligence Committee and its staff for public interrogation on the leaked material — after conducting some 420 private interviews already with no success in pinpointing the source of the leak.

There also is the possibility that the committee will subpoena Schorr and other reporters who received information about the Intelligence Committee's investigation. Thus far, all of the newsmen involved have refused to talk to committee investigators about their stories.

A spokesman for the panel said that public hearings on the matter could go on for up to two weeks.

Intelligence Report Leak Still a Whodunit

By Walter Taylor

Washington Star Staff Writer

A number of other leaks from the House Intelligence Committee have been documented, but the source of the panel's report that was published in the Village Voice remains unknown, the House Ethics Committee was told today.

David W. Bowers, the Ethics Committee's chief investigator in the probe of the Village Voice leak, testified at today's opening hearing on the leak that classified information was disclosed throughout the committee's long investigation of the CIA and other intelligence-gathering agencies.

Ironically, the biggest leak of all apparently was to the CIA itself.

BOWERS TESTIFIED that a copy of the leaked report was made available to the CIA by an Intelligence Committee member the day before it was obtained by CBS reporter Daniel Schorr. Schorr has acknowledged that he provided the copy of the report that was published in the Voice, a New York weekly newspaper.

The panel is attempting to determine where Schorr got the document.

Bowers did not disclose the name of the Intelligence Committee member who gave the secret document to the CIA, saying only that a request by the agency for a copy through official channels had been refused by committee chairman Otis Pike, D-N.Y.

However, during a subsequent executive session of the Ethics Committee today, Bowers identified the member as Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., according to informed sources.

ASPIN WAS NOT immediately available for comment.

Bowers told the House Ethics Committee that dozens of copies of the report were circulated among committee members, staff and various agencies of the executive branch within hours after it was completed by the intelligence panel earlier this year.

Bowers said, however, that most of these copies had been recovered or otherwise accounted for — and that none of the documents obtained by investigators matches precisely the

version of the report published Feb. 11 by the Village Voice.

In a 52-page statement, Bowers, a retired FBI agent who was hired by the committee for the leak investigation, described in detail an almost total lack of security maintained by the Intelligence Committee to safeguard various reports and secret material.

HE SAID disclosures to reporters were almost commonplace, beginning almost at the committee's inception.

For example, three reporters including Schorr were given a New Year's Eve 1975 briefing on a secret investigation into the purchase of electronic devices by the FBI.

Bower's most startling disclosures, however, concerned the distribution and proliferation of a preliminary draft of the committee's final report which was first circulated to panel members on January 19.

"There was no specific control system," Bowers told the Ethics Committee. "Copies of the draft con-

tained no identification whatever. They were not numbered, nor were they charged out so they could be accounted for."

Bowers said within a day after the report was released to committee members — along with a letter from Committee Chairman Otis Pike, D-N.Y., instructing that the report not be disclosed publicly — dozens of copies of the document were in circulation.

MOST OF THESE were being circulated within the executive branch. According to Bowers, CIA Special Counsel Mitchell Rogovin was given a copy of the report on Jan. 19. That evening, Bowers said, Rogovin made 30 copies of the document and disseminated them to the White House and the Justice, State and Defense departments, the FBI and the Office of Management and Budget.

Three copies wound up overseas within the next few hours — one sent to Ambassador John Volpe in Rome, one taken to Europe by William Hyland, the deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs, and a third cabled for analysis to Athens.

Bowers told the committee that each of the agencies that got the report cranked out copies on their Xerox machines. For example, the White House got three from the committee and made four additional copies. State got two and made four, Defense got one and made nine, Justice got one and made six.

The Defense Department sent one of its copies to the National Security Agency, which made 16 copies.

The final report, which contained information beyond that included in the widely circulated Jan. 19 draft, apparently was obtained by Schorr on Sunday, Jan. 26, Bowers told the Ethics Committee.

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FBI/DOJ

HE SAID that his investigation thus far indicates that only 19 copies of that document existed, but were widely scattered throughout the executive branch and among members of the committee.

Bowers said he and other investigators have conducted more than 420 interviews and 385 "reinterviews" since the House voted to investigate the leak to Schorr.

He reported, however, that Schorr himself has not been interrogated.

A number of other reporters whom Bowers said obtained leaks from the intelligence committee were invited to testify in the

inquiry, but all had declined. No subpoenas have been issued in the case thus far, he said.

Bowers said the Intelligence Committee handled about 77,000 pages of classified documents during its investigation of intelligence activities by the CIA, the FBI and other agencies.

Bowers indicated that some members of the Intelligence Committee had refused to cooperate in the investigation. He said, for example, that Reps. Philip H. Hayes, D-Ind., and Morgan F. Murphy, D-Ill., refused to provide their copies of the final report for comparison with the document provided to the Village Voice by Schorr.

TWO OTHER members of the committee said they had returned their copies to the Intelligence Committee, which then destroyed them, Bowers said. Thus, no comparison could be made between them and the published version either, he said.

Because there were numerous changes, additions and deletions from the intelligence committee report between the time initial dissemination of the report began and the suspected time of the leak to Schorr, Bowers said, it was hoped that a comparison of the newsman's copy and those still in existence

might help identify the source of the leak.

However, no copy of the document retrieved by the investigators matches precisely the published version, Bowers reported.

(At one point during his testimony today, he was asked by an Ethics Committee member how security for the documents compared with that maintained by the FBI or other intelligence agencies.

"By comparison, it would be very poor," he testified.

In opening the public hearing today, Ethics Committee Chairman John J. Flynt, D-Ga., said his committee has the responsibility of uncovering the source of the Schorr leak and recommend changes in House procedure for protecting security information.

"If the House of Representatives is to play an important and vital role in our country's defense," he said, "it must continue to have appropriate access to classified information, and it must devise appropriate safeguards to prevent disclosure of such information."

125 Questioned by Investigators On Intelligence Study Disclosure

By RICHARD D. LYONS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 13—The detectives hired by the House ethics committee to investigate the unauthorized disclosure of the report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence have questioned 125 persons, but have yet to identify the source, the chairman of the inquiry said today.

Representative John J. Flynt, the Georgia Democrat who heads the ethics committee, said it would probably be a month before his force of 12 retired agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation completed their inquiries.

Mr. Flynt said it was possible that, once the investigation was over, the ethics committee, formally named the House Committee of Standards of Official Conduct, would hold public hearings on the matter.

At issue is who transmitted a copy of the report to newsmen, including Daniel Schorr, a correspondent here for CBS News.

For six weeks, the former F.B.I. agents have been questioning representatives who served on the select committee, headed by Representative Otis G. Pike, Democrat of Suffolk, their staff aides and personnel who served on the committee, now disbanded.

David Bowers, the former F.B.I. inspector who is directing the investigation, gave a two-hour progress report to the ethics committee today in a closed session.

When questioned by newsmen after the meeting, Mr. Flynt said "I am not going to get into a numbers game" when asked how many suspects had

been turned up. He also declined to say whether Mr. Schorr had been questioned.

"The release of the progress report would compromise the remainder of the investigation," the chairman said, adding that he expected the investigation to be completed "well within six weeks."

The intelligence committee prepared a report highly critical of the Central Intelligence Agency and other Federal intelligence-gathering groups after a long investigation. Reports of the document's contents appeared in The New York Times and on CBS News. Last Jan. 29, the House voted not to make the report public.

But in February, Mr. Schorr made a copy of the report available to The Village Voice, a weekly newspaper in New York City. The breach of secrecy enraged many representatives, and the House voted for the investigation that is now being carried out by the ethics committee.

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UP-101

(SCHORR)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE HAS INTERVIEWED MORE THAN 125 PERSONS ABOUT THE LEAK OF A SECRET HOUSE INTELLIGENCE REPORT AND SHOULD COMPLETE ITS INVESTIGATION WITHIN SIX MORE WEEKS, ITS CHAIRMAN SAID TODAY.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN JOHN FLYNT, D-GA., SAID THE PROBE INVOLVING SUSPENDED CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR IS MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED AND HE PLANS TO HOLD OPEN HEARINGS BEFORE THE PANEL REPORTS TO THE HOUSE.

FLYNT SPOKE TO REPORTERS AFTER THE COMMITTEE RECEIVED AN ORAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM STAFF INVESTIGATORS AT A TWO-HOUR CLOSED MEETING. HE WOULD NOT SAY WHETHER SCHORR WAS AMONG THOSE INTERVIEWED.

HE SAID THE INVESTIGATION WAS "MUCH MORE THAN ONE-HALF TO TWO-THIRDS THROUGH."

"I EXPECT THE INVESTIGATION TO BE COMPLETED WELL-WITHIN SIX WEEKS," FLYNT SAID. "WE RECEIVED AN ANALYSIS OF INTERVIEWS WITH IN EXCESS OF 125 INDIVIDUALS."

HE SAID VERY FEW OF THE INTERVIEWS HAVE TAKEN THE INVESTIGATORS BEYOND A 50-MILE RADIUS OF WASHINGTON AND NONE OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

"ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WAS GAINED FROM NEARLY EVERY WITNESS INTERVIEWED," HE SAID.

ASKED WHETHER HE PLANNED TO HOLD OPEN HEARINGS ON THE MATTER, FLYNT REPLIED, "YES."

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Kissinger: Schorr 'Got a Bum Rap'

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has told CBS reporter Dan Schorr that he believes Schorr has gotten a bum rap.

Schorr has been suspended with pay from reporting for CBS since it was disclosed that he gave The Village Voice the copy of the House intelligence committee report that the New York weekly printed.

As part of the arrangement, The Village Voice agreed to Schorr's request that it pay an undisclosed sum to the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press.

At the Gridiron Dinner last Saturday night, Schorr asked Kissinger what the secretary thought of his case.

"I think you got a bum rap, especially since the essence of the report had already leaked before the report was published," Kissinger replied, according to quotations the secretary and Schorr's lawyer authorized for publication.

The House ethics committee is investigating how the intelligence report leaked to Schorr.

"The blame should fall on whoever leaked the report, not on the journalist who received it," Kissinger told Schorr.

The secretary added that he was more concerned about the contents of the re-

port than about its publication. Kissinger told Schorr he thinks the report is a distorted document.

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Panel Hires Probers in Schorr Leak

The House ethics committee has hired 13 former FBI men to conduct the committee's investigation into the leaking of a secret intelligence committee report to CBS newsmen Daniel Schorr.

A House Administration subcommittee yesterday approved contracts totaling \$80,000 to hire the retired FBI men at a rate of \$100 a day. The men, all of whom have at least 25 years of experience with the FBI, will get between \$300 and \$10,000 each for the life of the contract, which expires next Jan. 3.

Meanwhile the investigators—headed by former FBI agent David Bowers—have begun interviewing members of the intelligence committee to determine who leaked the report to Schorr, who then turned it over to The Village Voice, a New York weekly newspaper, where it was printed. One intelligence committee member interviewed described the interviewing as "very low key."

Ethics committee chairman John Flynt (D-Ga.) said the investigators may interview up to 400 people.

But signs persist that the House is cooling off on the investigation. Rep. Charles Rose (D-N.C.), a member of the House Administration subcommittee, would only vote present on approving the contracts yesterday, though he had voted on the floor for the ethics committee investigation.

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UP-117

(INTELLIGENCE REPORT)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A HOUSE ADMINISTRATION SUBCOMMITTEE TODAY APPROVED THE HIRING OF 13 EX-FBI AGENTS AS INVESTIGATORS FOR THE ETHICS COMMITTEE INQUIRY INTO THE LEAKING AND PUBLICATION OF A SECRET REPORT.

THE 13 SEPARATE CONTRACTS INCLUDE THAT OF DAVID BOWERS WHO WILL DIRECT THE INVESTIGATION. THE TOTAL COST OF THE 13 IS \$80,000 AND THE LIFE OF THE CONTRACTS RUN UNTIL JAN. 3, 1977, WHICH IS THE START OF THE NEW 95TH CONGRESS.

THE COST WILL COME OUT OF THE \$150,000 BUDGET THE ETHICS COMMITTEE GOT FROM THE HOUSE LAST WEEK TO MAKE THE INVESTIGATION WHICH WILL INCLUDE AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY THE PERSON WHO LEAKED THE SECRET REPORT TO CBS-TV NEWSMAN DANIEL SCHORR.

SCHORR HAS ADMITTED GIVING THE REPORT, WHICH WAS THE FINAL REPORT OF COVERT CIA OPERATIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD DRAFTED BY THE NOW DEFUNCT HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, TO THE VILLAGE VOICE NEWSPAPER OF NEW YORK WHICH PUBLISHED PARTS OF IT.

THE ETHICS PANEL STILL HAS TO HIRE LEGAL CONSULTANTS AS WELL AS CLERICAL HELP.

THE CONTRACTS APPROVED TODAY NEED ONLY THE SIGNATURE OF REP. WAYNE HAYS, D-OHIO, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE, TO BECOME FINAL. THE SUBCOMMITTEE NOTED THE 13 AGENTS EACH HAVE AT LEAST 25 YEARS OF FBI EXPERIENCE, INCLUDING SUPERVISORY POSITIONS IN THE WASHINGTON OFFICE, AND ALL ARE RETIRED NOW.

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4/5/76

HOUSE PANEL SAYS SCHORR CASE LAGS

Leader of Inquiry Says Trial
Showing How Press Got
C.I.A. Report Is 'Cold'

By RICHARD D. LYONS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 31—The Federal and Congressional investigations into the unauthorized disclosures to the press of the report of the report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence are bogging down, and persons active in the investigation are expressing doubts that they will be completed, much less support legal actions against anyone.

Representative John J. Flynt, the Georgia Democrat who is in charge of the House investigation, said after a meeting today of his Committee on Standards of Official Conduct that "the trail is getting cold."

Mr. Flynt said that his committee's staff was having problems drawing up a list of questions to be posed to people who might know how substantial portions of the report about Central Intelligence Agency operations reached the Village Voice and other publications. Representative Otis G. Pike, Democrat of Suffolk, headed the House select committee that made the report.

"If we had had subpoena power a month ago we could have wrapped up the case by now," Mr. Flynt said, adding that the memories of some persons familiar with the case were being "dimmed" by time.

Officials Are Pessimistic

Senior Justice Department officials are increasingly pessimistic that grounds for criminal prosecution will be found in the case because most, if not all, of the so-called classified material involved seems to have been made public in one form or another before it appeared in The Village Voice last month.

For the last six weeks lawyers in the criminal division of the Justice Department have sought to determine if material originally classified as secret that was contained in the Pike report had in fact been in the public domain.

One Federal attorney involved in the departmental inquiry said it was apparent from the start that "99 percent" of the material in the report of the Pike committee already had been in the public domain.

The case boils down to the remaining 1 percent, he said, adding that it is thought that even this material was previously divulged.

If the justice department investigation collapses, as it seems to be on the verge of doing, it would be almost impossible to bring charges that the Espionage Act had been violated by either Daniel Schorr, or any other newsman who had reported details of the contents of the Pike report. Mr. Schorr is the CBS News correspondent here who has admitted providing a copy of the report to The Voice.

On Jan. 20, The New York Times published articles giving the substance of the documents, which severely criticized the C.I.A. and other Federal intelligence-gathering organizations. In the days that followed, The Times and other news organizations published additional articles concerning the report.

On Jan. 29, the House voted not to make the report public. Two weeks later, The Village Voice started publishing substantial excerpts from it.

The disclosures angered many congressmen, and, on Feb. 19, the House voted to have Mr. Flynt's committee undertake an inquiry. But for the past six weeks there has been disagreement within the House, first over increased subpoena powers for the committee, then for investigative funds. Both were eventually approved.

"Information we could have gotten under oath five weeks ago will be more difficult to obtain now," Mr. Flynt said today. His committee met in closed session for half an hour today, then adjourned without setting a future meeting date and without having settled details of how the inquiry should proceed.

The committee still has not formally hired a staff to conduct the investigation. Investigators, mainly former agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and attorneys have been selected but their contracts with the committee have not been approved by the House Administration Committee and may not be for several days. About a dozen contracts have been submitted.

Additionally, friction has developed within the special staff over who among them is in charge of the inquiry. David Bowers, a former F.B.I. inspector, appears to have won a jurisdictional dispute with C. B. Rogers, an Atlanta lawyer who had been picked to be the special chief counsel.

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Date 4-1-76

FUNDS ARE VOTED IN SCHORR INQUIRY

House Approves, 278 to 87,
Action on Disclosure of
Intelligence Report

By RICHARD D. LYONS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 29—

The House overwhelmingly voted today funds for its investigation into the unauthorized publishing of the House Intelligence Committee report in The Village Voice, rejecting protests by liberal members that the inquiry would spread to disclosures about the document by other news organizations.

The vote was 278 to 87 and was the fourth consecutive defeat on the House floor for liberals who had sought to curtail or abolish the investigation. As a result, the House Ethics Committee, which had been ordered by the members to under \$150,000 in special investigative money over and above the \$1 million in regular operating funds it already had.

Late today the committee and three lawyers, who will seek to determine how the House Select Intelligence Committee's report on operations of the Central Intelligence Agency was made available to Daniel Schorr, a CBS News correspondent here.

Mr. Schorr passed the document to The Village Voice, a New York weekly newspaper, which published most of the report. The House had voted to keep it secret, and publication enraged some members. The investigation was then voted.

Action Due This Week

Representative John J. Flynt, the Georgia Democrat who is chairman of the ethics committee, said that he expected his investigators would start this week to question persons familiar with the report, and that they might include C.I.A. personnel.

Asked if Mr. Schorr would be questioned, Mr. Flynt said: "I don't know yet. The job is to find out who and how many people made improper

dispositions of advance and final copies of the Pike committee report." Representatives Otis G. Pike, a Democrat from Suffolk County, on Long Island, headed the intelligence inquiry.

The possibility that the scope of the investigation would go beyond Mr. Schorr and The Village Voice drew the attention of half a dozen liberal Democrats in the debate on the fund request on the House floor.

Representative Bella S. Abzug, Democrat of Manhattan, said "the press has become the issue" because "nothing in the report is secret."

"Why are we conducting this witch hunt?" she said. "We do not know where it will stop." The New York Times, The Washington Post, Time magazine, NBC, ABC and PBS had full and complete reports of the Pike report. Are all these organizations to be investigated?

Mrs. Abzug added that the results of the investigation "can only result in holding these members of the pre in contempt."

'Chilling Effect'

Representative Elizabeth Holtzman, Democrat of Brooklyn, said the investigation would have "a chilling effect on future reporting of governmental activities."

Representative Edward I. Koch, Democrat of Manhattan, said, "To call a newsman to task for doing his job will bring the House into desrepute—this is not this house's finest hour."

Similar sentiments were expressed by other liberals, who were defeated in the voting by moderates and conservatives.

Expressing what appeared to be the will of the majority, Representative Dale Milford, Democrat of Texas, said, "I want to find out who the members and staff members are who are responsible for this despicable act." He asserted that publication violated national security, although other speakers said the document contained nothing that breached Federal secrets.

Representative Pike, who was chairman of the Intelligence Committee's investigation, voted against the request for funds. He and others said they felt that money should have been included to meet the legal expenses, if any, of persons who would be questioned by the Ethics Committee.

Mr. Flynt originally requested \$350,000 for the inquiry by the ethics panel, formally named the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. His request was cut to \$75,000 by the Accounts Subcommittee of the House Administration Committee, then raised to \$150,000 by the full committee.

David Bowers, who retired earlier this year as an inspector for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will direct the ethics committee's inquiry. Many of his aides will be former F.B.I. men. As special chief counsel, Mr. Flynt chose C.B. Rogers, an Atlanta lawyer. It will be several days before all their contracts are formally approved.

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Date 3-30-76

Probe Set Of Leak To Schorr

By Mary Russett

Washington Post Staff Writer

The House yesterday voted to provide \$150,000 for the House Ethics Committee to investigate the leak of a House Intelligence Committee report to CBS newsmen Daniel Schorr.

After the 278-to-87 vote, Ethics Committee chairman John J. Flynt (D-Ga.) said the 11 investigators and three attorneys he now can hire would begin immediately to interview those who might know something about the leak.

Schorr passed on the Intelligence Committee's report to The Village Voice after the House had voted to keep it secret. The House then voted for an Ethics Committee investigation of the leak to Schorr.

Flynt had asked for \$350,000 to pay investigators and hire staff, but a House Administration subcommittee and then the full committee cut him back to \$150,000, a figure not challenged on the floor yesterday.

Though Rep. Bill Aszug (D-N.Y.) called the proposed investigation "a witch hunt" that could lead to a "serious constitutional invasion of the rights of a free press," Flynt said the overwhelming vote showed the House did not intend to "rebuff" the investigation.

Flynt refused to say who would be interviewed first and would only say the number interviewed would fall somewhere between 30 and 400. He said, "At this point it would be inappropriate for me or any other member or anyone connected with the committee to make a firm statement on the direction and course the investigation might take."

He refused to rule out investigating Central Intelligence Agency employees, members of the executive branch, other journalists besides Schorr, as well as members and staff of the intelligence committee. As for possible contempt of Congress citations against Schorr or any journalist who might refuse to reveal a source, Flynt said, "We hope we won't be confronted with that, but we'll decide when we are."

Flynt said the delay of about a month and 10 days in getting funds from the House Administration Committee "hurt" the investigation in that "certain sources cooled off," adding, "as in any investigation the trail gets cold." When people volunteered information "we had to tell them we were not in a position to proceed and their enthusiasm waned," he said.

Flynt said that members of Congress as well as others had come to him volunteering to answer questions or testify.

A House Administration subcommittee had originally ordered Flynt to use up to \$75,000 of the \$150,000 to provide counsel for those who might be questioned and couldn't afford a lawyer, a provision defeated by the full committee.

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Colby Backs Schorr on CIA Report

NEW ORLEANS, March 29 (AP) — Former CIA Director William Colby says television newsman Daniel Schorr should not be punished for arranging publication of a secret congressional report.

Colby said during a panel discussion at Tulane University Sunday night that Schorr "carried out his obligation to the First Amendment and to himself as a newsman and should not be punished" for turning over a House intelligence committee report to The Village Voice, a New York weekly newspaper.

Schorr, who has been suspended by CBS, had been scheduled to appear on the panel with Colby, but was kept away by a death in his family.

While he defended Schorr's decision to turn over the report to The Village Voice, Colby said the action also "convinced the world that Americans can not keep a secret."

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Date

3/30/76

Panel Sustains Cut In Schorr Probe Fund

The House Administration Committee voted yesterday to preserve a deep slash in funds requested by the ethics committee to investigate the leak to CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr of an intelligence committee secret report on the CIA.

While sustaining the cut to \$150,000 from the requested \$350,000 the Administration Committee threw out a provision forcing ethics to use up to \$75,000 to provide lawyers for people it subpoenas or interrogates.

Both the fund cut and the lawyer money were the work of an Administration subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.).

Because the investigation could result in contempt of Congress charges carrying a year's jail sentence, Thompson argued that counsel ought to be provided even if Congress had to pay for it.

But others on the commit-

tee said it would result in a "dangerous precedent," and Congress would be paying for lawyers for any committee who subpoenaed anyone.

By a 10-to-8 vote the committee stuck out into lawyer provision, then passed the \$150,000 funding measure by voice vote. It is scheduled for a floor vote Monday.

Rep. Sam Devine (R-Ohio), who offered the amendment cutting the ethics committee fund request, said it should not be taken as a signal that the house is losing interest in the Schorr investigation.

There had been speculation to that effect, intelligence committee member because Dale Milford (D-Tex.), outraged by the leak, has introduced a resolution to go ahead and publish the committee's still secret report, and because the ethics committee's fund request was slashed.

But Devine said he simply felt it was too much money.

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The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 3/26/76

FUND FOR INQUIRY INTO LEAKS IS CUT

House Unit Votes to Reduce
to \$150,000 Amount for
Study on Pike's Report

By RICHARD D. LYONS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 22

In a surprise move, a House subcommittee today cut funds sought to investigate the leaking of the Pike Intelligence Committee report from \$350,000 to \$150,000.

Additionally, half of the \$150,000 was earmarked to pay lawyers' fees for persons who would either be subpoenaed to testify or would be questioned under oath.

With but \$75,000 remaining to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to undertake the inquiry, today's move leaves unclear the status of the investigation that the full House had voted overwhelmingly to conduct only last month.

Today's move came in a unanimous vote of the accounts subcommittee of the House Administration Committee on a motion by Representative Samuel L. Devine of Ohio, the ranking Republican.

"I was as surprised as anyone when the motion carried," Mr. Devine said.

In recent years the accounts subcommittee has rarely voted to make substantial reductions in requests for funds from the other committees of the House, according to its chairman, Representative Frank Thompson Jr., Democrat of New Jersey.

'Boondoggle' Seen

Mr. Thompson also expressed surprise at the outcome of the vote, noting that his concern had been not with the total amount spent, but, rather, with assuring that those persons who would be questioned during the investigation would be represented by lawyers. If this principle is accepted by the parent House Administration Committee and the full House it would set an important precedent that could be used for future Congressional investigations.

During and after the vote subcommittee members reiterated their belief that the request for \$350,000 was a "boondoggle," as it was put by Representative Augustus F. Hawkins, Democrat of California.

In two other election-year votes in recent weeks the full House has tried to cut the spending of relatively modest amounts of Federal money. In one vote, \$46 million earmarked for the redevelopment of Pennsylvania Avenue was rejected. In another, the House first voted against sending a delegation to London for Bicentennial ceremonies there, then reversed itself and approved the funds.

Both conservatives and liberals on the subcommittee gave as their reason that the investigation was getting out of hand financially.

Last month the House voted 269 to 115 to direct the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to investigate the circumstances by which a secret report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence was made public.

Dispute on Disclosure

The select committee, headed by Representative Otis G. Pike, Democrat of New York, produced a report highly critical of the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency and other Federal intelligence-gathering groups.

But a dispute arose as to whether the report should be made public and last January the house voted not to release the document to the press and public. However, accounts of the contents of the report started appearing in The New York Times and on CBS News.

Daniel Schorr, a correspondent for the CBS network here, then made a copy of the intelligence report available to The Village Voice, a weekly newspaper in New York, which published long excerpts. This caused a furor in the House, which then voted to investigate the leak.

Representative John J. Flynt Jr., the Georgia Democrat who is chairman of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (usually called the Ethics Committee), then drew up a budget and requested \$350,000 to undertake the investigation.

Mr. Flynt said the funds would be used to hire 14 former agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, plus a special legal team, as well as security and secretarial help, several dozen persons in all.

In addition, Mr. Flynt's budget for the investigation earmarked \$120,000 for travel and related expenses for staff and witnesses.

The request for funds was debated by the accounts subcommittee last week, but none of its members then even hinted that they wanted to cut the \$350,000 figure.

After today's vote Mr. Flynt said he could not immediately determine if the \$75,000 would be sufficient to continue the full investigation that he had planned.

His committee still has about \$1 million available to it as a regular appropriation from the House. But Mr. Flynt has said that, under the special rules of the House controlling the hiring of committee aides, most of this amount could not be used for the investigation of the leaking of the Pike report.

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~~BOROWICK (1-1-74)~~

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Date 3-23-76

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W. Bowers
[Signature]

Schorr Probe Fund Cut to \$150,000

By Mary Russell
 Washington Post Staff Writer

The budget for an ethics committee investigation into the leaking of the House intelligence committee report to CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr was slashed more than half yesterday by a House Administration subcommittee.

In addition to cutting the \$350,000 request to \$150,000, the subcommittee said that \$75, of the total had to be set aside to pay for legal counsel for those to be interrogated or subpoenaed in the investigation.

Ethics committee Chairman John Flynt (D-Ga.), clearly anxious to proceed, said he wanted a day or two to think over the effect of the reduction.

The ethics committee had requested \$35,000 to hire 10 investigators to try to ferret out the person or persons responsible for leaking the intelligence committee's re-

port on the CIA to Schorr, who then turned it over to The Village Voice, which printed it.

Flynt had said he might have to interview up to 400 people. Rep. Samuel L. Devine (R-Ohio), who offered the \$150,000 amendment, said, "I figure they pulled that origiant figure out of thin air. They couldn't justify that."

Yet Devine said he was "as surprised as anyone" when his amendment passed. He said that he was not seeking to kill the investigation, but that for a fiscal conservative the \$350,000 was just too much money.

"They come back for more if they need it and can justify it," he said.

It is rare for the House Administration Committee, which dispenses funds for committee investigations, to reduce requests for funds. Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), chairman of the accounts subcommittee, which took the action, said he also was surprised at the cut.

Thompson originally offered

an amtdment setting aside \$25,000 of the \$350,000 to provide those interrogated or subpoenaed with counsel, at fees not more than \$35 an hour.

Thompson said he was trying to protect the rights of employees of the intelligence committee, such as clerks and secretaries, who might be interrogated, and couldn't afford legal counsel. He admitted that paying for counsel for someone under investigation by a congressional committee was "unprecedented."

But Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.) said that if the ethics committee interrogated 400 people it would cost "a lot more than \$25,000" and offered an amendment raising it to \$75. The amendment carried.

Then Devine's \$15 amendment carried by voice vote without dissent.

The ethics committee staff has said Flynt wants to hire lawyers at \$75 an hour, which they argue is less than the going rate. C. B. Rogers, who has his own At-

lanta law firm, is reported to have agreed to join the staff as counsel, and David W. Bowers, a retired FBI agent, is lined up as chief.

However, the investigation cannot start until the money is cleared by the House. The full House Administration Committee is expected to act on the funding resolution soon, and it will then be taken to the House floor.

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Date 3/23/76

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UP-125

(FBI WRONGDOING)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD LEVI HAS REJECTED AS INADEQUATE AN FBI INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBLE FINANCIAL WRONGDOING AMONG ITS OFFICIALS AND ORDERED THE BUREAU TO CONDUCT A NEW ONE, ADMINISTRATION SOURCES SAID TODAY.

THE SOURCES SAID LEVI REJECTED SUGGESTIONS THAT SOME OUTSIDE AGENCY TAKE OVER THE INVESTIGATION BECAUSE HE IS DETERMINED TO PROVE THE FBI CAN KEEP ITS OWN HOUSE IN ORDER.

THEY SAID THE INVESTIGATION INVOLVED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE PAST RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEVERAL FBI OFFICIALS AND A SUPPLIER OF ELECTRONICS SURVEILLANCE DEVICES.

A FINDING OF SERIOUS WRONGDOING WOULD TOUCH OFF THE FIRST MAJOR CORRUPTION SCANDAL IN FBI HISTORY.

RECENT CRITICISM OF THE BUREAU HAS CONCERNED ALLEGED ABUSES OF INVESTIGATIVE POWER, NOT THE PERSONAL INTEGRITY OF ITS OFFICIALS.

AN INITIAL INVESTIGATION WAS MADE BY THE FBI'S INSPECTION DIVISION, WHICH REPORTED LAST JANUARY IT FOUND NO EVIDENCE OF ILLEGAL ACTIVITY, ACCORDING TO ONE SOURCE WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH THE CASE.

MICHAEL SHAHEEN, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, CONFIRMED HIS UNIT SUPERVISED THE INITIAL INVESTIGATION AND VIEWED THE RESULTS FOR LEVI.

HE SAID HE ALSO IS SUPERVISING THE REINVESTIGATION.

SHAHEEN DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE INVESTIGATIONS IN DETAIL, BUT ONE SOURCE SAID SHAHEEN FELT THE FIRST ONE RAISED MORE QUESTIONS THAN IT ANSWERED AND PASSED THAT VERDICT ON TO LEVI.

LEVI AGREED AND LAST MONTH ORDERED FBI DIRECTOR CLARENCE KELLEY TO CONDUCT A BROADER INVESTIGATION, THE SOURCE SAID. IT IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN TWO OR THREE MONTHS.

UPI 03-19 05:30 PES

The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date

3/19/76

Leak Probe May Reach 400 People

By Richard L. Lyons

Chairman John J. Flynt (D-Ga.) said yesterday his House ethics committee may have to interview 300 to 400 persons in its effort to find out how the secret House intelligence report was leaked for publication.

But he quickly added that the figure "might be one or 1,000. I just don't know." If the first witness admitted giving the draft report to CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr who passed it on for publication in the New York weekly, The Village Voice, that would be the end of it, Flynt said.

Flynt appeared before a House Administration subcommittee to ask for \$350,000 to conduct the inquiry which the House last month ordered him to make. Flynt told the subcommittee he didn't know how much money he would need but that he would spend as little as possible. The subcommittee put off a vote until today at earliest.

His budget anticipates having 10 investigators working 110 days each at \$100 a day and 1,000 hours of legal work at \$75 per hour. Travel, per diem expenses and supplies make up the balance.

The people to be interviewed would include the staff of the House intelligence committee, which has been disbanded and its employees spread around the country. It presumably would also include Schorr, the 13 committee members and executive branch officials who had access to the report.

Several subcommittee members asked Flynt why he couldn't conduct the inquiry with his own staff by filling 21 vacancies, each to be paid up to \$37,800 a year. He plans to hire as investigators retired federal employees, including former FBI agents, who could be paid the difference between their pension and this ceiling.

Flynt said he couldn't hire the staff he wants at these rates. By obtaining the special contractual authority he seeks, the committee could pay more money in a shorter time—\$75 an hour for lawyers and \$100 a day for investigators.

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), chairman of the subcommittee that will pass on the budget, said Flynt ought to finance the inquiry from his own staff funds and use any extra funds to pay the legal costs of subpoenaed witnesses who can't afford to hire a lawyer. Congress has not done this before.

Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.), subject of a brief abortive inquiry by the ethics committee last year for releasing secret information, urged Thompson's subcommittee to cut Flynt's budget. He said that the inquiry should never have been ordered in the first place, and that the ethics committee is the wrong investigator because nearly half its members serve on the Armed Services Committee which failed to police the intelligence agencies. But it appeared likely from questioning that the subcommittee will approve the request for funds.

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Date 5/17/76

Probe of Leak to Schorr May Involve 400 Witnesses

By Walter Taylor

Washington Star Staff Writer

Efforts by some House liberals to limit the scope of the Daniel Schorr investigation appeared doomed today. The chairman of the panel has suggested that as many as 400 potential witnesses may be questioned.

Rep. Frank Thompson, whose House Administration subcommittee must authorize the funds for the inquiry into the leak of the House Intelligence Committee report to the CBS newsman, said he doubts that either his panel or the full House will pare the request.

The House Ethics Committee, given the assignment of tracking down the source of the leak, is seeking the money to hire a special team of investigators and lawyers.

Thompson, D-N.J., had raised question about the size of the request, but after a hearing of his subcommittee on the matter yesterday, he conceded that he did not have the votes to change it.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE

was scheduled to meet in secret session today to act on the request, and approval of the Ethics Committee budget was expected.

Thompson said, however, that he may try to amend the proposal to require the Ethics Committee to use some of its funds to provide free legal counsel for any one interrogated or called as a witness in the probe.

He noted that former President Richard Nixon was able to utilize, at least in part, government-paid lawyers in his defense in the House's 1974 impeachment inquiry and suggested that the same opportunity should be accorded to government employees and other potential witnesses questioned in the leak investigation.

"We are dealing with a matter which, if not criminal, at least threatens serious hardship and could lead to economic blacklisting or social consequences," Thompson told Ethics Committee Chairman John J. Flynt Jr., D-Ga.

FOLLOWING the hearing, Flynt told reporters that he could not estimate accurately how many possible witnesses might be interviewed in the investigation. "It could be one or it could be 100," he said.

He said the number more realistically could be as high as 300 or 400.

While it is not known precisely how many individuals had access to the intelligence committee report, it has been reported that as many as 2,000 members of the executive department alone had access to the document.

The committee's investi-

gation is expected to focus on the question of who provided the document to Schorr, who has acknowledged that he gave it to the New York weekly newspaper Village Voice for publication.

Regarding Thompson's proposal about government-paid legal counsel for witnesses, Flynt, in talking with reporters, did not go beyond his public testimony that any witnesses subpoenaed would "certainly be advised" of their right to counsel.

He testified that the question of paying for such service "would have to be answered at the appropriate time." He indicated that by "appropriate time" he meant after the investigation had been concluded.

OTHER THAN Ethics Committee members supporting it, only one witness testified before Thompson's subcommittee on the spending proposal Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., opposed the outlay.

Harrington said the House was undertaking "an investigation of the wrong question in the wrong manner by the wrong congressional committee inviting the kind of mischief that can only discredit the House as a guardian of individual liberties while distracting us from the real chore of reforming the intelligence bureaucracy."

The Ethics Committee last year began an investigation of Harrington for revealing supposedly secret testimony about illegal CIA activities in Chile, but the panel dropped all charges of wrongdoing against him.

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REPORT 3-12

PICTURE

REPORT FROM AMERICA
 CONGRESS'S HIDDEN JAIL CELL
 BY JOHN MOODY

NEW YORK (UPI) -- FEW PEOPLE ARE AWARE OF THE JAIL CELL HIDDEN IN THE CAVERNOUS RECESSES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR KNOWS IT'S THERE, BUT HE HAS NO DESIRE TO SEE IT. "IT'S SOMEWHERE DOWN BY THE CONGRESSMEN'S GYM," HE SAID DURING THE TAPING OF TODAY'S NBC TALK SHOW, "TOMORROW."

SCHORR COULD SOON HOLD THE DISTINCTION OF BEING ONE OF THE FEW REPORTERS EVER FOUND IN CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS. HE ADMITTED EARLIER THIS MONTH THAT HE PROVIDED COPIES OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON CIA COVERT ACTIVITIES TO THE NEW YORK WEEKLY, VILLAGE VOICE.

THE NEWSPAPER LATER PUBLISHED THE DOCUMENTS, WHICH REVEALED CIA FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR ANTI-COMMUNIST ITALIAN POLITICAL CANDIDATES AND MILITARY SUPPORT FOR ANGOLAN AND IRAQI SOLDIERS.

THE REPORT WAS WITHHELD FROM THE PUBLIC ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT COULD ENDANGER NATIONAL SECURITY.

REP. SAMUEL STRATTON, D-N.Y., SAID SCHORR'S ACTION MADE HIM GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE, AND THE COMMITTEE HAS REQUESTED \$350,000 TO FIND OUT HOW HE GOT A COPY OF THE "PIKE REPORT," NAMED AFTER THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, REP. OTIS PIKE.

IF HE IS FOUND GUILTY OF THE CHARGES, SCHORR SAID, HE COULD BE SENTENCED TO A TERM IN THE HOUSE JAIL, "OR WHATEVER ELSE THE HOUSE WANTS."

"IN 1793, I THINK IT WAS, THE HOUSE FOUND A REPORTER IN CONTEMPT FOR SAYING THAT ONE OF ITS MEMBERS HAD TAKEN A BRIBE. IT SENTENCED HIM TO A WEEK IN THE JAIL," SCHORR SAID.

"THE PROCESS IS REALLY LIKE A BILL OF ATTAINDER, WHERE YOU CAN GO AFTER SOMEBODY JUST BY SAYING HE COMMITTED A CRIME. THAT IDEA HASN'T BEEN TERRIBLY POPULAR IN THIS COUNTRY FOR THE LAST 200 YEARS.

"WHAT I THINK I'M ASSERTING IS NOT THE REPORTER'S RIGHT TO REPORT BUT THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO KNOW," HE SAID.

"I HAVE NO CHIP ON MY SHOULDER TOWARD THE HOUSE," SCHORR SAID. "I HAVE ONLY THE GREATEST RESPECT FOR THE HOUSE. BUT THIS IS POTENTIALLY A VERY SERIOUS MATTER."

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

"IF THE PRESIDENT AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SAY NOT TO PUBLISH THE PENTAGON PAPERS AND THE NEW YORK TIMES AND WASHINGTON POST DO, THEY CAN SAY, 'YOU MAKE THE RULES FOR THE PRESIDENT'S ADMINISTRATION BUT YOU DON'T MAKE RULES FOR ME.' I HAVE TO SAY THE SAME THING TO THE HOUSE: 'YOU DON'T MAKE RULES FOR ME.'"

CBS HAS SUSPENDED SCHORR, WITH PAY, FROM HIS REGULAR CAPITOL HILL BEAT, PENDING A DECISION ON THE CHARGE. BUT THE NETWORK SAID IT WOULD DEFEND THE REPORTER'S DECISION, IN COURT IF NECESSARY.

SCHORR SAID HE HOPED THE CONTROVERSY WOULD PROVIDE A DEFINITIVE RULING ON THE RIGHT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL NEW REPORTING.

"IF IT'S GONE THIS FAR, I HOPE IT JUST WON'T BE DROPPED," HE SAID. "I'D LIKE IT TO BE DROPPED WITH THE DEFINITE SENSE THAT THEY'VE DONE THIS AND THEY'VE MADE A MISTAKE."

UPI 03-12 01:03 AES

Pike Turning Over CIA Flap to Albert

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Staff Writer

Rep. Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.), who chaired the House intelligence committee, said yesterday that he has ended his dealings with the Central Intelligence Agency and is turning over to House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) the agency's allegation that classified documents given to the now-defunct committee were missing.

"I'm not going to play their game," Pike said yesterday. "These now are documents of the House," he added in describing 46 sealed cartons of classified files from the committee which are being stored at CIA headquarters. Under an agreement with CIA Director George Bush, the CIA cannot open or examine the cartons without approval of the speaker.

CIA special counsel Mitchell Rogovin said yesterday that although Pike was "walking away from the situation," Rogovin would "speak to someone in Congress so that CIA could go in" and attempt to find the documents that are allegedly missing.

Rogovin said that the CIA was determined to locate all documents it passes on to the committee, even though he recognizes that they belong to the House.

On Tuesday, the CIA requested Pike to permit his staff members to continue an inventory of the stored material, begun Monday. Pike refused.

In a Tuesday floor speech, Pike said his staff had located in the cartons 105 of 232 documents the CIA had claimed were missing. He also said CIA officials had not signed transmittal letters for an additional 95 documents.

CIA officials say some documents were found by the Pike staff Monday but "not verified." Rogovin said yesterday that, despite the lack of signed transmittal letters, the CIA documents were delivered to the committee in packages which were signed for.

Pike has argued that the controversy over allegedly missing documents was begun as a "media event" in an effort to discredit the intelligence committee and keep House members from reading the committee's report.

Relations between Pike and Rogovin have become publicly strained. The congressman said on the House floor Tuesday that he had been told by an aide that Rogovin last month had threatened political retaliation against Pike for the committee's approving publication of the report, which contained material the administration wanted to keep classified.

Rogovin yesterday denied making such a statement.

In private, Pike and Rogovin voice cool respect for each other. At the White House recently the two men discussed the Village Voice publication of portions of the report with Vice President Rockefeller, who told them his son-in-law, Tom Morgan, edited the New York weekly.

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Date 3/11/76

Pike Charges C.I.A. Effort At Retaliation for Findings

Accuses Agency of Seeking to Discredit Him and Congress So as to Gloss Over Report by House Select Committee

By RICHARD D. LYONS

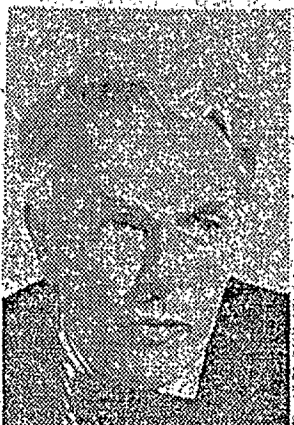
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9 — Representative Otis G. Pike accused the Central Intelligence Agency today of waging a campaign to discredit both himself and Congress in an effort to gloss over the findings of his House Select Committee on Intelligence.

The Suffolk County Democrat took the House floor twice to relate hitherto undisclosed incidents of his dealings with the C.I.A., including a telephone conversation in which he quoted the agency's special counsel as having stated:

"Pike will pay for this, you wait and see—we'll destroy him for this."

According to Mr. Pike, the conversation was between Mitchell Rogovin, special counsel



United Press-International
Representative Otis Pike

to the Director of the Central Intelligence, and A. Searle Field, the committee's staff director.

Meanwhile the State Department said that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and his top aide, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, were personally conducting the inquiry into the disclosure of highly secret details of Mr. Kissinger's conversations with Middle East leaders. [Page 10.]

Mr. Rogovin, reached in a telephone interview, denied that he had ever threatened Mr. Pike's political standing or said anything that could have been construed as a political threat.

Mr. Rogovin said he called Mr. Pike today after learning of the Congressman's remarks and asked him where he heard about such political threats. He said Mr. Pike had told him that the threat had been relayed to him by Mr. Field. "I told him he was dead wrong and that Field was dead wrong," Mr. Rogovin said. "I flatly deny every inference of Mr. Pike's statement."

Moreover, he said that he has met with Mr. Pike on several occasions since the alleged threat and that Mr. Pike never mentioned it before. "He was always very cordial," Mr. Rogovin said.

Mr. Pike's comments came

during a day of charges and countercharges focusing on the investigation into the circumstances of the publication last month of the Pike committee's report, and previous accounts in The New York Times of the report's contents.

Other members of the House took the floor to describe their awareness that copies of the report had bobbed up in various Government agencies, both in Washington and overseas.

Representative Robert N. Glimo, Democrat of Connecticut, said he had been told "in a trans-Atlantic" telephone conversation that portions of the report had appeared in Government offices "on the other side of an ocean."

Meanwhile, the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct formally started its investigation of the Pike committee leak today with a meeting attended by seven committee members, David Bowers, the retired official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who will direct the committee's investigators, and C. B. Rogers, the Atlanta attorney who will serve as general counsel to the committee.

After the meetings, members said the discussion had centered on how the inquiry would be conducted and who would take part.

One committee member, Representative Charles H. Bennett, Democrat of Florida, said after the meeting, "It's kind of sad to waste all this time and energy and money, but I guess we've got to do it."

The House voted overwhelmingly last month on a resolution directing the committee to investigate the circumstances surrounding the leaking of the Pike committee report. Although the resolution was not directed at any individual, the board of governors of the National Press Club announced today that it "condemns" the action of the House, "in singling out a reporter in its investigation of a leaked document."

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Date *3-10-76*

The National Press Club considers this action to have a chilling effect on the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press," the statement said, adding, "There is no intent on the part of the National Press Club to defend or condemn the actions of Daniel Schorr of CBS, the reporter involved."

The statement concluded, "We consider the investigation potentially to be a witch hunt against one reporter." Mr. Schorr has admitted that he had provided The Village Voice, a New York weekly newspaper, with a copy of the Pike report.

Effect of Furor Noted

Again and again today, Mr. Pike, the chairman of the Select Intelligence Committee, reiterated his belief that the furor over the leak of the document was obscuring the main thrust of the report.

According to Mr. Pike, the committee's investigation of the C.I.A. had found that the agency was doing a poor intelligence job and wasting billions of dollars of Federal money at the same time.

"The C.I.A. wanted to cut out half of this report," Mr. Pike said.

The telephone conversation, he said, took place on Jan. 23, the date the committee, by a vote of nine to four, approved the final version over the objections of C.I.A. officials.

Mr. Pike, speaking in the well of the House, said that that evening in a telephone conversation between Mr. Rogovin and Mr. Field the former said: "Pike will pay for this [directing the vote to approve the report]—you wait and see."

The Congressman said that Mr. Field had related that Mr. Rogovin had continued by stating:

"I'm serious. There will be political retaliation. Any political ambitions in New York that Pike had are through. We will destroy him for this."

"I asked the chief of staff [Mr. Field] to make a record of the conversation," Mr. Pike added.

Yet at no time during his appearance on the House floor and later interviews by newsmen did Mr. Pike state that the source of the leak had been the C.I.A. He said several times that it "could have been" the C.I.A., but that it could also have come from his committee and various departments in the executive branch that had been furnished copies.

As to timing, Mr. Pike disclosed that the version of the Pike committee report that was published by The Village Voice had been prepared between Jan. 23 and Jan. 26, thus absolving some obvious sources of leaks such as the Government Printing Office, which prepared the final version.

Mr. Pike noted that The New York Times had previously published articles dealing with the report's contents, but said that since they were not printed as excerpts it was almost impossible to determine what version had been referred to. The report itself went through several revisions.

Asked if he thought that the C.I.A. had followed up on the alleged threat to harm him politically, Mr. Pike answered: "No."

He said C.I.A. officials were "unhappy and upset" over the report's contents and that they have been seeking to undermine the "concept of Congressional oversight" over the agency, rather than seeking physical harm against either himself or anyone else connected with the investigation.

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Pike Hits CIA on Lost Data

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Staff Writer

Rep. Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.), who chaired the House intelligence committee, accused the Central Intelligence Agency yesterday of "running a media event" last week designed "to discredit our committee" with a story that 232 classified agency documents sent to the committee were missing. In a speech on the House floor, Pike said his committee staff members found 105 of the supposedly missing

documents Monday among committee files stored at CIA headquarters.

Pike said CIA officials were unable to produce signed receipts for another 95 of the documents showing the papers had been delivered to the committee.

A CIA spokesman took issue with Pike's description of what had been found.

"I am not disputing that the staff found (105) documents," he said, "but that has not been verified."

He said the committee

staff members "said they found" missing documents "stapled together with other papers." But the spokesman went on, that finding "was not verified" and the committee staff "declined to return to CIA [yesterday] to resume the inventory."

The CIA spokesman also said flatly the 95 documents without signed receipts had "been supplied to the committee... in large packages with signed courier receipts." Unsigned detailed

See PIKE, A13, Col. 1

The Washington Post A1
 Washington Star-News _____
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Date 3/10/76

Pike Raps CIA Over Documents

PIKE, From A1

Letters of transmittal inside those packages were returned to the CIA "in a batch," the spokesman said.

A Pike committee staff member said that among the 95 documents for which receipts were missing were some that had been read at CIA headquarters by committee investigators but never taken from the agency building.

The CIA spokesman said the agency had "no argument or complaint with the committee" but "merely an interest in locating what we considered missing documents."

"None of this would have come about without the media blowing it up," the spokesman said.

Pike charged that the missing document story was "created by the CIA and leaked by the State Department" on March 3 as a "domestic covert operation." He said that the leak falsely described the missing documents as "loaned" to the committee.

"Those documents belong to the House," Pike said and read from a Feb. 5 letter to him from CIA Director George Bush that noted that the classified material "on loan" had been returned to the CIA by the committee.

Pike told his colleagues that the Bush letter went on to say an inventory of the committee files stored at the CIA showed some documents apparently were missing.

Pike said he asked the CIA on March 1 for descriptions of the documents supposed to be missing and inquired who had signed receipts for them. He said that information was promised to him on March 4, after the media carried the accusation that documents were missing, but that he has never received

Meanwhile, he said, the administration had a "media weekend" and made no effort to correct the misinformation as to who owned the documents.

Pike said the purpose of the missing document story was to "discredit our committee so members of Congress would not read our report." In a news conference Pike later said, "I think the Ford administration very much does not want the report read."

Pike accused the CIA of having poor records that are "misindexed." He said: "They don't know what they have."

Pike said the committee had returned a top-secret document on the coup in Portugal and the CIA had alleged it was missing because their records showed it was 12 pages long and the committee had returned nine pages.

Sarcastically, Pike declared "the first three pages are in Roman numerals. They couldn't even add nine plus I, II, II and come up with 12."

In a second speech yesterday Pike expanded on his earlier statement that the administration was seeking to dissuade people from reading the unpublished committee report. "It shows our intelligence community is drowned in red tape and buried under tons of paper... has prejudiced political judgments and is dangerously weak."

Pike said that the Village Voice, a New York weekly, had printed portions of the "semifinal version" of the report, one that was completed on Friday, Jan. 23. That was one day after two copies of an earlier draft were given to the CIA and one copy to the State Department.

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CIA 3-10

DAY LD

BY GENE BERNHARDT

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., SAYS THE CIA NOT ONLY THREATENED TO DESTROY HIM POLITICALLY BUT ALSO TRIED TO DISCREDIT THE WORK OF HIS OLD HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE WITH A FALSE CLAIM OF LOST SECRET DOCUMENTS.

IN TWO SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE TUESDAY, PIKE SAID CIA COUNSEL MITCHELL ROGOVIN THREATENED TO DESTROY HIS POLITICAL FUTURE BECAUSE OF HIS COMMITTEE'S APPROVAL OF A REPORT CRITICAL OF CIA OPERATIONS. MOREOVER, SAID PIKE, AT LEAST 105 OF THE 232 SECRET DOCUMENTS THE CIA CLAIMED HIS COMMITTEE FAILED TO RETURN HAVE BEEN FOUND AT THE AGENCY AND THE CIA HAS ADMITTED IT HAS NO RECORD OF SENDING ANOTHER 95 OF THE ALLEGED MISSING DOCUMENTS TO THE COMMITTEE.

PIKE SAID THE ROGOVIN THREAT CAME IN A TELEPHONE TALK WITH SEARLE FIELD, STAFF DIRECTOR OF THE COMMITTEE, JAN. 23 SHORTLY AFTER THE PANEL VOTED 9-4 FOR ITS CONTROVERSIAL FINAL REPORT ON CIA OPERATIONS.

"PIKE WILL PAY FOR THIS, YOU WAIT AND SEE. I'M SERIOUS. THERE WILL BE A POLITICAL RETALIATION FOR THIS. ANY POLITICAL AMBITIONS PIKE HAS IN NEW YORK ARE THROUGH. WE WILL DESTROY HIM FOR THIS," FIELD QUOTED ROGOVIN AS SAYING.

ROGOVIN TUESDAY DENIED PIKE'S VERSION OF THE CONVERSATION. "I NEVER SAID ANYTHING LIKE THAT. I NEVER SAID ANYTHING CLOSE TO THAT," HE SAID.

AS FOR THE MISSING DOCUMENTS, PIKE SAID HE SENT FOUR STAFF MEMBERS TO THE CIA MONDAY AND IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS THEY FOUND 105 OF THE DOCUMENTS IN CARTONS THE PIKE COMMITTEE SENT THE AGENCY, AND WON ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE AGENCY THAT IT HAS NO RECEIPTS FOR ANOTHER 95 DOCUMENTS IT SAID IT SENT THE COMMITTEE.

"THEY DON'T EVEN KNOW WHAT THEY'VE GOT OUT THERE," SAID PIKE.

ONE OF PIKE'S STAFF WORKERS SAID THERE WAS NO TIME TO DIG THROUGH AND FIND THE REST OF THE MISSING DOCUMENTS "BECAUSE IT WAS 5 O'CLOCK AND THAT'S QUITTING TIME OUT THERE."

PIKE SAID CIA CLAIMS OF MISSING DOCUMENTS WERE DESIGNED BY THE AGENCY AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO DISCREDIT HIS PANEL "AND TRY TO INFLUENCE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS NOT TO BOTHER READING THE REPORT."

THE HOUSE VOTED TO KEEP THE REPORT SECRET FROM THE PUBLIC BUT TO MAKE IT AVAILABLE TO ANY MEMBER OF CONGRESS ON A CLASSIFIED BASIS.

UPI 03-10 04:05 AES

T-HSC *[Signature]*

3/10/76

Rep. Pike Says CIA Tried to Smear Panel Over Missing Papers

The chairman of the now-defunct House intelligence committee charged today that the CIA and the State Department have attempted to divert attention from the panel's final report on intelligence agency abuses by leaking the story that 232 top secret documents had been lost.

Rep. Otis G. Pike, D-N.Y., in a speech on the House floor, characterized the story as a "fine CIA covert operation" and a "media event" designed to discredit the intelligence panel.

"The two agencies are 'seeking to discredit our committee for one reason: so you won't read our report,'" Pike told his colleagues.

The House on Jan. 29 voted not to make public the panel's final report — the fruits of a half-year investigation of the CIA, FBI and other intelligence-gathering agencies.

In a 15-minute statement today, Pike said that CIA director George Bush had acknowledged on Feb. 25 that all sensitive documents that were to be returned to the CIA had in fact been received by that agency. He said the State Department and CIA have refused to specify what papers supposedly were not returned to the agencies.

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UP-127

ADD 1 LOST DOCUMENTS, WASHINGTON (UP-098)

PIKE SAID A CIA OFFICIAL THREATENED TO DESTROY HIM POLITICALLY.
 AFTER PIKE'S COMMITTEE VOTED TO APPROVE A REPORT CRITICAL OF THE SPY
 AGENCY.

PIKE MADE THE STATEMENT IN A FLOOR SPEECH, BUT TOLD REPORTERS
 LATER HE DID NOT THINK THE THREAT WAS MADE IN A SERIOUS VEIN.

IN HIS SPEECH, PIKE SAID ROGOVIN WARNED IN A JAN. 23 TELEPHONE
 CONVERSATION TO A COMMITTEE STAFFER THAT "PIKE WILL PAY FOR THIS. YOU
 WAIT AND SEE. I'M SERIOUS. THERE WILL BE A POLITICAL RETALIATION FOR
 THIS. ANY POLITICAL AMBITIONS THAT PIKE HAS IN NEW YORK ARE THROUGH.
 WE'LL DESTROY HIM FOR THIS."

ROGOVIN WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT AND A CIA SPOKESMAN SAID
 THERE WOULD BE NO COMMENT.

"I DON'T THINK HE REALLY MEANT IT," PIKE SAID LATER OF THE ROGOVIN
 CONVERSATION WITH SEARLE FIELD, STAFF DIRECTOR OF THE COMMITTEE WHICH
 NOW HAS WOUND UP ITS WORK. "I'M SURE HE DIDN'T MEAN IT."

PIKE IS CONSIDERING WHETHER TO RUN FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION
 FOR SENATOR IN NEW YORK STATE.

UPI 03-09 06:36 PES

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UP-098

(LOST DOCUMENTS)

(BY GENE BERNHARDT)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- REP. OTIS PIKE, R-N.Y., SAID TUESDAY AT LEAST 105 OF 232 SECRET DOCUMENTS THE CIA CLAIMED WERE LOST BY PIKE'S DEFUNCT HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN FOUND AT THE AGENCY AND THERE IS NO RECORD THE PANEL EVER RECEIVED ANOTHER 95.

"WHAT IS GOING ON HERE IS A STAGED MEDIA EVENT TO DISCREDIT OUR COMMITTEE SO YOU WON'T READ OUR REPORT," PIKE TOLD HOUSE MEMBERS IN A FLOOR SPEECH.

THE HOUSE HAD VOTED THE COMMITTEE'S FINAL REPORT ON COVERT CIA OPERATIONS SHOULD BE KEPT SECRET FROM THE PUBLIC BUT AVAILABLE ON A CLASSIFIED BASIS TO CONGRESSMEN.

CIA DIRECTOR GEORGE BUSH SAID WEDNESDAY THAT 232 OF THE CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS SENT BY THE AGENCY TO THE COMMITTEE DURING ITS INVESTIGATION LAST YEAR WERE NEVER RETURNED.

PIKE SAID HE SENT FOUR COMMITTEE STAFF MEMBERS TO THE CIA ON MONDAY AND "IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS THEY FOUND 88 OF THE ALLEGED MISSING DOCUMENTS. THERE WERE ANOTHER 17 OF THE SO-CALLED SENSITIVE DOCUMENTS WHICH WERE MERELY LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL."

ADDITIONALLY, SAID PIKE, CIA COUNSEL MITCHELL ROGOVIN ACKNOWLEDGED TO HIM THE AGENCY HAS NO RECEIPT FROM THE COMMITTEE FOR ANOTHER 95 OF THE DOCUMENTS IT CLAIMS WERE DELIVERED TO IT.

"ALL THE TIME THAT THIS MEDIA CAMPAIGN WAS GOING ON THEY KNEW THEY HAD NO RECEIPTS FOR 95 OF THE ALLEGEDLY MISSING DOCUMENTS," SAID PIKE. "THEY DON'T EVEN KNOW WHAT THEY'VE GOT OUT THERE (AT THE CIA)."

PIKE CLAIMED THE STATE DEPARTMENT "LEAKED" THE REPORT THAT 232 DOCUMENTS WERE MISSING AND HIS COMMITTEE WAS TO BLAME.

PIKE ALSO SAID THE CIA GAVE HIS PANEL 44,000 DOCUMENTS TITLED "HIGHLY SENSITIVE ON-LOAN MATERIAL." IN ADDITION, HE SAID, THE PANEL GOT ANOTHER 30,000 DOCUMENTS FROM OTHER EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.

"BUSH HAS VERIFIED IN WRITING THAT ALL THE ON-LOAN DOCUMENTS WERE RETURNED TO THE CIA. THE ALLEGED MISSING DOCUMENTS WERE IN THE OTHER CATEGORY AND WERE REALLY HOUSE PROPERTY," SAID PIKE.

UPI 03-09 04:06 PES

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3/9/76

Russell Baker

Grandma's lovable wastrel

News item: The House of Representatives is about to launch a \$350,000 investigation to find out who leaked the Pike Committee's report on abuses in the CIA.

NEW YORK — Congress telephoned. "I've got to have \$350,000 right away," it said.

"What in tarnation are you up to now, Congress?" asked Grandmother.

"Gee, Gramps," said Congress, "I've just got to have a new investigation."

Grandmother really gave Congress what-for. Hadn't we just bought it a brand new investigation last year? That CIA investigation?

"That investigation wasn't comfortable," Congress said, "and besides it leaked all the time."

"What kind of investigation are you thinking of buying now?" she asked.

"The new investigation will investigate to find out who leaked the findings of the old investigation to the newspapers."

Grandmother hit the ceiling. "You mean to tell me you want to spend \$350,000 to find out who passed a few papers to the scribes?"

"They were secret papers, Grandma," said Congress.

"Secret papers, my foot!" said Grandmother. "I read 'em all in the newspapers and they were just

the usual stuff about Henry Kissinger fibbing his way around the world and the CIA sticking its nose into other peoples' business. Call that secret?"

"You don't understand, Grandma. It was the only secret we had. The President and Kissinger have warehouses full of secrets, and we've got none. As soon as we get a secret of our own, some fink leaks it."

Grandmother's harsh tone softened. "There, there," she said, "old Gramps isn't going to send her Congress away empty-handed."

"You're really swell, Grandma."

"But \$350,000 seems a little pricey to find out who slipped some papers to the newspaper boys. I'll tell you what I'm going to do."

Grandmother said she was going to put Congress in touch with a man named Spade, Sam Spade.

"It'll only take Sam two or three days — four at the most — to find out something as simple as that," she said, "and he'll work for \$25 a day and expenses. The whole job shouldn't cost you more than \$150."

There was a long pause at Congress's end of the telephone. "Gosh, Grandma," Congress finally said, "we'd look cheap if we bought a \$150 investigation."

Grandmother's face creased in a loving smile. "Bless you, Congress. Old Gramps doesn't want her Congress looking like a pauper."

Grandmother said she was going to put Congress in touch with an investigative newspaper reporter. "It'll probably take him three or four weeks to find out who turned over the papers, because those fellows drink a lot," she said. "But he'll soak you \$3,000 or \$4,000 for the job."

Congress spoke in a wheedle. "Gramps," it said, "you ought to see this new investigation. It comes with 20 outside consultants. It will take 1,100 man days of investigation and 1,000 hours of legal work."

Grandmother did some fast calculating. "Thunderation!" she cried. "That's like having one detective and one lawyer work for four solid years."

"But this has class, Grandma," said Congress.

Grandmother could never say no to Congress. It was her favorite wastrel. "Of course you'll get the money," she said.

"Gosh, Grandma, thanks!" cried Congress. "And just for that we'll raise your Medicare taxes this year."

"Doesn't that Congress make you feel good all over?" she asked.

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DOCUMENTS 3-5

DAY LD

BY NICHOLAS DANILOFF

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- CIA DIRECTOR GEORGE BUSH APPARENTLY HAS SADDLED THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NOW DEFUNCT HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR MISPLACING OF 232 CIA DOCUMENTS -- INCLUDING 13 TOP SECRET PAPERS ON THE STRATEGIC ARMS TALKS.

WHEN WORD LEAKED OUT THURSDAY THAT THE DOCUMENTS WERE UNACCOUNTED FOR, REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., HEAD OF THE FORMER HOUSE COMMITTEE, RELEASED A MARCH 1 LETTER TO BUSH ASKING FOR MORE PRECISE DETAILS AND SUGGESTING THE PAPERS MIGHT HAVE BEEN SIDETRACKED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

PIKE PROMISED "FULL COOPERATION" IN THE CONTINUING SEARCH.

A SPOKESMAN AT THE ARCHIVES TOLD UPI THE INSTITUTION RECEIVED TWO SEALED FILE CABINETS FROM THE COMMITTEE. BUT HE SAID THE ARCHIVES HAS NO IDEA WHAT IS IN THE CABINETS.

AFTER PIKE RELEASED HIS LETTER, BUSH WENT ONE STEP FURTHER:

HE RELEASED AN EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HIMSELF, HIS SPECIAL COUNSEL, MITCHELL ROGOVIN, AND PIKE BETWEEN FEB. 20 AND MARCH 1.

BESIDES DETAILING THE MISSING PAPERS, BUSH SAID IN A FEB. 25 LETTER TO PIKE THAT DOCUMENTS WERE ALREADY FOUND TO BE MISSING WHEN CARTONS WERE SEALED ON THE PREMISES OF THE COMMITTEE FEB. 18-20:

"BECAUSE A NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS WERE UNACCOUNTED FOR, IT WAS AGREED WITH YOUR STAFF REPRESENTATIVE THAT CERTAIN CARTONS SHOULD BE INVENTORIED AGAIN TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE MISSING DOCUMENTS MIGHT BE IN THOSE CARTONS.

"THUS, A THOROUGH SECOND INVENTORY OF CERTAIN SEALED CARTONS WAS CONDUCTED AT CIA ON FEB. 21 WITH YOUR CONCURRENCE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF MS. JACQUELINE HESS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE STAFF.

"WHILE A FEW OF THE MISSING DOCUMENTS WERE FOUND IN THE SECOND INVENTORY, A NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS ARE STILL MISSING."

AMONG THE MISSING: 13 TOP SECRET DOCUMENTS ON THE STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TALKS, 28 ON "COUP IN PORTUGAL," 103 RELATING TO BUDGETARY MATTERS, 45 ON PROCUREMENT, 35 ON PERSONNEL, AND 8 ON CIA-OWNED PROPRIETARIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

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P. Hall

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FBI Is Ruled Out Of Hill Schorr Probe

By Richard L. Lyons
Washington Post Staff Writer

The House ethics committee has followed the advice of Speaker Carl Albert and decided against using FBI agents to investigate the leak of the secret house CIA report.

Instead, Committee Chairman John J. Flynt (D-Ga.) said yesterday, a staff of 10 investigators will be assembled from private sources—lawyers and accountants—to find out how the report of the House intelligence committee, which the House ordered not be released, reached CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr, who passed it onto the New York weekly, The Village Voice.

"We would rather have someone responsible to the committee alone, not someone else," conduct the investigation, Flynt said. He said no pressure had been put on the committee not to use FBI agents. But Albert expressed reservations last week about using an executive branch agency to conduct an investigation for Congress.

Flynt has requested \$350,000 to make the investigation and is expected to get a hearing on the sum next week before a House Administration subcommittee. Some members have criticized the figure as high.

Reps. Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.), chairman of the intelligence committee whose report was leaked, said he had told Flynt he could save the taxpayers a lot of money by calling up Schorr and asking where he got it. Flynt said the committee had discussed doing that, but Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.), another member of the ethics committee, said they didn't think Schorr would tell them.

At a meeting of House

Democratic regional whips yesterday morning, Flynt reported on what his committee was doing. One who was present said Flynt's focus is more on who leaked the report to Schorr than on punishing Schorr for passing it along.

Later Flynt told reporters, "The House wants to know what happened to one or more copies of the preliminary draft of the report of the select committee on intelligence. This will be neither an inquisition nor a witch hunt. There is no intention to go after one person."

Pike has offered to cooperate fully with the investigation, Flynt said, and Pike said he wants to find out where the leak began. He had suggested earlier that the source might have been the CIA, which was given a copy of his committee's report.

Flynt told reporters he hasn't any idea how much time or money will be needed to complete the assignment. In drafting a budget he asked for \$110,000 for investigators—which means paying 10 persons \$100 per day for 110 days, or an investigation that would last through July 31.

The investigation could take two weeks or 10 months, he said, declaring that the committee did the best it could in estimating money needs on the basis of the experience of other House investigations. The ethics committee has never conducted such an inquiry.

Flynt also plans a staff of three attorneys and secretaries and security personnel. He has budgeted a total of \$185,000 for personnel and \$165,000 for travel, equipment, telephones and supplies.

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Date 3/5/76

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Write them now

To the Editor:
 "Not with a bang but a whimper" — or even a simper, that's how it's going to end. Remember a few months back when our Congress, rousing itself from a long and perilous sleep, fiercely announced its intention to cut open and expose the illegalities and the unauthorized iniquities of CIA and FBI — and then do something about them? Well, right now, it looks like a big, fat zero will be the end result of all those good intentions. No prosecutions of official law-breakers. Nothing. Even worse, it looks like the dangerous, extra-legal authority of both CIA and FBI will be strengthened, not reduced.

The FBI — like the KGB and the Gestapo — did attempt to destroy legal, dissenting organizations in the late sixties, and for purely political reasons. The FBI did illegally destroy ev-

idence and it did illegally wiretap and commit crimes against American citizens — burglaries and break-ins. The CIA — legally authorized only to gather intelligence in foreign countries — did the same things; disobeyed a direct order of the President, and — abroad — arrogated to itself the authority to assassinate and engage in something called "covert operations."

President Ford's proposals weaken and dilute even the inadequate control that Congress — the direct representatives of all the people — has now. They make both FBI and CIA the personal toys of the President. What's been the trouble in the past? Along with J. Edgar (Hoover) himself, presidents. It is presidents who have most often misused and abused, for instance, the FBI.

If you follow Ford logic, the smart thing to do if you have some threatened chickens (us) is to grow a bigger fox (him).

In a somewhat gray Bicentennial hour, many trumpet flourishes and respectful tips of the hat to those gutsy representatives of the people, Frank Church and Otis Pike, for what they did and tried to do. But both of their respective houses of Congress, now appear to be in headlong, cowardly flight from the responsibilities involved in meaningful control and supervision of FBI and CIA.

So write your senators and representatives now. Better hurry.

—Richard Irwin
 Chrmn., Legal Committee,
 Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Chapter,
 American Civil Liberties Union

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The Daily News

Page 4

Longview, Washington

Date: 3/5/76

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CRITICISM OF FBI

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☐ Being Investigated

Pike Panel Hit in Loss Of CIA Data

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Staff Writer

The House intelligence committee, which is out of business and under investigation itself for past leaks, came under a new attack yesterday for allegedly losing 232 classified CIA documents.

In a Feb. 27 letter to Rep. Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.), who chaired the committee, Mitchell Rogovin, special counsel to CIA Director George Bush, listed six categories of documents "that are presumed missing," including top secret material on SALT, the coup in Portugal, procurement by the CIA and the agency's budgeting process.

The allegedly missing documents had, according to Central Intelligence Agency records, been turned over to the committee and cannot be located among committee files now being stored at CIA headquarters.

Pike has asked the CIA to provide him with details on when the documents were turned over to the committee and the name of the committee staff member who signed for them. In a letter to Bush last Monday, Pike wrote: "I will certainly do what I can to help you find them."

Yesterday, Pike said a quick check with his staff showed that in the case of the budget documents, some 103 were alleged by CIA to have been on a single microfilm strip that "no one has any record as having gotten."

The lost documents were discussed at the White House last week, according to a presidential aide, and copies of the Rogovin letter to Pike were sent to White House Counsel Philip W. Buchen and presidential counselor John O. Marsh Jr.

Pike said yesterday he was "suspicious" about the new charge against the committee, saying "they really are out to get me." He added that he believed some missing documents could have been destroyed or transferred to the archives.

When the Pike committee concluded its investigation last month, all documents belonging to intelligence agencies were returned.

At the request of Bush, Pike agreed to store the committee's own files at CIA headquarters. It is from these files that the documents are missing.

According to a Feb. 25 letter to Pike from Bush, the agency "attempted to reconcile our records of documents delivered" to the committee "with the inventory of documents received for storage at CIA headquarters."

At that point, according to the Bush letter, "a number of documents were unaccounted for."

The day after Bush's letter was sent, CIA counsel Rogovin spoke with Rep. Robert McClory (R-Ill.), who was the ranking Republican on Pike's committee. McClory, according to a later Rogovin letter, voiced "concern regarding the missing documents."

Pike received Rogovin's list of missing documents on March 1 and the same day sent Bush a letter asking for more specific information.

The matter rested there until news reports yesterday quoted CIA sources saying inaccurately the missing documents were loaned to the committee and had to be returned to CIA.

Pike said the CIA statements made him "suspicious" since the Feb. 25 Bush letter specifically noted the "on loan" material... has been received by the CIA.

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Date 3/5/76

House Votes Wide Power For Spy Report Inquiry

By RICHARD D. LYONS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House investigation into the leaking of the Pike committee's intelligence report gained momentum today as representatives voted overwhelmingly to broaden the subpoena powers that will be used during the inquiry.

By 321 to 85, the House voted to let its ethics committee subpoena and question under oath persons not directly connected with the Government.

The committee already had power to subpoena "members, officers and employees" of the House.

Moderate and conservative representatives easily brushed aside objections of liberals that the scope of the investigation was expanding and that the inquiry itself was senseless.

The vote spread today was 82 votes more than the margin of 269 to 115 by which the House, two weeks ago, had ordered the ethics committee to conduct the investigation.

Representative James H. Quillen of Tennessee, the ranking Republican on the committee, summed up the view of the majority by saying that it was necessary "for the House to give the broadest subpoena power to the committee to carry out the mandate of the House."

"It's important for the ethics committee to go full speed ahead in this investigation without delay," he added.

Representative Stewart B. McKinney, Republican of Con-

necticut, said that publication of the report "has effected a shroud of the report, after the House had voted to keep it secret, had jeopardized the credibility of a Congress that wants to have more to do with foreign policy."

This is the real issue, Mr. McKinney said, adding that in the minds of the press, the issue "had been Mr. Schorr."

He was referring to Daniel Schorr, the CBS News correspondent here who has admitted giving a copy of the report

of the House Select Committee on Intelligence to the Village Voice, a weekly newspaper in New York City that published excerpts from the report last month.

Housecleaning Needed

"I don't think the question is really about a newscaster," Mr. McKinney continued. "It seems to me the problem right now is how did that newscaster get that information. It's for us to show that we can clean our own house."

The vote today gave the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct — the formal name of the ethics committee — the right "to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production

of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers and documents as it deems necessary."

The adopted resolution also stated that "the chairman of the committee, or any member designated by such chairman, may administer oaths to any such witness."

An attempt by House liberals to debate the resolution was blocked, first by a misunderstanding of the parliamentary procedure under which it was brought up, then by a formal vote of 306 to 99.

Liberal Democrats angrily swarmed around the floor manager of the resolution, Representative John Young, Democrat of Texas, demanding that he give them time for debate. Mr. Young asked that the rules be waived to allow an hour's debate, but conservatives — led by Representative F. Edward Hebert, Democrat of Louisiana — objected to the waiver, and the debate was cut off.

Liberal Unhappy

The result left many liberals unhappy with the use to which the expanded subpoena power could be used, a portent of what may end up as an ideological battle between left and right over freedom of the press and the depth to which the investigation might go.

Representative Phillip Burton of California, a liberal spokes-

man who is chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, said the result could be the subpoenaing of "each and every staff member whether or not he had anything to do with the affair, and I think this is an outrage."

Other members, such as Representative John B. Anderson of Illinois, the third ranking Republican, have expressed reservations about having newsmen connected with the Pike committee leak questioned under oath about their sources by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Representative John J. Flynt Jr., the Georgia Democrat who is chairman of the ethics committee, announced yesterday that he would appoint a former F.B.I. inspector, David Bowers, as director of the investigation.

Mr. Flynt also formally requested \$350,000 to conduct the inquiry, an amount some liberals believe is far too much. The investigation itself, which may start in several weeks, will attempt to find out who was involved in the leaking of the report. The document covered a detailed investigation and contained a critique of the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency. Representative Otis G. Pike, Democrat of Long Island, is the chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence.

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UP-057

(CIA DOCUMENTS)
 (BY NICHOLAS DANILOFF)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- CIA DIRECTOR GEORGE BUSH HAS LEARNED THAT SOME 230 CIA DOCUMENTS ENTRUSTED TO THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE HAVE UNACCOUNTABLY DISAPPEARED, REP. OTIS PIKE DISCLOSED TODAY.

PIKE, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NOW-DISBANDED HOUSE PANEL, TOLD UPI IN A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW THAT ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS -- SOME OF THEM SECRET -- HAD BEEN RETURNED TO THE SPY AGENCY AND WERE TO HAVE BEEN STORED IN CIA FACILITIES. BUT HE GUESSED THEY HAD BEEN SIDETRACKED.

"MY GUESS IS THAT THEY ARE IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES," PIKE SAID. ADDING THAT HE HAD PROMISED BUSH FULL COOPERATION IN TRYING TO TRACE THEM.

INCLUDED ARE MORE THAN 200 DOCUMENTS OVER WHICH THE SELECT COMMITTEE WAS TO KEEP JURISDICTION. THEY WERE TO BE STORED AT CIA STORAGE FACILITIES.

PIKE RELEASED A LETTER HE HAD SENT TO BUSH MARCH 1, WHICH SAID, IN PART:

"IF YOU WOULD PROVIDE ME WITH A LIST OF THE DATES ON WHICH THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PROVIDED, THE PERSONS TO WHOM THEY WERE DELIVERED, AND BY WHOM THEY WERE RECEIPTED, THE LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL BY WHICH THE DOCUMENTS WERE FORWARDED, AND THE SPECIFIC MANNER IN WHICH EACH DOCUMENT WAS DESCRIBED IN THE LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL, THAT WOULD BE THE MOST USEFUL MANNER I KNOW OF IN WHICH WE CAN PROCEED AND I ASSURE YOU MY FULL COOPERATION."

A CIA SPOKESMAN HAD NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT ON THE BUSH-PIKE CORRESPONDENCE, ALTHOUGH HE ACKNOWLEDGED THERE HAD BEEN AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS.

PIKE SAID THAT BUSH, AND HIS SPECIAL COUNSEL MITCHELL ROGOVIN, HAD PROVIDED ONLY THE MOST GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE MISPLACED DOCUMENTS.

"THEY BROKE THEM DOWN INTO VERY BROAD CATEGORIES," PIKE SAID. "LIKE 'AUDIT,' AND 'BUDGETARY' AND SO FORTH.

"THEY DIDN'T RAISE THIS ISSUE UNTIL WE HAD SHIPPED MATERIALS OFF TO THE ARCHIVES. MY GUESS IS THAT THEY ARE IN THE ARCHIVES," HE SAID.

OFFICIALS AT THE OFFICES OF THE NOW-DEFUNCT SELECT COMMITTEE SAID THEY KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE MISSING DOCUMENTS.

"THERE ARE ONLY ABOUT FOUR PEOPLE LEFT, AND ALL WE ARE DOING IS JUST PACKING UP," ONE STAFFER SAID.

UPI 03-04 12:45 PES

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UP-127

(CIA DOCUMENTS)

(BY NICHOLAS DANILOFF)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- CIA DIRECTOR GEORGE BUSH TODAY ACKNOWLEDGED 232 CIA DOCUMENTS ENTRUSTED TO THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE -- INCLUDING 13 TOP SECRET ITEMS ON U.S.-SOVIET ARMS TALKS -- ARE MISSING AND UNACCOUNTED FOR.

BUSH SAID IN A FEB. 25 LETTER TO COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., THE DOCUMENTS APPEARED TO BE MISSING BETWEEN FEB. 18 AND 20 WHEN EXECUTIVE BRANCH REPRESENTATIVES SEALED CARTONS OF PAPERS ON THE PREMISES OF THE NOW-DEFUNCT HOUSE PANEL.

PIKE SPECULATED THE DOCUMENTS GOT SIDETRACKED IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. AND RELEASED A MARCH 1 LETTER TO BUSH ASKING FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE MISSING PAPERS.

BUSH RELEASED HIS EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH PIKE WHICH INCLUDED A BREAKDOWN BY SPECIAL COUNSEL MITCHELL ROGOVIN OF THE MISSING DOCUMENTS. THEY WERE:

-- 13 TOP SECRET DOCUMENTS ON THE U.S.-SOVIET STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TALKS.

-- 28 TOP SECRET DOCUMENTS IDENTIFIED AS "COUP IN PORTUGAL."

-- 103 TOP SECRET DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED AS "COST-AUDIT-BUDGETARY."

-- 45 TOP SECRET DOCUMENTS CALLED "PROCUREMENT."

-- 35 DOCUMENTS CLASSIFIED SECRET DESCRIBED AS

"PERSONNEL-DETAILEES."

-- 8 SECRET DOCUMENTS ON CIA-OWNED PROPRIETARY COMPANIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

UPI 03-04 06:00 PES

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UP-132

ADD 1 CIA DOCUMENTS, WASHINGTON (UP-127)

IN AN INTERVIEW, PIKE SAID THE DOCUMENTS IN QUESTION WERE ONES OVER WHICH THE HOUSE COMMITTEE HAD JURISDICTION. THEY WERE TO BE HELD IN SAFEKEEPING AT CIA STORAGE FACILITIES.

IN HIS LETTER TO BUSH OF FEB. 20 -- RELEASED BY BUSH BUT NOT PIKE -- PIKE STATED HE BELIEVED "THE RETURN OF ALL DOCUMENTS OR THE PLACING OF ALL MATERIALS IN SAFEKEEPING HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE AND I THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN THE MATTER."

PIKE SAID HE WOULD COOPERATE WITH BUSH IN TRYING TO FIND THE DOCUMENTS, AND "MY GUESS IS THAT THEY ARE IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES."

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ARCHIVES SAID THE COMMITTEE SENT IT TWO FILE CABINETS OF DOCUMENTS FOR "COURTESY STORAGE".

HE SAID THE MATERIAL TECHNICALLY WAS IN THE CUSTODY OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE. THE CABINETS WERE LOCKED AND NOBODY WITH THE ARCHIVES WOULD KNOW IF THE MATERIAL PIKE REFERRED TO WAS IN "10 CUBIC FEET OF MATERIAL."

REP. JOHN FLYNT, D-GA., CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE ETHICS PANEL, SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE MISSING DOCUMENTS CASE WOULD BE INCLUDED IN HIS PANEL'S INVESTIGATION OF THE LEAK TO CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR AND PUBLICATION IN THE WEEKLY VILLAGE VOICE OF THE PIKE COMMITTEE'S FINAL REPORT ON COVERT CIA OPERATIONS.

"I WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THE REPORT (OF THE MISSING DOCUMENTS) AND IT MAY TAKE AN ADDITIONAL RESOLUTION BY THE HOUSE" TO GET INTO SUCH AN INVESTIGATION, FLYNT TOLD REPORTERS.

UPI 03-04 06:23 PES

The National Observer _____

People's World _____

Date _____

Searching for Leak

Schorr Probers Want \$350,000

By Walter Taylor

Washington Star Staff Writer

Between November 1973 and September 1974, the House Judiciary Committee, with a special staff of 110 lawyers and investigators, spent \$1,402,249.21 for the impeachment investigation of former President Richard M. Nixon.

The House Ethics Committee is planning to spend nearly a quarter of that amount — \$350,000 — to investigate the publication of the supposedly secret final report of the House Intelligence Committee last month. The \$350,000 projection is exactly 10 times the Ethics Committee's normal annual budget.

Yesterday, Ethics Committee Chairman John J. Flynt, D-Ga., requested approval of a special investigative budget of \$350,000 for the inquiry, which is expected to focus on CBS newsman Daniel Schorr. Schorr has stated publicly that he obtained the intelligence report and gave it to the Village Voice, a New York newspaper, which published what it described as portions of the secret text last month.

MEANWHILE, the House Rules Committee yesterday cleared the way for another test vote on the investigation when it approved legislation giving the ethics panel broad powers to subpoena witnesses, possibly including Schorr, and former Intelligence Committee employees.

"The committee may find it necessary to subpoena information from persons and about persons who are neither members, officers nor employees of the House of Representatives but who it feels are, or have been, in a position to furnish information that our committee may require to properly conduct its investigation," Flynt told the

Rules Committee in seeking approval of the measure.

When the subpoena resolution comes to the House floor — possibly as soon as today — it will provide the chamber with a second opportunity to consider the investigation, which was authorized in the highly charged atmosphere following publication of the intelligence report.

On Feb. 19, the House voted 269-115 to investigate the circumstances surrounding the "leak" of the report. Consideration of the resolution referring the matter to the Ethics Committee caught many House members by surprise, however, and since then some liberals in the chamber have been attempting to mount opposition to the subpoena measure.

OTHERS, including House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes, R-Ariz., support the investigation but have called on the committee to confine the investigation to members of the House, staff and former staff and not risk a possible 1st Amendment fight over newsmen's privileges to protect protect sources of information.

In testimony before the Rules Committee, Flynt sought to emphasize that his committee was not necessarily focusing on Schorr's involvement in publicizing the intelligence report.

"Despite persistent widespread misconceptions of our instructions from the House, (the Ethics Committee) is not per se investigating any particular person," Flynt said. "The committee was directed to find out how the (intelligence) committee report was leaked and who leaked it."

Later, however, in response to reporters' questions, Flynt refused to rule out the possibility that

Schorr would be subpoenaed. "I'm not ruling it out; I'm not ruling it in," the chairman said.

IN EXPLAINING his committee's budget request, Flynt said he could not specify how many investigators and lawyers would be hired for the inquiry. He said, however, that a preliminary estimate of the committee's staffing requirements indicated that up to 1,100 "investigative man-days" would be required.

That, he acknowledged, could mean three investigators working 350 days each or 110 working 10 days each.

In addition, he said that he, senior committee Republican Floyd D. Spence of South Carolina, and committee Staff Director John M. Swanner had estimated that 1,000 "man hours" of special legal research would be required.

If the House approved the budget request, Flynt said, additional committee lawyers would be added first, and they, in turn, would decide how many investigators would be added to the staff.

The committee now has only five employees, none of them experienced investigators. Because the committee normally has little to do, 16 authorized staff jobs have remained unfilled over the years. Flynt said some of them also may be filled for the leak investigation.

FLYNT SAID the committee still has not determined whether it will enter into agreement with the Justice Department to use FBI agents for the investigations. Under such an arrangement, agents would be detailed to the committee, which would reimburse the bureau for salaries and other expenses.

The chairman said no special staff has been hired, although two lawyers have been interviewed. He said, however, that two of three key staff members have been chosen.

Swanner, he said, will be staff director for the inquiry, and David Bowers, a 25-year FBI veteran who retired from the bureau as

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an inspector last week, will be director of investigations. The remaining slot to be filled is that of special counsel, Flynt said.

The committee's budget now goes to the House Administration Committee, and then to the full House, probably next week.

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The Los Angeles Times _____

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3-3-76

Sweeping Inquiry Planned In House Spy Report Leak

By RICHARD D. LYONS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 2—The House Ethics committee requested \$350,000 today to pay for its investigation of the leaking of the Pike intelligence report. It prepared to hire a staff of about 20 outside consultants headed by a former inspector of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct the detective and legal work.

The amount of money, the size of the staff and the committee's request for broadened subpoena power raised the expectation that the committee, which has never formally investigated anyone, is preparing to open a major detailed and long inquiry.

In the face of the overwhelming House vote, ordering the ethics committee to conduct the investigation, several key representatives said they had little doubt that the money would be approved, although there might be extensive debate on the size of the request.

The committee could spend even more than \$350,000 on the investigation. It now has only five regular staff members but is entitled to 30 under the rules of the House. Representative John J. Flynt, the Georgia Democrat who is chairman of the committee, said he intended to fill from available but unspent funds some of the missing 25 positions to augment the special investigation staff.

Theoretically, the extra amount could be as much as \$900,000, although there is almost no chance that such an amount would be spent despite the vote for an inquiry.

"We were mandated to conduct a full investigation and we intend to do just that," Mr. Flynt said.

Some indication of the extent of the committee's plans lay in the fact that when the House Select Committee on Intelligence, headed by Representative Otis G. Pike, Democrat of Long Island, began its inquiry into intelligence that

leaked, it initially sought \$500,000 to conduct its investigation—only \$150,000 more than was asked today by the investigators.

The Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities initially asked for \$500,000 to start its investigation of the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Flynt said the committee had calculated that it would need 1,100 man days of investigative work and 1,000 hours of legal work to complete the investigation, although it had not yet determined how many persons would be needed.

He noted that on Feb. 19 the House adopted by a vote of 269 to 115 a resolution directing a full and complete investigation of the circumstances surrounding the publication of the report by the House Select Committee on Intelligence.

In a discussion with newsmen this afternoon, Mr. Flynt said the investigation would not be directed against "any particular person" meaning Daniel Schorr, the CBS news correspondent here who has admitted providing a copy of the intelligence report to The Village Voice, a New York weekly newspaper that published most of the report last month in two installments.

The New York Times had earlier published articles about the main findings and recommendations of the report which was a detailed investigation and critique of the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Since the House had voted to keep the report secret, its publication provoked a storm of protest on Capitol Hill. A big majority of House members considered publication a betrayal of Congressional intent, although others said the document should be opened to public scrutiny.

At a meeting of the House Rules Committee this afternoon Mr. Flynt and Representative Floyd Spence of South Carolina, the ranking Republican on the committee—officially named the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct—underlined their determination to get to the bottom of the incident.

They appeared before the Rules Committee seeking expanded powers to subpoena anyone who might provide pertinent information. The committee already had power to subpoena "members, officers and employees" of the House, but the new authority—which the Rules Committee cleared today for action by the House this week—would allow the subpoenaing of virtually anyone.

When Mr. Flynt was asked if Mr. Schorr would be questioned, he replied: "I have no idea—that will be up to the investigators and the lawyers."

Asked about the possibility that lie detector tests might be given to Congressional staff aides in an effort to find out who had leaked the report to Mr. Schorr, Mr. Flynt said: "I know nothing about that."

He did announce that the investigations staff would be directed by David Bowers, who retired last Friday as an inspector of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Last week the committee requested the loan of as many as six F.B.I. agents to work on the investigation. The Justice Department approved the loan, although Mr. Flynt said today that the committee had not decided if they or agents from another Federal group would conduct the detective work.

Mr. Flynt said the committee intended to start the investigation 10 days after the House approves the request for extra funds, and contracts can be signed with the consultants of the committee.

This probably would mean that the formal investigation would not start until the latter part of this month. Another key person to be hired is a special counsel to the committee.

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Representative John B. Anderson of Illinois, the third ranking Republican in the House who also is a member of the Rules Committee, asked Mr. Flynt exactly how detailed he expected the inquiry would be and who would be questioned.

Mr. Anderson, the author of a bill that would legally protect reporters from disclosing their sources of information, said that he hoped that the increased powers being sought by the ethics committee "would not be used to bring in a lot of people and ask their sources."

Mr. Flynt answered that "I don't think anyone yet knows how broad the investigation will be," then repeated his position that the House had given his committee an overwhelming mandate "to investigate the entire circumstances of the leak." He added that "the committee

may find it necessary to subpoena information from persons who are neither members, nor officers nor employees of the House of Representatives but who it feels are, or have been, in a position to furnish information our committee may require to properly conduct its investigation."

Mr. Flynt explained his rationale for seeking the added legal powers by saying that "I don't want to get a crucial witness on the stand and then find we don't have the proper subpoena power."

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UP-084

(LEAKS)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE VOTED TODAY TO GIVE ITS ETHICS COMMITTEE BROAD SUBPONEA POWER TO CARRY OUT AN INVESTIGATION OF HOW AN INTELLIGENCE REPORT IT ORDERED BE KEPT SECRET WAS PUBLISHED IN A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER.

THE 321-85 VOTE CAME WITH LITTLE DEBATE ON A RESOLUTION THAT AUTHORIZES THE PANEL TO SUBPOENA WITNESSES OR USE THE SUBPONEA TO OBTAIN RECORDS, NOTES, PAPERS, BOOKS OR DOCUMENTS IN ITS INVESTIGATION.

THE PANEL WILL TRY TO DETERMINE HOW THE REPORT ON COM OPERATIONS WAS LEAKED TO CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR, WHO THEN GAVE THE REPORT TO THE VILLAGE VOICE NEWSPAPER.

REP. JOHN FLYNT, D-GA., ETHICS CHAIRMAN, ASKED FOR THE MEASURE BECAUSE HE SAID THE AUTOMATIC SUBPONEA POWER THAT ALL HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES HAVE MIGHT BE CONSTRUED TO LIMIT SUCH POWER TO SUBPONEA ONLY MEMBERS, OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE.

REP. STEWART MCKINNEY, R-CONN., SAID THAT WHILE HE WOULD VOTE FOR THE RESOLUTION, "I HAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE MAIN QUESTION OF THIS INVESTIGATION IS MR. SCHORR. I DON'T THINK THAT THE QUESTION SHOULD BE ABOUT A NEWSCASTER OR HIS GIVING MATERIAL TO ANOTHER AGENCY, BUT IT SHOULD BE HOW DID THE NEWSCASTER GET THE INFORMATION."

FLYNT HAS ASKED FOR \$350,000 TO CONDUCT THE INQUIRY WITH THE MONEY BEING USED TO HIRE INVESTIGATORS AND A LEGAL STAFF TO ADVISE HIS PANEL.

FLYNT SAID NO HEARINGS WOULD BE HELD UNTIL THE BASIC INVESTIGATION IS COMPLETED AND THAT NO DECISION HAS YET BEEN MADE ON WHETHER TO USE THE FBI TO MAKE THE INVESTIGATION.

UPI 03-03 02:06 PES

People's World _____

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HOUSE UNIT SEEKS FULL LEAK INQUIRY

Panel Getting F.B.I. Help to Determine How Schorr Got Intelligence Report

By RICHARD D. LYONS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—The House ethics committee moved today toward a full-scale investigation of the leaking of the House intelligence committee report in which it would have broadened powers to subpoena witnesses and they would be questioned under oath by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sources close to the committee, which has made a formal request for broader subpoena power, said its members were intent on taking seriously last week's mandate from the full House to make such an investigation and that they planned to pursue it vigorously.

Responding to a request from the committee, the F.B.I. has detailed "half a dozen agents or less" to the committee to assist its efforts.

The committee, officially known as the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, has neither an investigatory staff nor even a counsel. In its nine years of existence, it has yet to formally investigate anyone.

"This is a whole new game for us," a committee staff aide said.

At issue is the means by which Daniel Schorr, a CBS News correspondent here, obtained a copy of the report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence. The report covered a detailed investigation and contained a critique of the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Extensive Excerpts

After the House voted last month to keep the report secret, Mr. Schorr made his copy available to The Village Voice, a weekly newspaper in New York City, which printed extensive excerpts early this month. The New York Times had previously published articles concerning the main findings and recommendations of the report.

The printing of excerpts in The Village Voice caused a furor on Capitol Hill. Many Representatives said that publication was a betrayal of Congressional

intent, while others said it was wrong to wrap the report in secrecy and keep it from public scrutiny.

Although the House formally demanded the investigation by The Ethics Committee, opposition to it has continued, but for widely varying reasons.

House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma, at a news conference today, reiterated his uneasiness about having F.B.I. agents involved in matters of the legislative branch.

But Mr. Albert noted that the ethics committee had been given "the authority to find out what happened" and said that it ought "to investigate everybody" involved with the report, including members of the Ford Administration.

"I'd like to bet \$10 that a Congressman didn't leak it," he said.

A Delicate Issue

The delicate issue of the use of F.B.I. agents was underscored by a Justice Department spokesman today in announcing that they had been detailed to the committee at its request.

Mark T. Sheehan, the spokesman, emphasized that the agents would not be "working for the F.B.I., or the Justice Department, or on any criminal investigation." He added that the number who would be provided would be "half a dozen agents or less."

Representative Floyd Spence of South Carolina, the ranking Republican member of the ethics committee, said in an interview that he and Representative John J. Flynt, the Georgia Democrat who heads the committee, "requested that the agents be made available to us."

"They will serve on loan under our direction and we will pay for them," Mr. Spence said.

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Leak Probe Resolution Is Divisive

By Richard L. Lyons
Washington Post Staff Writer

Last week's hurry-up House vote to investigate the leak of the CIA report is causing divisions among members over how the inquiry should proceed and what it should look for.

Minority Leader John Rhodes (R-Ariz.) said yesterday that the House Standards of Official Conduct Committee should be concerned only with identifying "the member of Congress or staff member" who was the original source of the leak of a draft copy of the House intelligence committee report.

But sponsors of the probe resolution and some members of the standards committee consider that at least an equal target of their inquiry should be CBS newsman Daniel Schorr, who admits obtaining the report from some unidentified source and passing it on for publication by the Village Voice in New York.

Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) challenged Rhodes' premise that the original leak to Schorr came from the House, saying the committee should look for the leak in the executive branch and not just investigate the House and press. The intelligence committee had given a copy of its report to the CIA, and copies were said to have been circulated widely in the executive branch.

The ethics committee is considering borrowing FBI agents to conduct the investigation or part of it. Chairman John J. Flynt Jr. (D-Ga.) said he considered the FBI an "excellent source for investigative manpower."

But Albert said, "it doesn't strike me as a very good practice" for Congress to call on an agency of the executive branch to conduct an investigation that in part will be an investigation of Congress.

These questions of the scope and direction of the investigation will be the subject of further House debate, probably next week. Flynt has introduced a resolution making clear that his committee, whose permanent jurisdiction is limited to investigating House members and employees, is empowered to subpoena whatever it needs to determine how the report found its way into print.

Rhodes called Schorr's action "reprehensible," but said "His situation is the internal business of his new work. Congress should only be concerned at this point with Congress." CBS has suspended Schorr with pay.

Rhodes suggested that the ethics committee should give Schorr "a formal opportunity to volunteer his source. Should he refuse to disclose his sources, so be it. That is his prerogative as a newsman."

Twelve House Democrats joined Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-N.Y.), who chairs the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, in issuing a statement warning that the effect of action against Schorr—which could include being cited for contempt of Congress or losing his congressional press credentials—would be to "strengthen the forces of secrecy that have concealed from the American people facts that they have a right to know."

They said Schorr was not bound by the House decision not to release the report, and they commended him for "an act of conscience" in helping make it public.

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WASHINGTON (UPI) -- SUSPENDED CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE WEDNESDAY AS MUCH OF HIS SIDE OF THE CONTROVERSY OVER SUPPLYING A CLASSIFIED HOUSE INTELLIGENCE REPORT TO A NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AS HIS LAWYER WOULD PERMIT.

THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE WAS CONTINUING ITS CLOSED-DOOR MEETINGS TODAY TO WORK OUT PROCEDURES FOR INVESTIGATING WHO LEAKED THE REPORT TO SCHORR AND WHETHER HE WAS LIABLE TO A CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS CITATION FOR CAUSING IT TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE THE NEW YORK NEWSPAPER, THE VILLAGE VOICE.

SCHORR TOLD THE NEWS CONFERENCE HE WAS A VICTIM OF CHANGING NATIONAL "URGES -- ONE TOWARDS SECURITY, ONE TOWARDS LIBERTY"

"THE PENDULUM CONSTANTLY SWINGS BETWEEN THEM. WHEN AMERICANS FEEL THREATENED IN THEIR SAFETY, THEY SOMETIMES SEEM WILLING TO SACRIFICE A LITTLE LIBERTY" ... BUT, WHEN AMERICANS PERCEIVE THEIR FREEDOMS, THEIR PRIVACY THREATENED BY SECURITY AGENCIES, THEY TURN ON THEM AND DEMAND TO HAVE THEM EXPOSED AND BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL," HE SAID.

"SECURITY ALWAYS COMES BACK AND THE PENDULUM APPEARS TO HAVE STARTED ITS RETURN COURSE, HELPED ALONG BY SOME VERY WILLING HANDS ... SO, WHAT HAPPENED TO ME? I GOT HIT BY A SWINGING PENDULUM."

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WASHINGTON (UPI) -- REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., SAYS NEWS LEAKS DAMAGED HIS COMMITTEE'S EFFORTS TO OVERSEE U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES, WHILE IN MANY CASES HELPING THE AGENCIES UNDER INVESTIGATION.

"NO COMMITTEE WAS EVER HURT MORE BY LEAKS THAN OURS WAS AND NO AGENCY WAS EVER HELPED MORE BY LEAKS THAN THE CIA," PIKE SAID, BUT ADDED "I WILL COOPERATE IN ANY RATIONAL EFFORT TO FIND THE LEAKERS."

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WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE EXPERTS CALL THEM "SLICKUMS" AND "ALCKUMS." LAUNCHED FROM SHIPS OR AIRCRAFT, THEY ARE LOW-FLYING NUCLEAR MISSILES.

SEA-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILES ("SLICKUMS" FOR SLCMs) AND AIR-LAUNCHED ("ALCKUMS" FOR AGLMs) ARE THE LATEST DEADLY GIMMICK IN THE U.S.-SOVIET STRATEGIC ARMS RACE -- A KEY ISSUE IN SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER'S CONTINUING NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOVIET LEADER LEONID BREZHNEV.

KISSINGER TODAY PLUNGES INTO A SECOND DAY OF BRIEFINGS ON CARDINAL WILL ON ARMS TALKS, AND OTHER WORLD ISSUES, PRIOR TO A POSSIBLE JOURNEY TO MOSCOW IN MARCH TO STRIKE A FINAL DEAL.

THE U.S. AIR FORCE TODAY BEGINS FLIGHT TESTS OF THE "ALCKUM". THE U.S. NAVY BEGAN TESTING THE "SLICKUM" LAST MONTH.

UPI 02-26 10:09 ATS

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Panel Wants Subpoena in Schorr Case

By Walter Taylor
and Vernon A. Guidry Jr.
Washington Star Staff Writers

The House ethics committee, investigating the "leak" and publication of a classified intelligence report, has asked the chamber for broad powers to subpoena witnesses, possibly including CBS news correspondent Daniel Schorr, in its probe.

Committee Chairman John J. Flynt, D-Ga., filed a resolution with the House yesterday requesting such powers. A vote by the chamber on the request could come next week, providing a new test of House sentiment for a sweeping inquiry into publication of the intelligence report.

Although the House voted overwhelming last week to have Flynt's panel conduct the investigation, the issue caught many liberal members of the body by surprise. There are indications that opposition has been mounting since then to any inquiry focusing on Schorr's involvement in publication of the report.

House Republican Leader John J. Rhodes, for example, declared today that the main focus of the investigation should be "on the member of Congress, or staff member, who is responsible for leaking the material in question and not on the newsman who considered it his professional duty to disseminate it."

RHODES, R-ARIZ., who voted for the ethics committee investigation, called leaks of classified material "deplorable" but added that Congress "has not one else to blame but itself."

He added that Schorr should be asked to appear voluntarily before the committee to testify, but that if he declines to appear or to disclose the original source of the intelligence report, "so be it. That is his prerogative as a newsman."

Schorr, who has been suspended from reporting duties by CBS, has acknowledged that he obtained a copy of the document and provided it to the Village Voice, a New York weekly newspaper, even though the House had voted to keep it secret. The Voice published portions of what it described as the secret report.

In a related development, it was learned that Flynt is attempting to persuade a retiring, 25-year veteran of the FBI to join the committee staff to head the intelligence report investigation.

The agent, David Bowers, is retiring from the bureau this week, and Flynt reportedly is prepared to offer him the top investigative post with the committee. Bowers, who could not be reached for comment last night, is said, however, to be weighing another job offer and has not agreed to accept the position.

Schorr appeared before a standing-room-only crowd in the Washington Press Club's small pub yesterday and sketched out his rebuttal to the House.

The newsman pointed out that the meat of the report had been long reported. The information was no longer a secret that the House could maintain.

"IF A BODY of Congress can, in these peculiar circumstances, forbid publication of information that has already escaped its control, then what can it not forbid? And what can it not ordain?" Schorr asked.

He received his copy of the leaked report before the Jan. 29 House vote to keep it a secret rather than publicize it as the House Intelligence Committee intended.

"The substance of the report had already been leaked, but using it after the vote was not the same as using it before. Jan. 29, if I may put it that way, was a watershed for leaks," he said.

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UP-119

(INTELLIGENCE REPORT)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A GROUP OF 13 DEMOCRATS, DEFENDING CBS NEWSMAN DANIEL SCHORR FOR MAKING "AN ACT OF CONSCIENCE" IN LEAKING A SECRET REPORT ON THE CIA, TODAY WARNED HOUSE REACTION MAY HAVE "A CHILLING EFFECT...ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE IS LOOKING INTO PROCEDURES FOR INVESTIGATING WHO LEAKED THE REPORT TO SCHORR AND WHETHER THE VETERAN NEWSMAN MAY BE FOUND IN CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS. SCHORR HAS BEEN SUSPENDED BY CBS PENDING THE OUTCOME OF THE PROBE.

SCHORR GAVE A COPY OF THE REPORT TO THE VILLAGE VOICE, A NEW YORK CITY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, AFTER THE HOUSE VOTED TO CLAMP SECRECY RESTRICTIONS ON THE FINDINGS OF ITS INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

THE GROUP OF HOUSE MEMBERS PRAISED SCHORR FOR "AN ACT OF CONSCIENCE IN HELPING TO MAKE PUBLIC THE...REPORT." THEY ARGUED THAT HE COULD NOT BE BOUND BY THE HOUSE VOTE TO KEEP THE REPORT SECRET.

THE LAWMAKERS SAID THE HOUSE PROBE, ALONG WITH THE CBS SUSPENSION, "APPEARS TO US TO HAVE A CHILLING EFFECT ON OTHER REPORTERS AND CONSTITUTES A THREAT TO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND OTHER FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS."

THE ONLY WAY TO SAFEGUARD AGAINST FUTURE MISDEEDS BY INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES, THEY SAID, IS BY "PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF SUCH REPORTS AS THE...COMMITTEE FINDINGS, THE PENTAGON PAPERS AND OTHER INFORMATION, AND THIS DEPENDS ON FULL PROTECTION OF A FREE PRESS."

THE GROUP INCLUDED REPS. BELLA ABZUG, SHIRLEY CHISHOLM, HERMAN BADILLO AND JAMES SCHEUER OF NEW YORK; JOHN CONYERS OF MICHIGAN; JAMES CORMAN; AUGUSTUS HAWKINS, RONALD DELLUMS AND EDWARD ROYBAL OF CALIFORNIA; TOM HARKIN OF IOWA, MICHAEL HARRINGTON OF MASSACHUSETTS, PARREN MITCHELL OF MARYLAND AND PATRICIA SCHROEDER OF COLORADO.

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UP-017

(INTELLIGENCE REPORT)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE IS TALKING WITH THE FBI ON HOW TO TRACE DOWN THE SOURCE OF A SECRET REPORT LEAKED TO ONE REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR.

THE NEW YORK VILLAGE VOICE PUBLISHED MAJOR SECTIONS OF THE FINAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE AFTER THE HOUSE VOTED TO TO ONE TO WITHHOLD IT UNTIL CLASSIFIED MATERIAL WAS REMOVED.

PRESIDENT FORD THEN OFFERED THE HOUSE THE "SERVICES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH", WHICH INCLUDES THE FBI, TO FIND THE "LEAKERS". HOUSE SPEAKER CARL ALBERT SAID HE DIDN'T PLAN TO ACCEPT.

SEN. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN JOSEPH HAVEL SAID YESTERDAY THERE HAD BEEN "INTERNAL TALKS" WITH THE COMMITTEE ON WHETHER THE FBI WOULD HELP.

SEN. JOHN FLYNT, D-GA., CHAIRMAN OF THE ETHICS PANEL, CONFIRMED THE TALKS BUT SAID NO DECISION ON WHETHER TO USE THE AGENCY HAS BEEN MADE.

SCHORR TODAY ADDRESSES A WASHINGTON PRESS CLUB LUNCHEON ON "PROBLEMS OF NEWSPEREN DEALING WITH OFFICIAL SECRETS." THE THREE NETWORKS WERE REPORTED PLANNING TO FILM THE EVENT.

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WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE GROUP WHICH WAS TO HAVE BEEN A REPERCUSSION OF DANIEL SCHORR'S SALE OF A SECRET HOUSE INTELLIGENCE REPORT TO THE VILLAGE VOICE HAS WASHED ITS HANDS OF THE WHOLE AFFAIR.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPORTERS COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ISSUED A CAREFULLY WORDED STATEMENT YESTERDAY. IT SAID SCHORR APPROACHED IT "WITH A PROPOSAL THAT HE DONATE THE REPORT TO ANY, THAT HE MIGHT RECEIVE FROM PLACEMENT OF THE... OFFERED NO RETURN. HE DID NOT ASK FOR ANY RECOGNITION OR FUTURE COMMITTEE IN RETURN, NOR WAS ANY OFFERED."

UPI 02-22 09:14P AND 3:47P

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

PRESIDENT BLOCKS SECURITY RECORDS SOUGHT IN HOUSE

Invokes Executive Privilege
on F.B.I. and N.S.A. Data
in Surveillance Inquiry

By ROBERT M. SMITH
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—President Ford has invoked executive privilege to prevent the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Security Agency from furnishing information to a House subcommittee about the Government's interception of messages carried by telegraph companies.

The invocation of privilege came in the form of a memo to Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld and Attorney General Edward H. Levi dated last Tuesday. That same day the President gave the outlines of a message he sent to Congress the next day, in which he said, "I will meet with appropriate leaders of Congress to try to develop sound legislation to deal with a critical problem involving personal privacy—electronic surveillance."

The subcommittee that has requested the information is the Government Information and Individual Rights Subcommittee, headed by Representative Bella S. Abzug, Democrat of Manhattan.

Ford Cover-Up Hinted

Asked why she thought the President had invoked executive privilege regarding this information, particularly in light of his pledge to cooperate with Congress on the general issue, Mrs. Abzug said he might be trying to "cover up" an ongoing interception program.

The Administration has said that it has stopped going to the cable companies and physically picking up messages sent by them. Mrs. Abzug explained. But, she continued, "there has been no development [by the Senate and House intelligence committees] of what

they are doing with Telex. We suspect they are still hooking into these Telexes."

Telex is direct, instantaneous communication from one terminal to another, and both terminals may be leased by a private company or organization. The messages sent by Telex do not go through telegraph company operators, such as Western Union employees.

In his memo the President did not use the words "executive privilege." But those words were used by both the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense to explain Mr. Ford's action.

Agency Aides Subpoenaed

At the request of the subcommittee, his issued subpoenas. Committee, the parent mittee, the Government Operacalling for documents from and personal appearances by Joe R. Craig, a retired F.B.I. agent; Bucky Loomis, Walter Zink and David Jenkins, F.B.I. agents; Joseph J. Tomba, an employee of the National Security Agency; and executives of I.T.T. World Communications, RCA Global Communications and Western Union International.

"Upon review of the subpoenas" relating to the F.B.I. and N.S.A., Mr. Ford wrote, "I have concluded that the scope of the records sought is so extremely broad as to encompass records containing the most sensitive national security information, and the public interest requires that the records not be disclosed to the committee."

"As president of the United States, I am therefore instructing you to decline to comply with the subpoenas."

A day later, Attorney General Levi wrote the F.B.I. agents and the former agent that "President Ford has asserted executive privileges with respect to the documents" and instructed them not to furnish the documents.

Mr. Tomba, the N.S.A. employee, wrote the subcommittee that Secretary Rumsfeld had also instructed him not to provide the documents. "Mr. Rumsfeld's instruction," he wrote, "is based upon an assertion of executive privilege by the President."

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities disclosed last November that for almost three decades the three international telegraph companies had secretly supplied the Government with copies of most of the messages they carried. The program, called Operation Shamrock, had as its purpose the scanning of cable traffic for intelligence data.

Several members of the intelligence committee said they believed the operation had violated the Constitution and the Federal Communications Act.

In addition, Mr. Levi wrote to lawyers for Western Union, a private company, and asked that Western Union "honor this invocation of executive privilege" and not deliver any documents.

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LEAKS 2-25

EDITORS: SCHORR TO SPEAK AT 1 P.M. EST
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BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- FOLLOWING UP A ONCE-REJECTED SUGGESTION FROM PRESIDENT FORD, THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE IS TALKING WITH THE FBI ON HOW TO TRACK DOWN THE SOURCE OF A SECRET REPORT LEAKED TO CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR.

THE NEW YORK VILLAGE VOICE PUBLISHED MAJOR SECTIONS OF THE FINAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE CHAIRED BY REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y. AFTER THE HOUSE VOTED TWO TO ONE TO WITHHOLD IT UNTIL CLASSIFIED MATERIAL WAS REMOVED.

PIKE REFUSED WHAT HE TERMED "CENSORSHIP" AND THE REPORT WAS PUT IN COLD STORAGE.

WHEN THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF THE 358-PAGE DOCUMENT WAS PUBLISHED BY THE VOICE UNDER A RED BANNERLINE READING "THE REPORT ON THE CIA THAT PRESIDENT FORD DOESN'T WANT YOU TO READ," THE PRESIDENT OFFERED THE HOUSE THE "SERVICES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH," WHICH INCLUDES THE FBI, TO FIND THE "LEAKER."

HOUSE SPEAKER CARL ALBERT AT THE TIME SAID HE DIDN'T PLAN TO ACCEPT.

BUT JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN JOSEPH HAVEL SAID TUESDAY THERE HAS BEEN "INFORMAL TALKS" WITH THE COMMITTEE ON WHETHER THE FBI MIGHT HELP.

THE ETHICS COMMITTEE HELD ITS FIRST PRELIMINARY SESSION TUESDAY -- IN SECRET AFTER A BRIEF PUBLIC OPENING.

REP. JOHN FLYNT, D-GA., THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, CONFIRMED THE TALKS WITH THE FBI BUT SAID NO DECISION ON WHETHER TO USE THE AGENCY HAS BEEN MADE.

"THE FBI IS A POSSIBLE SOURCE FOR USE IN OUR INVESTIGATION," HE TOLD UPI. "WE MIGHT USE SEVERAL SOURCES, SUCH AS A PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR. WE WANT THE BEST INVESTIGATIVE TEAM WE CAN PUT TOGETHER AND THE FBI IS ONE OF THE BEST SOURCES."

SCHORR, SUSPENDED WITH PAY BY CBS "FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD" UNTIL THE CASE IS RESOLVED AND FACING A POSSIBLE CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS CITATION, WAS MAKING HIS OWN NEWS TODAY AS GUEST SPEAKER AT A WASHINGTON PRESS CLUB LUNCHEON.

HIS TOPIC: "PROBLEMS OF NEWSMEN DEALING WITH OFFICIAL SECRETS." THE THREE NETWORKS, INCLUDING CBS, WERE REPORTED PLANNING TO FILM THE EVENT.

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Congress May Use FBI Agents to Probe Daniel Schorr Leak

By Vernon A. Guidry Jr.
Washington Star Staff Writer

The House Ethics Committee is talking to the Justice Department about using FBI agents as congressional gumshoes to find out who leaked the secret House intelligence probe report to CBS newsman Daniel Schorr.

A Justice Department spokesman confirmed the discussions. "They are exploring the possibility, but there has been no formal request," he said. The House ethics panel holds its first meeting on the Schorr issue today.

Since last week, the department and the FBI have been looking at the last two issues of the Village Voice containing excerpts of the House

Intelligence Committee report to see whether their contents warrant federal prosecution. They are looking for, and so far apparently are not finding, a broken law. "There is no other investigation going," maintained the department spokesman.

THE DAY of the publication, President Ford offered the House "all the services of the executive branch" to track down the leak. House Speaker Carl Albert replied soon after that he did not plan to accept the offer.

Schorr has acknowledged that he passed the report on for publication. That has placed him in a more-than-awkward position with his employer, and it has made things uncomfortable for the journalists' group that was going to receive the financial benefit from publication of the report, a Washington-based group called the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press.

Up to now, the group has had some trouble deciding on a unified statement. The organization's executive committee had long meetings Friday, Saturday and last night. At the conclusion of last night's session, the executive committee members reached agreement on at least one thing: They would take a page from the politicians' book and tell their colleagues "no comment."

They will continue doing so, according to the executive committee agreement, until they can agree on a statement of the committee on its role in the Schorr affair. After that, the "no comment" agreement is supposed to self-destruct.

The group also has hired a lawyer because of the disclosure.

YESTERDAY, Schorr was suspended, although he is still on salary. CBS News president Richard S. Salant announced that Schorr has been "relieved of all reporting duties for an indefinite period." This was done, according to Salant's statement, because pending government investigations of the episode have placed Schorr in an adversary position.

"We will fully support Mr. Schorr against attempts to require him to reveal the source through which he obtained the report. These aspects of the matter involve fundamental issues of press freedom," Salant's statement read. But Salant made plain that Schorr was on his own with the Voice episode, that CBS had no corporate involvement.

"In respect of his subsequent actions in arranging for publication of the report, Mr. Schorr acted as an individual and, he states, as a matter of individual conscience," Salant said.

There may be more to come. Salant said that "further CBS news action relating to Mr. Schorr" will be postponed until all government proceedings have been resolved in order to avoid prejudicing the issue.

ISSUED ALONG with Salant's statement was one by the reporter himself. Schorr said that "experience has quickly taught that it is not possible to work as a reporter while personally involved in a controversy over reporters' rights, and I accept that reality."

Schorr said, "It will become clear that what is involved beyond specific details of my action is the public's continued right to know in the face of a secrecy backlash."

Schorr has hired a lawyer, Joseph A. Califano Jr.

Schorr has said that he sought publication of the report because, "with much of the contents already known, I could not be the one responsible for suppressing the report."

THE HOUSE last week directed the Ethics Committee to determine if Schorr was in contempt of the House for his role in publication of the report after the House had voted to keep it secret. Schorr has publicly stated that he passed the report to the Village Voice, which published excerpts in its issues of Feb. 16 and yesterday.

Schorr, according to those who are aware of the details, offered the report to New York magazine, but was told publication of such a volume of words in the magazine would be technically impossible.

Instead, the Voice (they are jointly owned) was offered the report and accepted.

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UP-145

(PIKE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- REP. OTIS PIKE SAID WEDNESDAY THAT ALTHOUGH "NO COMMITTEE WAS EVER HURT MORE BY LEAKS THAN OURS" HE WOULD COOPERATE IN ANY "RATIONAL EFFORT" EFFORT TO FIND THE LEAKERS.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRAT, CHAIRMAN OF THE NOW DEFUNCT HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, SAID IN A NEWSLETTER TO HIS CONSTITUENTS "GIVEN A CHOICE BETWEEN AN ASSASSINATION OR A MURDER AND A LEAK WHICH STOPS THAT ASSASSINATION OR MURDER, I WILL TAKE THE LEAK."

"AS LONG AS THE CONGRESS GIVES TO THE MORE THAN 15,000 FACELESS BUREAUCRATS IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH WHO CAN CREATE 'SECRETS' THE SOME POWER TO SAY WHAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW ABOUT WHAT OUR NATION IS DOING, THERE IS NO SENSE IN CONGRESS TRYING TO HOLD ANY 'LEAKER' IN CONTEMPT," HE SAID. "CONGRESS IS BEING CONTEMPTUOUS OF ITSELF."

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UP-119

(SCHORR)

(BY DANIEL F. GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- CLOSING ITS DOORS TO THE PUBLIC, THE ETHICS COMMITTEE TUESDAY BEGAN ITS INQUIRY INTO THE NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION OF A HOUSE INTELLIGENCE REPORT LEAKED TO SUSPECTED REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR.

AT THE SAME TIME, A JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE COMMITTEE HAS HAD "INFORMAL TALKS" WITH DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ON WHETHER THE FBI MIGHT BE ABLE HELP TRACE THE SOURCE OF THE LEAK SCHORR.

"AS OF LAST NIGHT WHEN I CHECKED THERE HAD BEEN NO FORMAL REQUEST," JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN ROBERT HAVEL SAID IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION ABOUT POSSIBLE FBI ASSISTANCE TO THE HOUSE INQUIRY.

"THERE HAD BEEN INFORMAL TALKS. I THINK THEY (THE ETHICS COMMITTEE) ARE MEETING THIS MORNING TO DECIDE HOW TO PROCEED."

HAVEL ALSO SAID ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD LEVI HAS ORDERED JUSTICE TO DETERMINE WHETHER PUBLICATION OF THE CLASSIFIED HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT IN THE VILLAGE VOICE LAST WEEK RAISED GROUNDS FOR FEDERAL PROSECUTION.

THE HOUSE FORBODE PUBLICATION OF THE CIA REPORT UNTIL PRESIDENT FORD COULD CENSOR IT. WHEN THE NEW YORK CITY BASED WEEKLY PUBLISHED LARGE SECTION OF IT LAST WEEK, THE HOUSE ORDERED THE ETHICS COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE HOW THE REPORT GOT OUT AND WHETHER SCHORR SHOULD BE CITED FOR CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS.

THE VETERAN CBS REPORTER HAD SAID HE GOT THE REPORT FROM AN UNDISCLOSED SOURCE AND PROVIDED IT TO THE PAPER. ON MONDAY, HE ANNOUNCED IT HAS SUSPENDED SCHORR FROM REPORTING UNTIL HIS CASE IS SETTLED.

SCHORR, WHO HAS RETAINED WASHINGTON ATTORNEY JAMES H. BEYER TO REPRESENT HIM, SAID HE AGREED "IT WAS NOT RIGHT THAT I SHOULD BE REPORTER WHILE PERSONALLY INVOLVED IN A CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE RIGHTS."

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

TUESDAY'S OPENING SESSION OF THE ETHICS COMMITTEE INQUIRY RUN
PUBLIC FOR ONLY A FEW MINUTES.

CHAIRMAN REP. JOHN FLYNT JR., D-GEORGIA, SAID THE PANEL AT FIRST
WOULD DECIDE "QUESTIONS OF PROCEDURE, QUESTIONS OF THE SUBSTANCE OF
LAWS AND RULES OF THE HOUSE, AND QUESTIONS OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE
COMMITTEE."

THE PANEL THEN ORDERED REPORTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC OUT OF
THE ROOM AND WENT INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION. SCHORR WAS NOT PRESENT.

IN ALBANY, N.Y., REP. WILLIAM WALSH, R-N.Y., WHO HAD ASKED
CONGRESS' CORRESPONDENTS' COMMITTEE TO REVOKE SCHORR'S PRESS
CREDENTIALS, SAID THE COMMITTEE WAS ADVISED HIM SCHORR'S ACTION DID
NOT VIOLATE HOUSE PRESS GALLERY RULES.

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SCHORR 2-24

EDITORS: COMMITTEE MEETS AT 10 A.M. EST
DAY LD

H BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE MUST DECIDE HOW TO FIND OUT WHO LEAKED A STILL-CLASSIFIED INTELLIGENCE REPORT TO DANIEL SCHORR, THE CBS REPORTER WHO IN TURN PROVIDED IT TO A NEWSPAPER. H CBSHZNWS PRESIDENT RICHARD SALANT SUSPENDED SCHORR FROM HIS REPORTING DUTIES UNTIL THE CASE IS SETTLED. SCHORR, WHO HAS COVERED THE WASHINGTON INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PAST YEAR, AGREED "IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO WORK AS A REPORTER WHILE PERSONALLY INVOLVED IN A CONTROVERSY OVER REPORTERS' RIGHTS." 9

SALANT SAID IN NEW YORK CH
"INsofar AS INVESTIGATIONS RELATING TO HIS CBS NEWS ACTIVITIES ARE CONCERNED" BUT THAT HE ACTED AS AN INDIVIDUAL IN SUPPLYING THE DOCUMENT TO THE VILLAGE VOICE, A NEW YORK WEEKLY.

THE ETHICS PANEL WAS TO MEET TODAY TO DECIDE HOW TO INVESTIGATE THE CASE. IT WAS NOT KNOWN IF SCHORR WOULD ATTEND THE PRELIMINARY MEETING, WHICH WAS OPEN TO REPORTERS AND THE PUBLIC.

SCHORR COULD BE CALLED LATER AS A WITNESS.

THE HOUSE VOTED LAST WEEK TO HAVE ITS STANDARD OF CONDUCT COMMITTEE -- THE OFFICIAL NAME FOR THE ETHICS PANEL -- DETERMINE WHETHER SCHORR'S ACTION "MAY BE IN CONTEMPT OF, OR A BREACH OF, THE PRIVILEGES OF THIS HOUSE."

IF THE COMMITTEE DECIDES SCHORR WAS IN CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS, IT COULD MAKE A RECOMMENDATION TO THE HOUSE, AND IF A HOUSE MAJORITY APPROVED A CITATION IT WOULD BE SENT TO THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT WITH A WARRANT FOR PROSECUTION IN THE COURTS.

THE BIPARTISAN ETHICS COMMITTEE IS COMPOSED OF SIX DEMOCRATS AND SIX REPUBLICANS.

SCHORR WAS CONFIDENT "IT WILL BECOME CLEAR THAT WHAT IS INVOLVED BEYOND SPECIFIC DETAILS OF MY ACTION IS THE PUBLIC'S CONTINUED RIGHT TO KNOW IN THE FACE OF A SECRECY BACKLASH."

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 Mr. Armstrong _____
 Ms. Herwig _____
 Mrs. Neenan _____

UP-022

(SCHORR)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE MUST DECIDE HOW TO FIND OUT WHO LEAKED A STILL 2 CLASSIFIED INTELLIGENCE REPORT TO DANIEL YCHORR, THE CBS REPORTER WHO IN TURN PROVIDED IT TO A NEWSPAPER.

CBS NEWS PRESIDENT RICHARD SALANT SUSPENDED SCHORR FROM HIS REPORTING DUTIES UNTIL THE CASE IS SETTLED. SCHORR, WHO HAS COVERED THE WASHINGTON INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PAST YEAR, AGREED "IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO WORK AS A REPORTER WHILE PERSONALLY INVOLVED IN A CONTROVERSY OVER REPORTERS' RIGHTS."

THE HOUSE PANEL WAS TO MEET TODAY TO DECIDE HOW TO INVESTIGATE THE CASE. IT WAS NOT KNOWN IF SCHORR WOULD ATTEND THE PRELIMINARY MEETING, BUT HE COULD BE CALLED LATER AS A WITNESS.

THE HOUSE VOTED LAST WEEK TO HAVE ITS STANDARDS OF CONDUCT COMMITTEE -- THE OFFICIAL NAME FOR THE ETHICS PANEL -- DETERMINE WHETHER SCHORR'S ACTION "MAY BE IN CONTEMPT OF, OR A BREACH OF, THE PRIVILEGES OF THIS HOUSE."

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 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

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2/24/76

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UP-012

(NATIONAL SECURITY)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- CIA DIRECTOR GEORGE BUSH SAYS NATIONAL SECURITY WAS HURT BY THE LEAK OF A COMMITTEE REPORT ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, BUT TO REVEAL THE DAMAGING ITEMS WOULD "HIGHLIGHT THOSE AND MAKE THINGS WORSE."

ASKED IF THERE WAS ANYTHING DAMAGING IN THE REPORT CBS NEWSMAN DANIEL SCHORR MADE AVAILABLE TO NEW YORK VILLAGE VOICE, BUSH REPLIED: "THERE ARE CERTAIN THINGS IN THERE, BUT IF I TOLD YOU THOSE SPECIFICS THAT WOULD HIGHLIGHT THOSE AND MAKE THINGS WORSE."

HE SAID THE BASIC QUESTION IS THAT "CONGRESS VOTED BY ALMOST TWO-TO-ONE THAT THE REPORT NOT BE MADE PUBLIC AND IT WAS MADE PUBLIC ... THAT'S JUST PLAIN WRONG."

BUSH ACKNOWLEDGED "CLEARLY ABUSES ... AWFUL ABUSES" IN THE CIA INVOLVING BOTH DOMESTIC SPYING AND FOREIGN TACTICS, BUT HE PRAISED PRESIDENT FORD'S PROPOSALS FOR TIGHTENING CIA OVERSIGHT IN THE LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE BRANCHES AND NEW LAWS MAKING IT A CRIME FOR A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE TO LEAK SECRET INFORMATION.

"THERE WILL BE, I THINK, A BETTER AND MORE RESPONSIVE SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE (WITHIN GOVERNMENT) ... TO SAFEGUARD THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY FROM THE KINDS OF ABUSES THAT OFFENDED ME AND OFFENDED YOU," BUSH SAID SUNDAY ON NBC'S MEET THE PRESS.

UPI 02-23 09:12 AES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Schorr Taken Off His Assigned Beat

By John Carmody
 Washington Post Staff Writer

CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr, who passed a copy of the House intelligence committee report to the weekly newspaper Village Voice for publication, has been removed from the intelligence beat by his network.

Schorr was transferred to general assignment late Wednesday by CBS Washington bureau chief Sanford Socolow.

Schorr covered the intelligence beat, considered a key assignment, for 13 months.

Last week, at the height of the furor over the still officially secret report's publication, he was barred by CBS from covering the House intelligence committee itself, but continued other intelligence beat coverage.

CBS action was earned yesterday shortly before the House, by 265 to 115, directed its ethics committee to inquire if Schorr is in contempt of the House for his role in the publication of portions of the report. The intelligence committee has expired.

The resolution was introduced by Rep. Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.).

Schorr has publicly stated that he passed the report to The Village Voice, which published excerpts in its Feb. 16 and Feb. 23 issues. Schorr had revealed some of the report's contents on television and radio broadcasts

before Congress voted Jan. 29 to keep the report secret.

Yesterday's resolution asked the ethics committee to probe the circumstances surrounding its publication in the newspaper.

CBS news president Richard Salant said yesterday that the reassignment does not represent disciplinary action against Schorr.

However, it is known that CBS officials held several discussions in New York this week regarding Schorr's status.

While CBS officials have told Schorr they will back him to the fullest against any government action that might seek to force him to reveal how he got the report, it is known that some CBS executives believe the report's subsequent publication in The Village Voice has raised serious questions.

One senior network executive, who asked that his name not be used, said yesterday that "the Voice is what I'd call at least an 'anti-establishment' paper."

"Publication of the report there," he said, "made Dan's actions very political. It could reinforce the conviction some of our conservative affiliates have that while CBS news management is not politically oriented, underneath them are some reporters who wear their hearts on their left sleeves."

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Date 2/20/76

Charles B. Seib

The Secret Report Caper

If the CIA's dirty tricks department had been assigned to cast a shadow over the press, it couldn't have done a better job than did a covey of journalists earnestly committed to the integrity and high purpose of their calling.

I'm talking about the Secret Report Caper, featuring Daniel Schorr, a star reporter for CBS News, and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press.

Here's the plot:

Schorr, who has a way with government secrets, obtained a copy of the House intelligence committee's unreleased report on the CIA and other intelligence operations. It was a pretty good coup, and Schorr did a series of radio and television reports on it. Then it became even more of a coup when the House decided on grounds of national security that the report should not be issued. Schorr had not just beaten his colleagues to a soon-to-be-released document; he had a permanent exclusive.

What to do? First, he decided that the report should be published—not just the guts of it, which he and others had reported, but all of it, or at least large sections, word for word and in print. Schorr says he made that decision as a matter of “journalistic conscience” because, as the only person outside of official circles with a copy of the report, “I could not be the one responsible for suppressing it.”

Second, he decided that the report, now officially bottled up by the House, was worth money. Since he had no wish to profit from it himself, how about helping some worthy cause? And what more appropriate cause than the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press?

He approached the committee's leaders and proposed that it accept the proceeds of the sale. They agreed and gave him the name of a lawyer who could help him in his negotiations with publishers.

And so it came to pass that on February 11, the Village Voice, a New York liberal weekly, printed 24 pages of excerpts. The content was less than sensational. The hardest news was a charge that Secretary of State Kissinger made statements “at variance with the facts.”

Nevertheless, the publication set off a storm. President Ford angrily offered to help the House find the leak. Kissinger declared that “a new version of McCarthyism” was rampant. House committee sources hinted that maybe the CIA had leaked the report to make Congress look bad.

Then, with fine irony, there was a leak within the leak. The Washington Post reported, in effect, that Schorr was the source of the Voice's text even though he was denying it on the record. It also reported the deal with the Reporters Committee.

Schorr is angry at The Post and the Reporters Committee. He says The Post story, which he called “unconscionable,” used off-the-record material. He also says that his discussions with the Reporters Committee were confidential and should not have been disclosed.

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The Post denies that it broke any arrangements with Schorr, and the Reporters Committee says it never felt that its arrangement with Schorr could or should be kept secret.

The day after the Post story appeared, Schorr confirmed that he did indeed provide the Village Voice text and that he had made the arrangement with the Reporters Committee.

To bring the story up to date as of this writing, CBS has said that Schorr has been taken off the intelligence story, but that "as always we will back our guy."

Rep. Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.) wants the House to find Schorr in contempt for releasing a secret House report. So before it's over, CBS may get the opportunity to back its guy.

It's a pretty funny story, if you like black comedy: news people arguing bitterly over what was on the record and what wasn't, and a group with the loftiest journalistic mission—defense of the First Amendment—agreeing to accept proceeds from the sale of a secret government document.

The News Business

But before the laughter dies and the press notoriously short attention span wanes, journalists concerned about the good name of their trade would do well to try to clean up the mess.

There is, for example, that money. At this writing it apparently is hovering between the Village Voice and the Reporters Committee. Schorr has said it is a "substantial" amount, but he won't say how much.

Think how the press—Schorr included—would move in on a situation like this if someone else had been doing the dealing.

Retroactive judgments are easy and often unfair. Nevertheless, I'll offer a couple:

Schorr should have recognized that the dollar sign is a danger sign in journalism. The buying or selling of news inevitably taints the product. His own network has had experience with that truism. (It should be noted that CBS was not involved in Schorr's marketing of the text; he says he acted entirely on his own after the report's use to the network was over.)

As for the Reporters Committee, no matter how much it needed funds, it should have recognized the untenable position it was getting itself into. Its argument that the deal was acceptable because the committee was to be just a "passive" recipient of the money is naive—and doesn't quite jibe with the suggestion of a negotiator to Schorr.

The story is not over. Schorr may have further problems with the House and with his bosses.

But whatever happens, the cause of free journalism has been damaged. News people should be laughing with tears in their eyes.

As for those dirty trick boys at CIA, their laughter should be tempered by envy. Even the most devious of them couldn't have dreamed up a "poisoned well" scheme like the Secret Report Caper.

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ERVIN 2-14

SALT LAKE CITY (UPI) -- PRESIDENT FORD'S OFFER TO HAVE THE FBI INVESTIGATE CONGRESSIONAL LEAKING OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE REPORT IS AN EMPTY GESTURE, ACCORDING TO FORMER SEN. SAM ERVIN.

ERVIN SAID FORD "SERVED IN CONGRESS SO LONG HE OUGHT TO HAVE BETTER SENSE THAN THAT."

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRAT WHO CHAIRED THE SENATE WATERGATE COMMITTEE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE FRIDAY, "I DON'T KNOW WHAT HE COULD DO IF HE CAUGHT THEM. THERE'S NO LAW AGAINST A CONGRESSMAN TALKING TOO MUCH -- FORTUNATELY."

ERVIN WAS IN SALT LAKE CITY TO SPEAK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

UPI 02-14 02:18 AES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

W on t you keep my secret?

To the principal players, the drama known as "The Perils of the Pike Report" may seem sober fare. But for the rest of us there has been a persistent note of farce.

You would have to follow the plot summary pretty carefully, for instance, to understand Chairman Pike's beef about the suppression of his committee's report by the full House, at President Ford's insistence. And even then it might not be entirely clear.

It is probably true that some merely embarrassing matter is being concealed, as usual, under the rubric of national security. One almost takes that for granted.

It must nonetheless be recalled that Mr. Pike's committee, after failing to get the classified materials it wanted and needed, turned from threats of subpoena and struck a bargain with Mr. Ford. It gained access to the material, but only on condition that Mr. Ford reserve a veto of its publication. The Pike committee made that bed then, but doesn't want to lie in it now. After incorporating much sensitive material in the draft report, the committee encountered stern reminders of the contract it had made and came to the end of the road — or almost so.

Enter now, Mr. Daniel Schorr of CBS, to whom someone considerably leaked a copy of the report. By his own account Mr. Schorr realized that he alone, among possible leakees, stood to bring the suppressed report to light and therefore, as he explained to the Associated Press, "I could not be the one responsible for the suppression of the report." It was possible to see in this explanation more than a trace of vainglory, since 246 members of the House had voted January 29 to share with Daniel Schorr

the awful burden of suppression.

But there was more to follow. When Mr. Schorr, in this act of journalistic conscience, decided to share his copy with the public, by transmitting it in some as yet undisclosed fashion to the *Village Voice* newspaper, his identity was not immediately known — although he had displayed the title page of the report during a network broadcast.

The Reporter's Committee on Freedom of the Press, an organization he had associated in the disclosure, promptly blew Mr. Schorr's cover; the discloser was disclosed. This breach of confidence shocked Mr. Schorr, whose response would have had to be composed by the brooding spirit of farce that has been writing key lines in the drama from the outset. "I deeply regret," said he, "that the reporter's committee has not been able to maintain the confidentiality of the arrangement because there are delicate matters involved that journalists should want to protect in their common interest."

Without waxing pompous about it, you could say that those are precisely the sentiments of those in the executive branch who are concerned over the promiscuous and unevaluated spillage of every weather-bleached skeleton in every closet of every intelligence agency. But Mr. Pike did not want to keep Mr. Ford's secret; Mr. Schorr thought it his duty as a journalist to disclose Mr. Pike's secret; and someone at the Reporter's Committee saw no reason to keep Mr. Schorr's secret. There may be honor among thieves; but there is no confidentiality among the violators of confidences. That seems the modest lesson of the case as of the end of the latest act.

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UP-011

(CIA REPORT)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- SEN. ROBERT TAFT JR., R-OHIO, IS CALLING FOR A JUSTICE DEPARTMENT PROBE OF THE LEAK TO A NEWSPAPER OF A HOUSE COMMITTEE'S SECRET CIA REPORT, BUT A NEW DIRECTIVE MAY VIRTUALLY BAR SUCH AN INVESTIGATION.

THE WASHINGTON POST REPORTED TODAY THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE HAS SET UP TEMPORARY RULES THAT VIRTUALLY PROHIBIT THE FBI FROM PROBING NEWS LEAKS OF SECRET INFORMATION.

THE POST SAID AN FBI INVESTIGATION COULD ONLY BE CONDUCTED WHEN A FEDERAL LAW HAS BEEN VIOLATED, WHICH NORMALLY WOULD INVOLVE EITHER ESPIONAGE OR THE THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

THE DECISION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD H. LEVI WAS THE RESULT OF DISCLOSURES THAT IN THE PAST THE FBI AND CIA HAVE TRIED TO TRACK DOWN THE SOURCES OF NEWS LEAKS, THE POST SAID.

REP. SAMUEL STRATTON, D-N.Y., HAS SAID HE WILL ASK THAT CBS NEWS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR BE CITED FOR CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS. SCHORR HAS ADMITTED GIVING THE REPORT TO THE VILLAGE VOICE, A NEW YORK CITY WEEKLY.

TAFT SAID THE MOVE TO CITE SCHORR WAS NOT ENOUGH. "WE MUST FIND THE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF THE DOCUMENT AND SEE TO IT THAT THOSE RESPONSIBLE ARE PUNISHED TO THE FULLEST EXTENT OF THE LAW," HE SAID.

UPI 02-17 09:07 AES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Rules Curb FBI Probe of News Leaks

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Staff Writer

Despite a White House offer to help stop congressional leaks of classified information, the Attorney General has established temporary rules that virtually prohibit the FBI from investigating news leaks of previously secret information.

Under these rules—which eventually may be formalized in written criminal investigation guidelines — an FBI investigation into news leaks must be requested by the Attorney General. And the Attorney General, according to a Justice Department spokesman, will do that only when there is “probable cause that a federal law has been violated.”

Since most news leaks do not involve either espionage or theft of government property, the source added, it is almost impossible to show the commission of a crime is involved.

The rules, issued by Attorney General Edward H. Levi, are the result of disclosures over the past two years of the use of the FBI and CIA to investigate news leaks. The agencies used wiretaps, physical surveillance and lie detector tests of reporters and government officials in efforts to track down the leaks.

Last Thursday, White House press secretary Ron Nessen offered all the “resources of the executive branch” to House Speaker Carl Albert to help find the person responsible for leaking the controversial House intelligence committee’s report on U.S. intelligence agencies. The offer was made after publication of excerpts from the report in a special 24-page section of The Village Voice, a New York City weekly.

On Friday, Albert announced that he did not plan to accept the White House offer.

The White House, itself, is sensitive to initiating news leak investigations. Its present policy, according to informed sources, is to leave the decision of when to investigate solely up to the Attorney General.

White House Counsel Philip W. Buchen and other presidential aides believe those responsible for leaking the House committee report could be prosecuted under a

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Rules Curb FBI Inquiry on Leaks

LEAKS, From A1

law which prohibits disclosure or publication of cryptographic or code-related information. Buchen, according to wire service reports, said just that last Saturday in Philadelphia at an impromptu press conference.

Despite those feelings, however, no request for the FBI to look into the matter has been sent to the attorney general, according to administration sources.

Although the FBI has not investigated any news leak cases in the past six months, according to a Justice Department source, during that period there have been several important news leaks of secret information from the executive branch:

— On Dec. 12, 1975, The New York Times published a detailed, authoritative story on U.S. covert aid to Angola attributed to "a high-ranking government official." At that time, administration policy was to deny any involvement in Angola and criticize members of Congress who spoke out based on secret briefings.

The Times article, however, provided enough factual information for Congress to force a halt to all Angolan aid. The administration, one official said recently, "was exasperated" by the Times leak "but there was no systematic inquiry" as to where it came from. State Department officials, at the time, said the CIA was the source because, said one department aide, "it was tired of taking the blame for keeping the growing paramilitary operation secret."

— On Dec. 6, 1975, colum-

nists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak published the contents of proposed options for the U.S. SALT II negotiations within days of their drafting and shortly after they had been sent to President Ford for his approval.

A similar SALT leak — this one of the U.S. negotiating position on the exact day it was being presented to the Soviets — on Aug. 24, 1971, had triggered a widespread investigation within the Nixon administration that included FBI questioning and CIA polygraphing of State and Defense department employees.

Last December, however, according to administration officials, there was no FBI inquiry and only informal questions raised among some officials. The 1975 leak was more critical than the 1971 leak, according to one official, because the most recent one gave the Soviets a long-term insight into the U.S. negotiating position.

— On Jan. 28, 1976, The New York Times published in full the text of a cablegram from United Nations Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan as sent to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and all U.S. embassies. The cable was classified "limited official use only" though it contained material of a much higher classification, including sensitive reports of conversations with foreign diplomats.

According to ~~State~~ Department source, there has been no serious effort made to find who leaked the Moynihan cable "though we believe it came out of State and not the U.N. mission" in New York.

Kissinger — Hits Leaks of Pike Report

By Murrey Marder
Washington Post Staff Writer

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger angrily charged yesterday that leaks of a House intelligence committee report strongly criticizing him amount to "a new version of McCarthyism."

President Ford, simultaneously, volunteered to House Speaker Carl Albert "the full resources and services of the executive branch" to track down the leaks. The Ford administration wants to underscore its suspicion that the leaks came from Congress, which has been put on the defensive in the uproar over leaks of intelligence information.

Kissinger, in an unusually hoarse and tense voice, told a news conference at the State Department:

"I believe that the misuse of highly classified information in a tendentious, misleading and totally irresponsible fashion must do damage to the foreign policy of the United States, and has already done damage to the foreign policy of the United States."

When Kissinger was asked if attacks on him could affect the conduct of foreign policy enough to cause him to step down, he indicated no current inclination to do so, but he said:

"If I should conclude that it is in the interest of American foreign policy, I would step down. But what one also has to consider is whether the style of public debate should be that any public officer can be destroyed by the most irresponsible and flagrant charges, and that then the argument should be made that the (his) effectiveness is affected because totally irresponsible and essentially untrue charges are made."

Kissinger's indignation, and the White House offer to investigate leaks, followed publication by The Village Voice, a New York weekly tabloid newspaper, of a 24-page supplement containing large portions of the report by the committee headed by Rep. Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.). The House last month voted to block publication of the report when administration officials said disclosure would jeopardize national security.

Pike has suggested that the leak may be part of an ad-

See-KISSINGER, A8, Col. 1

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Date 2/13/76

Kissinger Hits Report Leaks

KISSINGER, From AI

ministration attempt to embarrass his intelligence committee, whose life has expired.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen said, "The President is confident that the information in The Village Voice... did not come out of the executive branch," and "is disposed to believe that it came from Congress — all of the leaks, that is."

Nessen denied that the offer to Albert, made in a morning telephone call from Max L. Friedersdorf, head of the White House congressional liaison staff, to an Albert aide, was an attempt to put "pressure" on the Speaker.

He said Mr. Ford was only offering help because the leak to The Village Voice was a "violation" of "the solemn agreement" between the White House and the Pike committee, and also "flies in the face of the overwhelming vote of the House" not to publish the report.

A spokesman in the Speaker's office later said Albert was reading the full report and had no immediate response to Mr. Ford's offer.

The Village Voice version of the report, entitled "The CIA Report The President Doesn't Want You to Read," charged that there were repeated U.S. intelligence failures in Vietnam in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war; in the U.S. global military alert against the Soviet Union at the end of that war; in the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus; in the 1974 Portuguese coup; and in other instances.

Kissinger was the central, personal target of the report.

He was accused of selling out the Kurdish rebellion led by Gen. Mustapha Barzani, with great loss of life, as part of a deal between Iran and Iraq. Kissinger also was charged with "a passion for secrecy" in efforts to "control dissemination and analysis of data" inside the bureaucracy, and with making "comments... at variance with the facts" about the handling of suspected Soviet violations of the nuclear strategic arms accords of 1972.

In addition to The Village Voice disclosure, Kissinger also was indignant yesterday about a new round of charges from New York Times columnist William Safire, charging Kissinger with amorally dismissing "the Ford administration's betrayal of an ally" in the aborted Kurdish revolt.

Kissinger did not respond with specifics to any of the broad charges yesterday.

He said "it is extremely difficult to reply to charges in a leaked document," and besides, he said, "I do not know what version of the Pike committee report is now being circulated."

Kissinger said he is confronted by "the use of highly classified information" in "a manner so distorted, so geared to preconceived ideas, that the total impact is to produce a malicious lie."

Therefore, he said, "even where documents in themselves are correct, they are taken so out of context and they are so fitted into a preconceived pattern that we are facing here a new version of McCarthyism." He was referring to the late Sen.

Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) who exploited the Reds-in-government hunt in the early 1950s.

When asked if the United States did "encourage the Kurds to expect our support and then suddenly double-cross them" in early 1975, Kissinger replied:

"That is a total falsehood. But it is impossible in these covert operations to explain the truth without creating even more difficulties."

Asked if he received "a gift" from Kurdish leader Barzani — which has been previously reported as one or more rugs, and a necklace for Mrs. Kissinger — the secretary snapped back: "Gen. Barzani sent a gift to the White House which was never in my possession, which I have never received, which I never in any way dealt with, which was kept in the White House in some regular procedure."

Kissinger said, "I have never received a gift either from Gen. Barzani or a gift I kept from any foreign leader. And I think it is a disgrace to believe, and to imply, that the United States would conduct foreign policy because of gifts that senior officials may receive."

On current world issues, Kissinger said that in the sweeping advances by the Soviet-backed and Cuban-reinforced troops in Angola, "The MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) did not score a military victory. Cuba scored a military victory, backed by the Soviet Union. Almost all of the fighting was done by Cuban forces."

Raising the U.S. estimates of Soviet support to the MPLA, Kissinger said it now amounts to \$300 million, with \$100 million more of military equipment sent in during January, while he repeated that Cuba has 12,000 troops in Angola.

Kissinger virtually abandoned yesterday the prospect which he had raised that the Ford administration might seek "overt aid" for anti-Communist forces in Angola, after Congress blocked further covert aid.

He said there would be "extreme legal and political difficulty" in making "any overt request... because it would in effect say that the United States is asking for funds for some country to intervene in a civil war in some other country." But he said there is "grave concern" in neighboring countries such as Zaire, Zambia and others "that this (Angolan) pattern might be repeated," and he said the United States will do its best to prevent that.

On other topics, Kissinger said:

— The Ford administration is "developing a position to transmit to the Soviet Union with the next week or so" in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT).

— China's naming of Hua Kuo-feng as acting prime minister was a surprise to the Ford administration, "but we expect the basic lines of policy will continue."

— The reported radiation

hazard from microwaves beamed at the U.S. embassy in Moscow "is a matter of great delicacy which has many ramifications" which he declined to specify. The United States is attempting "to reduce any dangers, and we are also engaged in discussions on this subject."

— Reports of bribes or payoffs around the world by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. "disturbs me," because of the foreign policy and domestic implications. He said, "We not only do not condone these actions, we strongly condemn them."

HOUSE PANEL ENDS INQUIRY ON SPYING

Final Report Gives Insights Into Spending and Control of Intelligence Agencies

By JOHN M. CREWDSON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The House Select Committee on Intelligence prepared to go out of business at midnight tonight after what most of its members and staff have seen as nearly a year of frustration in its efforts to peer into the works of the dozen or so agencies that make up the Federal intelligence community.

The 13-member committee's final report, which may never become public, provided some insights into how the most important of those agencies spend their share of the nation's \$10 billion annual intelligence budget, how well they predict international crises, and how much risk of provoking a war is posed by the covert operations they mount.

The House committee's answers to those questions have not pleased the Ford Administration. The report, copies of which have been made available to The New York Times and other news organizations, concludes, for example, that inadequate internal and external controls exist over expenditures by the Central Intelligence Agency, the primary focus of the House panel's investigation.

Lack of Advance Warning

The panel also found that several times in recent years, most notably in the advent of the 1973 Mid-East war, American intelligence agencies failed—often by their own admissions buried in classified documents—to provide policy-makers with sufficient advance warning to move to avert such incidents.

The 338-page report also concluded that a number of the covert intelligence-gathering missions fielded by the United States, especially a 15-year program of sending submarines deep into unfriendly waters, involved "unacceptable" hazards to national security.

The report contains a number of other disclosures, such as the increasing tendency of successive Presidents before Mr. Ford to take over from the National Security Council the function of approving such covert operations.

However, the findings concerning the intelligence budget, the effectiveness of the intelligence that it purchases and the risks inherent in gathering it are those of which the committee's staff members are proudest.

Limited Investigation

But the House committee's investigators did not delve deeply into a number of other areas, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and did not touch on some of the relatively obscure Federal agencies that gather intelligence, such as the Drug Enforcement Administration and the United States Customs Service.

Representative Otis G. Pike, the Suffolk County Democrat who took over as the select committee's chairman last July 18, said last month that he was opposed to asking the House for more time to complete the panel's work and expressed doubt that he could obtain the required consent of its 435 members.

One of Mr. Pike's aides spoke today of how the committee's battles with the Ford Administration on some issues and the House leadership on others had "taken a real toll" on him.

But the aide said that under the circumstances, in which the Administration and, at times, the House itself seemed not to want an intelligence investigation, "I'm not sure anyone else could have done any better."

Partisan Disagreement

Part of the problem, the aide recalled, was that the committee remained stagnant from the day it was established last February until Mr. Pike assumed control in July—partly because of partisan disagreements among its members over the choice of a staff director, and partly because of a controversy over Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, the committee's first chairman.

Insurgent members of the select committee contended that Mr. Nedzi, a Michigan Democrat who also headed the House Armed Services Committee's Special Subcommittee on Intelligence, had been compromised by his failure to act after having been told a year earlier about C.I.A. plots against the lives of foreign leaders.

After Mr. Nedzi resigned from the select committee and was replaced by Mr. Pike, the committee hired an investigative staff and began its work in earnest, but with less than six months in which to complete its inquiry.

The 'Dribble Treatment'

The panel said in its report that the White House had taken advantage of that situation by subjecting it to what it called the "dribble treatment," in which a few of the classified documents it requested were provided each day, enabling the Administration to give the appearance of cooperating with the committee while delaying its work at the same time.

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Ford Goes All Out to Find CIA Leak

President Acts After Tabloid Prints Excerpts of Secret Report

By Fred Barnes

Washington Star Staff Writer

President Ford today offered House Speaker Carl Albert all "services and resources of the executive branch" to track down whoever leaked the secret and highly controversial House Intelligence Committee report.

Though Albert had not requested any assistance or even said whether he will attempt to determine the source of the leak, Ford instructed an aide to convey the offer to Albert by telephone. There was no immediate response from the speaker.

The President acted after The Village Voice, a weekly tabloid newspaper in New York City, yesterday published a 24-page supplement containing "excerpts" from the still-secret Intelligence Committee's report.

Ronald Nessen, the White House press secretary, refused to specify exactly what type of assistance was being offered. But he indicated that investigators from the FBI or other federal agencies might be made available if Albert requested them.

ACCORDING TO Nessen, Ford acted for two reasons. First, the press secretary said, the leaking of the report, which contains classified information, violated an agreement between the White House and the House committee.

Under this agreement, intelligence officials in the administration or the President himself must approve the release by the committee of any classified information which the administration had provided to the panel for its investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency, Nessen said.

The second reason for Ford's action, he said, was that the leaking of the report "flies in the face" of the vote by the full House last month to withhold publication of the report after

the committee itself had voted to release it.

The President assumes that the leak of the report came from Capitol Hill, not the executive branch, Nessen said. In fact, Ford is confident that neither this leak nor previous leaks of information in the hands of the House committee came from anyone in the executive branch.

SO FAR, only the first of three drafts of the committee report has been made available to officials in the executive branch, Nessen said. Once the excerpts published by the Village Voice are examined, "it will be easier to rule out absolutely any executive branch leak," Nessen said, suggesting that the newspaper may have obtained one of the later drafts.

The press secretary declined to discuss the legal authority on which the offer of "services and resources" to Albert was made. Nessen said he did not know if the leak involved any violation of the law.

"That's a legal question. I'm not competent to answer," he said.

In making the offer, Ford was not attempting to pressure Albert into conducting an investigation, Nessen said. "It's an offer of help to the speaker if he wants to take some action," he said.

The offer was conveyed to Albert by Max Friedersdorf, the chief White House liaison with Congress. Friedersdorf did not talk directly to Albert, but relayed the offer to Michael Reed, one of the speaker's aides, Nessen said.

THE VOICE, in explaining its decision to publish the excerpts from the 338-page report, said it hoped that by doing so it might force a reversal of the position adopted by the House on Jan. 29 to withhold the report from the public because of the allegedly sensitive information it contained.

Sources familiar with the final version of the House panel's report said that the version obtained by the Voice appeared to be an initial draft of the document submitted to the committee by its staff, and not the version adopted by the panel on Jan. 29. However, the differences between the initial draft and the final report are minor.

Most of the disclosures contained in the excerpts published by the Voice have previously been reported in the Washington Star, the

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Times, on CBS News and other organizations, although not with the degree of detail contained in the Voice's reprinting of the report's highlights.

Rep. Otis G. Pike, whose chairmanship of the Select Committee expired with the

panel at midnight, said following the appearance of the Voice's supplement that he thought the report might have been provided to the newspaper by the Central Intelligence Agency. A CIA spokesman said, "I know of no basis for such an assertion."

THE CIA and the White House have criticized the Pike Committee's 9-to-4 vote to release to the public a document that, they said, contained classified information that would damage the national security if disclosed.

The Voice did not publish the first 80-odd pages of the Pike panel's report. The newspaper said it omitted that material because it recorded the committee's frustrations rather than its findings.

But that section of the report, contained in copies of the full committee document made available to the New York Times two weeks ago, includes among other items the text of an internal CIA memorandum praising Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., for his advice to the agency on how to resist an investigation of some of its activities by another senate panel.

Among the other disclosures were the following:

- U.S. intelligence services failed to provide advance warning of the 1968 Communist Tet offensive in Vietnam.
- Intelligence agencies learned of the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia a few hours before it was launched on Aug. 20, 1968 but the White House learned of it after it was broadcast over the Czech radio.
- In the 1973 Mideast War early warnings of an Arab invasion were ignored by the intelligence people.
- The intelligence community was caught napping on the April 25, 1974, left-wing coup in Portugal.

• Intelligence failed to gauge accurately the coup that overthrew the government of Archbishop Makarios on Cyprus.

• Intelligence failed to predict India's 1974 nuclear device test.

THE VILLAGE Voice text also indicates sharp criticism of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger by the House intelligence investigators. It quotes the House committee report as charging that the secretary's "secrecy may also have thwarted effective intelligence analysis."

According to the published report, U.S. intelligence services have "sometimes misspent" tens of billions of dollars in the past few years but yet failed in several glaring instances to perform adequately.

Another disclosure in the partial text was that U.S. military involvement in Angola was strongly opposed by a task force of high government experts on Africa.

"THE COMMITTEE has learned that a task force composed of high U.S. experts on Africa strongly opposed military intervention; instead, last April they called for diplomatic efforts to encourage a political settlement among the three factions to avert bloodshed."

the Village VOICE

EXCLUSIVE

24-Page Supplement

THE REPORT ON THE CIA THAT PRESIDENT FORD DOESN'T WANT YOU TO READ

TEXT HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE SUPPRESSED HOUSE
INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT (P. 69)

This is the front page of the current controversial issue of Village Voice.

House Panel Guilty of 'New Version of McCarthyism,' Kissinger Says

By Henry S. Bradsher

Washington Star Staff Writer

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today angrily accused the House Intelligence Committee of "a new version of McCarthyism."

Strain showing in his voice at a news conference, Kissinger said that the committee, headed by Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., had so distorted the secret material provided to it and published it in violation of agreements to keep it secret, "that the total impact is to produce a malicious lie."

The secretary referred to leaked versions of the report on the committee's investigation of intelligence procedures, saying that documents were so taken out of context and so

fitted into a preconceived pattern "that we are facing a new version of McCarthyism."

THE COMMITTEE used materials supplied to it in a "tendentious totally irresponsible fashion" which "must do damage to foreign policy of the United States," Kissinger asserted.

Asked if he would resign if that appeared to be in the interests of the U.S. foreign policy, Kissinger said he would. But the question, he said, is "Can any public official be destroyed by irresponsible and essentially untrue charges?"

On one specific point in the leaked material, Kissinger called it "a total falsehood" that the United States had encouraged Kurdish rebels in Iraq to expect American support and then had double-crossed them. "But it's impossible in these covert operations to explain the truth without creating more difficulties," Kissinger said.

He added that "the charge is utterly irresponsible."

Asked about a detail about the Kurdish situation, reports said he had received a wedding gift from the rebel leader, Kissinger's voice faltered. He denied that any gift had ever reached him personally. Choking slightly, the secretary added criticism of the idea that American officials might be influenced by gifts.

THE SECRETARY was asked about charges now being heard in the presidential primary campaigns that detente has benefited the Soviet Union but not this country. President Ford's opponent for the Republican nomination, Ronald Reagan, made such a charge Tuesday in what his aides called his first major foreign policy statement.

"Lots of candidates have problems getting into the

headlines," Kissinger replied, but he could not answer all of their "political charges." Relations between the Soviet Union, China and the United States are "too delicate and too important for the peace of the world to be used for partisan electioneering," he declared.

The New York weekly newspaper, the Village Voice, yesterday published excerpts from the House Intelligence Committee's report that were highly critical of Kissinger, particularly in his pursuit of detente.

"Nowhere is the risk of corrupting intelligence greater than in recent efforts to restrict and shape important data on Soviet compliance with strategic arms agreements," the report said.

"The prime factor in this situation is Dr. Kissinger, with his passion for secrecy and his efforts to concentrate power and to consolidate ultimate control of important intelligence functions through his various bureaucratic roles."

Village Voice Prints Parts of Frozen House

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The Village Voice, a liberal weekly newspaper in New York, today published 21 pages of excerpts from what it said was the text of the still-secret report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence.

The Voice, in explaining its decision to publish the excerpts from the 338-page report, said it hoped that by doing so it might force a reversal of the position adopted by the House of Representatives on Jan. 29 to withhold the report from the

public because of the allegedly sensitive information it contained.

Sources familiar with the final version of the House panel's report said that the version obtained by The Voice appeared to be an initial draft of the document submitted to the committee by its staff, and not the version adopted by the panel on Jan. 29. However, the differences between the initial draft and the final report are minor.

Most of the disclosures contained in the excerpts published

by the Voice have previously been reported by The Times, CBS News and other organizations, although not with the degree of detail contained in The Voice's reprinting of the report's highlights.

Representative Otis G. Pike, whose chairmanship of the Select Committee expires with the panel at midnight tonight, said following the appearance of The Voice's supplement that he thought the report might have been provided to the newspaper by the Central Intelligence Agency. A C.I.A. spokesman said,

"I know of no basis for such an assertion."

The C.I.A. and the White House have criticized the Pike committee's decision, by a 9 to 4 vote taken last month prior to the House action, to release to the public a document that, they said, contained classified information that would damage the national security if disclosed.

The Voice did not publish the first 80-odd pages of the Pike panel's report. The newspaper said it omitted that material because it recorded the

committee's frustrations rather than its findings.

But that section of the report, contained in copies of the full committee document made available to The New York Times two weeks ago, includes among other items the text of an internal C.I.A. memorandum praising Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, for his advice to the agency on how to resist an investigation of some of its activities by another senate panel.

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Security Question

By Stephen Isaacs
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Large segments of the secret report of the House intelligence committee were printed yesterday in a 24-page supplement to The Village Voice, a weekly tabloid newspaper published in New York.

Publication of the 338-page report was blocked Jan. 29 by a vote of the House after Ford administration officials claimed that its disclosure would damage the national security.

Many members of the House, as well as critics of America's intelligence-gathering apparatus, have expressed doubt about some contents of the report and the quality of the investigation that produced it.

The report snipes again and again at Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, contending he placed one obstacle after another in the way of the committee's getting material and, when he appeared before it, lied.

The report at one point says that "Dr. Kissinger's comments . . . are at variance with the facts."

It describes Kissinger as having a "passion for secrecy" and as trying "to control dissemination and analysis of data."

In sum, the excerpts of the House panel's report describe the American intelligence community as often inept, not out of control (as has often been charged), and as frequently considering itself beyond the laws of the land.

For instance, then President Johnson in 1967 blocked the CIA from offering further covert assistance to educational or other private voluntary institutions after disclosures that the CIA had been sneaking money to the National Students Association.

See CIA, A8, Col. 1

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CIA, From A1

The Village Voice excerpts quote CIA deputy director Carl Duckett as testifying that the CIA still maintains covert contracts with "a small number of universities."

The report talks of most of the CIA's covert activities as haphazard and in effect lacking any master plan, saying that "the overall picture . . . does not support the contention that covert action has been used in furtherance of any particular principle, form of government, or identifiable national interest."

"Instead," the report continues, "the record indicates a general lack of a long-term direction in U.S. foreign policy. Covert actions, as the means for implementing a policy, reflected this Band-aid approach, substituting short-term remedies for problems which required long-term cures."

Yet at another point the report claims that "all evidence in hand suggests that the CIA, far from being out of control, has been highly responsive to the instructions of the President and the assistant to the President for national security affairs."

What is absent, the report suggests, is any kind of controls on the CIA and its fellow intelligence-gathering agencies.

The report makes much of the fact that the intelligence community has never been frank about how much it spends, which the committee claims is "at least three to four times the amount reported to Congress."

That means it all costs about

\$10 billion a year, says the report, with almost no controls, no checks, no balances.

As a result, says the committee, the CIA has been able to do some unusual things with the taxpayers' money, including developing "a huge arsenal of weapons and access to ammunition . . . giving it a capability that exceeds most armies of the world," having put at least \$75 million into Italian politics, and serving in effect as a discount shopper for some foreign officials.

The CIA's budget, it says, "appears as only a single line item" in the budget, giving the agency "an unusual advantage" in its ability to transfer money from area to area unimpeded.

The committee points out that the General Accounting Office, because of the CIA's penchant for secrecy, cannot even balance the CIA's books, "let alone analyze its efficiency," and that last year the CIA, National Security Agency and Defense Intelligence Agency all refused information the GAO was seeking.

At the Office of Management and Budget, only six employees work full-time on foreign intelligence, three of those are former CIA employees, and the CIA's budget head recently transferred there from the OMB, the report said.

"This," it added, "does not bode well for a vigorous review of the merits of intelligence programs."

"All this adds up," says the intelligence committee, "to more than \$10 billion being spent by a handful of people, with little independent

supervision, with inadequate controls, even less auditing, and an overabundance of secrecy."

The report recounts the committee's inquiry into six events as illustrative of the intelligence community's performance.

The Vietcong Tet offensive in early 1968 is cited as an instance where enemy force levels were generated for "political purposes" and other intelligence collected was subjected to "biased misinterpretations."

In the Soviet Union's invasion of Czechoslovakia on Aug. 20, 1968, the report says, U.S. intelligence "failed to provide a warning that the Soviets decided to intervene with force." The report states that U.S. technical intelligence "learned of the Soviet invasion several hours before" Czech radio announced it, but that word did not reach Washington before President Johnson received his first word — from Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy F. Dobrynin.

Technical intelligence (apparently electronic intercepts) did not reach Washington "until days later," the report says.

In the 1973 Middle East war, the report says, U.S. intelligence again "failed."

The community, according to the report, "argued that the political climate in the Arab nations was not conducive to a major war" just a week before it broke out.

The report charges that the worldwide U.S. alert ordered by President Nixon on Oct. 24, 1973, was the result of "poor intelligence." Three DIA

officials were "removed from their positions" as a result, the report states.

In the case of the overthrow of Portugal's government in April, 1975, the report says, U.S. intelligence "gave no real warning of the timing, and probable ideological consequences of the coup despite clear and public indications that a political upheaval was at hand." Special criticism is directed at the military attaches in Lisbon.

The report says the United States was "caught off guard" by India's test of a nuclear device on May 18, 1974.

The report documents U.S. intelligence failures at the time of the overthrow of Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, and terms them "the most damaging intelligence performance in recent years."

Despite early warnings that a coup might be in the making, the CIA, "for reasons still unclear," the report says, "embraced and heeded" for 12 days prior to the coup a report from an "untested source" that "despite new aggressiveness on Makarios' part, (Greek strongman) Ioannides had changed his mind (against removing Makarios); there would be no coup at all."

In discussing Cyprus, the report raises some unanswered questions including the contents of a message it could not get that Kissinger sent Ioannides "through the CIA the day after the coup."

One revelation in the Voice excerpts describes restrictions on distribution within the American government of information about possible Soviet violations of the first SALT treaty.

It is in this section that the report accuses Kissinger of lying.

The committee said Kissinger had ordered the CIA "to avoid any written judgments that the Soviets are in violation of SALT agreements." Instead, the agency was to communicate such information privately to the National Security Council, "which, coincidentally," the

report says, "was headed by Dr. Kissinger."

The report mentions, but implicitly discounts, Kissinger's rationale for limiting the distribution of SALT-related intelligence — that distribution risked leaks of sensitive material, and that the specialists had to carefully consider complicated technical material before distributing it to people who might draw hasty and unwarranted conclusions from it.

Instead, it says: "At times, the Secretary of State (before Kissinger held that post), the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and key U.S. officials in SALT compliance meetings with the Soviets have not been aware of the existence of sensitive data suggesting Soviet cheating

The report's accusation that Kissinger lied stems from a comparison of his public statements and other facts the committee staff says it uncovered. For example, one technique for controlling SALT intelligence, the report said, was to put it "on hold," thus restricting its normal distribution in the intelligence community.

The report quotes Kissinger as saying no item was ever held "on hold" for more than two months, but says the committee found items held for three months to more than a year.

The report also challenged Kissinger's assertion that all decisions of the verification panel were "unanimous," by quoting a memorandum of one panel member written after a meeting was held, expressing the view that one subject "was not sufficiently assessed" at the panel meeting. The report cited no evidence of a less-than-unanimous panel decision, however.

The report cites cases in which important officials involved in SALT matters were kept ignorant of information they should have known. In one case, the report says, Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson, head of the U.S. delegation to the SALT talks,

queried Washington for details of a secret interpretation of one matter that was mentioned to him by a Soviet negotiator, but about which he knew nothing.

The report does not say Kissinger or anyone else actually hid or distorted hard information of Soviet violations of a SALT agreement.

The report includes the transcripts of cables between the CIA's chief of station in Rome and headquarters in Langley, Va., revealing a raging battle between the agency and then-Ambassador Graham Martin over U.S. aid to Italian political figures in 1972.

The Italian newspaper *La Stampa* previously has published some of this material.

The exchanges reveal that Martin wanted to give generous sums of money to a number of individuals and organizations, while the CIA's

chief of station was dubious about the usefulness of such contributions. (It is in this context that the committee revealed the giving of at least \$75 million to various Italian politicians and parties since 1948.)

Martin particularly wanted to give \$800,000 to Gen. Vito Miceli, a right-wing intelligence officer who has since been formally accused of plotting a military coup in 1970. When the gift was proposed in 1972, Miceli was head of the Italian defense information service.

In one cable to CIA headquarters, the chief of station recounted this exchange with Martin:

"Do you really care if (Miceli's) propaganda efforts are successful or not?" the chief of station asked the ambassador.

"Yes, I do," he is quoted as replying, "but not a helluva lot. Important thing is to demonstrate solidarity for the long pull."

With special authority from Washington, Martin did give the general the \$800,000, with no strings attached.

At one point, the cables reveal, Martin got so angry with the chief of station that he threatened to order the embassy's Marine guards "not to let you in this building and put you on the airplane."

In the area of domestic intelligence, the committee cited two examples it found disturbing.

The report described details of a five-year FBI investigation of the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies. Because the institute had a "connection" with the Students for a Democratic Society, the FBI in 1968 began to investigate the institute and continued its inquiry despite interim findings that, according to the report, results were "negative." Continuing an investigation after a negative finding, the report says, violates the FBI's own procedural manual.

The report noted that in August, 1972, the FBI went through the institute's gar-

bage and found eight typewriter ribbons.

From the ribbons, the bureau reconstructed the documents written with the ribbons. Part of the yield was intimate sexual gossip, according to the report, which "was incorporated into a number of (FBI) reports." This was done, the committee report says, despite sworn testimony from FBI officials "that personal information such as sexual activities is discarded if it does not bear on a crime."

The report also reviewed the 34-year "intensive" FBI investigation of the Socialist Workers Party, which failed at any time to find evidence to support any prosecutions.

Nevertheless, according to the report, the FBI over the years "committed a massive manpower allocation to interviewing landlords, employers, fellow employees and family relations" of party members.

Many of the topics the Voice excerpts cover have been the subjects of public hearings by the committee and earlier disclosures.

Also contributing to this article were Washington Post Staff Writers Robert G. Kaiser and Walter Pincus.

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CIA 2-12

(PICTURE)

DAY LD

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- CONGRESSMEN WENT HOME TODAY FOR A LONG LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY WEEKEND, LEAVING HANGING THE FATE OF A \$470,000 REPORT ON HOW THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES WENT WRONG AND RECOMMENDATIONS HOW TO PREVENT "ATROCIOUS, HORRENDOUS THINGS" FROM HAPPENING AGAIN.

EVEN AS THE 435 LAWMAKERS SCATTERED TO THEIR CONSTITUENCIES, A NEW REPORT CIRCULATED OF ABORTIVE CIA ATTEMPTS TO ASSASSINATE THE LATE EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REP. OTIS PIKE TOOK OFF FOR HIS HOME IN NEW YORK AFTER SAYING THE PANEL HAD DONE ITS DUTY BY EXPOSING "THE ATROCIOUS, HORRENDOUS, AND DISASTROUS THINGS" CARRIED OUT BY THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

"THE MAJORITY OF THE HOUSE DECIDED TO TAKE IT AWAY FROM US AND THAT'S WHERE IT WINDS UP," HE SAID WEDNESDAY. "IT'S UP TO THE SPEAKER."

BUT SPEAKER CARL ALBERT, D-OKLA., DUCKED THE ISSUE TELLING REPORTERS "I WILL MAKE A DECISION IN DUE COURSE OF TIME."

THE FULL HOUSE, TO THE MANIFEST SATISFACTION OF THE WHITE HOUSE, HAD VOTED TO BAN PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT UNTIL IT HAD BEEN CLEANSED OF MATERIAL THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH FELT MIGHT HARM U.S. INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS ABROAD.

THAT HAS NOT PREVENTED PREVIOUS LEAKS OF LARGE PORTIONS OF THE REPORT, INCLUDING A VERSION PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK WEDNESDAY BY THE VILLAGE VOICE.

MEANWHILE JOHN MARKS, CO-AUTHOR OF A BOOK ON THE CIA, REPORTED IN THE FIRST ISSUE OF A NEW PERIODICAL WASHINGTON NEWSWORKS THAT THE AGENCY FIELDED THREE ARAB TEAMS IN THE MID-1950S TO ASSASSINATE NASSER BUT NONE GOT NEAR HIM.

HE QUOTED AN UNNAMED EX-CIA AGENT AS HIS SOURCE. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE SAID THE PANEL ASKED THE CIA SOMETIME AGO ABOUT SUCH ALLEGATIONS AND HAD BEEN TOLD THE AGENCY COULD FIND NO RECORD ON THE MATTER.

IN RELATED INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENTS WEDNESDAY:

-- FBI DIRECTOR CLARENCE KELLEY WARNED THAT TERRORIST GROUPS MIGHT PERFORM NEW ACTS OF VIOLENCE UNCHECKED IF CONGRESS RESTRICTS TOO SEVERELY THE FBI'S ABILITY TO CARRY OUT "PREVENTIVE INVESTIGATIONS."

-- ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD LEVI SAID THE WHITE HOUSE WAS OFTEN TO BLAME FOR PAST FBI HARASSMENT OF POLITICAL DISSIDENTS, AND HE, TOO, URGED THAT THE FBI'S SURVEILLANCE POWERS NOT BE RESTRICTED.

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Pike Says Leak Would Help CIA

By Richard L. Lyons
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Chairman Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.) said yesterday he had no idea who leaked parts of the report of his House intelligence committee to The Village Voice, but suggested that the leak would serve the interests of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"I can't conceive of anyone on the committee or its staff who would want it to come out in this manner," Pike told reporters. "A copy was sent to the CIA. It would be to their advantage to leak it to that publication. All the leaks make the committee look bad" from the long-term view of Congress' wish to oversee the intelligence community.

Because it contains classified information, the final report has been locked up until House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) decides how and whether it should be made available to members of the House and others. Albert said yesterday that he plans to read the report in the next couple of days and that he will not be influenced in his decision by the fact that it has been made public by leak.

Rep. Robert McClory (R-Ill.), senior Republican on the committee, called the leak and publication of the report "very, very unfortunate. It will have a very destructive effect on the intelligence committee, will damage our intelligence capability and will interfere with Congress'

intent to get full information on intelligence operations."

McClory said a major part of the responsibility for this situation must be borne by the committee staff for including classified information in the draft report, and by a majority of the committee for insisting on printing the report despite an agreement with the President not to make public classified information turned over by the executive branch. The House voted by a margin of 2 to 1 to hold up publication of the report.

McClory had strongly opposed publishing the report with the classified material included.

Rep. Robert N. Glaimo (D-Conn.), who along with Pike had favored making public the classified information about CIA secret operations, said:

"All these leaks are hurting and discrediting the committee. I have to assume that those doing it do not have the best interests of the committee at heart. It hurts our effort to gain the right to perform real oversight over these agencies."

"Who gains from this? Those trying to undo or block us. It could be people downtown or even on the committee. I don't know. Remember, the CIA is very adept at covert actions. They've lobbied everywhere against us."

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Part of Intelligence Report Published in N.Y. Tabloid

'Voice' Melodrama

By William Claiborne
and Laurence Stern

Washington Post Staff Writers

After a week of clandestine melodrama complete with secret code names (Operation Swordfish and covert working headquarters, Village Voice publisher Clay Felker went to press with a 24-page supplement under the titillating headline:

"THE CIA REPORT THE PRESIDENT DOESN'T WANT YOU TO READ."

By the time the circumstances of the Voice exclusive seeped to the surface there appeared to be some question whether it was more important as a substantive scoop or a journalistic morality play.

Felker, reflecting the secretive mood in the offices of New York magazine, which was the operations center for the Voice leak, said laughing "as far as I know, it landed on the back doorstep in a basket." Both publications are directed by Felker.

But other sources familiar with the hush-hush developments of the story say that CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr, who covered the intelligence committee for his network, was instrumental in transmitting the report to Felker.

It was also learned that a Washington-based organization of journalists, The Reporters Committee for Freedom of The Press, had agreed to accept "passively" any cash proceeds from publication of the report by arrangement with Schorr.

Schorr, who recently displayed the title page of the still-secret House committee report on television as he described some of its contents, said yesterday that he was obliged "to deny on the record that I have a copy of the report."

See REPORT, A9, Col. 1

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REPORT, From A1

The CBS correspondent also denied that he had discussed the report with Felker. "I have no knowledge of how The Village Voice acquired its copy. I had no connection with it and I do not mean by that to state that I have a copy."

He added that whatever conclusions viewers might gather from having seen the report's title page on the screen "is something that they are inferring."

Schorr told a fellow CBS reporter on a CBS radio broadcast that he had a copy.

Schorr also acknowledged that in a conversation he had recently with a Washington Post editor he said he possessed the House report.

He added, however, that he regarded it as a "business conversation" and off the record. Both Schorr and Post Assistant Managing Editor Harry M. Rosenfeld agreed that nothing was said about the conversations being off the record.

Schorr denied, on the record, having made any approach to the reporters committee under which he would assign it the proceeds from the report's distribution. The reporters committee agreed, after a telephone poll of its trustees, not to say anything publicly because of the "confidentiality" of its conversations with Schorr.

"God, I'm never going to get involved again with a bunch of reporters," said one trustee of

the organization which is dedicated to promoting freedom of the press. "Off the record, it's a mess."

Schorr, it was learned, first talked with a CBS colleague and member of the reporters group, Fred Graham, about the financial arrangement within the past two weeks. The commentator began considering offering his exclusive copy of the report for paperback publication after it came into his possession two weekends ago.

"Dan proposed that the reporters committee received whatever profits were generated by the sale," acknowledged one trustee. "There would be no gain for him. Several trustees agreed — others didn't."

Some of the group didn't want to be associated in print or in any ways with release of that document.

"We had no objection, however, to passive role," the trustee added. We've accepted proceeds from a variety of sources."

During the discussions with the reporters committee, Schorr consulted a lawyer in New York on his legal position in making the report public. He was advised that there was no immediate criminal liability against him although he might be subject to contempt of Congress proceedings should he refuse to tell a congressional committee the source of his copy.

Schorr conceded that he may have made a mistake in showing the title page of the report to his viewers. "I guess I was boasting," he said.

Schorr obtained access to the report, according to one authoritative account, after the House intelligence committee

voted to refer the report to the House for a publication decision. The New York Times obtained access on the same weekend. Schorr spent his limited time with the document xeroxing rather than reading, according to the account.

He thought he and the Times both had copies until Times columnist William Safire called for help on details in the report concerning CIA involvement with the Kurds. At that point, Schorr confided to an acquaintance, the realization began to dawn upon him that he alone was the possessor of a copy of the House document.

At one point in an on-and-off-the-record conversation, Schorr volunteered, when asked what he intended to do with the proceeds of publication of his copy of the report:

"On the record, I would not have been willing to benefit personally from the sale of the report but would have been willing to sign the proceeds over to a First Amendment-oriented group."

For Felker the first installment of Operation Swordfish, as the report was code-named, began last Thursday when he learned it was available to him and he dispatched a staff worker to Washington to get a copy. Asked yesterday if he was specifically denying or refusing to comment that Schorr made it available to him, Felker chuckled.

"I stand on what I said," he repeated. "It was left on the doorstep."

There was never any debate, Felker said, against

running the report. "There was a big split in Congress on what to do. We feel, in an election year, this is the time to contribute to that debate."

By coincidence, the 24-page section of excerpts was included in the Voice's first experimental national edition. It was also the third 160-page issue in the weekly newspaper's history.

When he learned of the

publication of the excerpts in the Voice, House intelligence committee chairman Otis Pike (D-N.Y.) said he suspected the material was leaked by the executive department to incriminate Congress.

"I think it's funny," a White House official said morosely of the entire episode. "Very funny."

House Panel on Intelligence Favors Controls on Agencies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP) —The House Intelligence Committee completed its year-long investigation today by giving final approval to a package of sweeping recommendations for controls over United States intelligence operations. The recommendations were approved on a vote of 9 to 5.

Immediately after the vote, Olin N. Pike, the chairman, announced, "These proceedings are closed." Mr. Pike is a Democrat of Suffolk.

Major recommendations of the committee include proposals to create a permanent watchdog intelligence committee in the House and to outlaw United States aid to foreign fighting forces such as those in Angola.

The committee also approved recommendations to abolish the Federal Bureau of Investigation's internal security division and to ask intelligence agencies not to make covert use of the news media, clergy or educational institutions.

The committee had faced a deadline tomorrow for completing its work and going out of business.

The recommendation to abo-

lish the F.B.I.'s internal security division was coupled with one to require that all F.B.I. intelligence investigations be based on criminal prosecution rather than general intelligence gathering.

The committee also approved a recommendation that the F.B.I. be required to obtain court orders before infiltrating domestic organizations, including terrorists and bomb-planting groups.

"Anticipatory investigation of this type is what has led to the abuses we have been studying," J.B.F. Oliphant, committee counsel said.

In another development, the Central Intelligence Agency has refused to give the Senate Intelligence Committee the names of United States news organizations and reporters who have worked with the agency in the past.

"We've indicated to the committee that we are not going to give them the names of sources," a C.I.A. spokesman said.

"We're just at an impasse at the moment," the chairman, Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, said.

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BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

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HE GAVE MEMBERS UNTIL TODAY TO FORWARD ANY FINAL MINORITY OBSERVATIONS THEY MIGHT HAVE ON A PACKAGE OF APPROVED RECOMMENDATIONS AND SAID IT ALL WOULD BE SENT TO THE FULL HOUSE FOR ACTION SOON.

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UP-012

(INTELLIGENCE)

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AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, THE TWO LEGISLATORS SAID THEIR PROPOSAL WOULD:

-- CREATE A COMMITTEE OF NINE CONGRESSMEN AND NINE SENATORS SELECTED BY THE LEADERSHIP OF BOTH HOUSES.

-- PROVIDE THE COMMITTEE WITH FULL LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR FUNDS FOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

-- REQUIRE THE PANEL TO OVERSEE ANY ACTIVITY IN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY FUNDED BY CONGRESS.

-- ESTABLISH SANCTIONS FOR UNAUTHORIZED LEAKS OF INFORMATION BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

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T-HSC

Pike Panel Finishes Work; Fate of Proposals Unclear

By Walter Pincus
 Washington Post Staff Writer

The controversial 13-man House intelligence committee goes out of business today with the future unclear for its primary recommendation — that the House establish a permanent oversight committee on intelligence.

At the committee's final working session yesterday the members approved 9-to-4 a package of 20 recommendations intended to make minor and major changes in the organization and operation of the U.S. foreign and domestic intelligence community.

Chairman Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.) said at the conclusion of the meeting that he did not know "the future of the recommendations . . . but I

hope the major ones pass." But Pike said yesterday he had no plans now to introduce legislation for establishing a permanent intelligence oversight committee.

Rather, he intends to file the recommendations with the House Clerk today. Thereafter, he said, "it will be up to the leadership."

A ranking committee Democrat, who asked not to be named, said, "We're going back to the old system" of oversight.

Under that system, three House committees received notification of significant CIA covert operations but only the Armed Services and Appropriations committees have authority to explore other intelligence budgets or operations.

"The House has got to be pushed into setting up a new committee," the ranking Democrat said. "I expect the Speaker will wait until the Senate acts."

In the Senate, a proposal establishing a new intelligence committee for that body has already been the subject of hearings and legislation is expected to be drafted by March 1 — the day the Senate intelligence committee is scheduled to go out of business.

Without a successor committee, the recommendations of the House committee will be distributed to various legislative committees.

Along with establishing an oversight committee, the Pike

See PIKE, A4, Col. 5

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Pike Committee Concludes Work

PIKE, From At committee's major recommendations included:

- Reporting of covert CIA operations to the new intelligence committee "within 48 hours of initial approval" along with the written support documents.

- Establishment of a subcommittee of the National Security Council to provide executive branch oversight on covert and clandestine activities.

- Creation of an inspector general for intelligence to investigate possible misconduct in all agencies with intelligence operations.

- Abolition of the Defense Intelligence Agency and transfer of its functions to the CIA and an assistant secretary of defense for intelligence.

- Creation of a Director of Central Intelligence with a seat on the National Security Council and authority over the "entire foreign intelligence community" including the CIA.

- Enactment of legislation to define the electronic monitoring role of the National Security Agency in the case of American citizens.

House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) has held up taking any action on the intelligence committee report since the full House voted overwhelmingly to withhold public distribution without approval of the President.

A spokesman for Albert said he would decide on how the report would be handled once the committee's final recommendations were made.

There has been some pressure on Albert by top Democrats to release the report as a classified document to the members and then have another floor vote on its public release.

joint committee route, if followed, could take months or years before implementation. Furthermore, it could be subject to presidential veto if it contains any provision to which the White House objects.

In a closing statement, committee member Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.) expressed

a view of the 6 1/2 month investigation.

"This has not been the most earthshaking investigation," Dellums said at one point, but for him it was "frightening."

"I am not sure Congress is willing to come to grips with this subject," he added.

Dellums said he "admired the leadership" of Pike "though I did not always

agree with his tactics."

That led other members to speak briefly about the inquiry, with the television cameras grinding.

Pike ended it quickly by saying, "I have a low threshold for this sort of thing. Let's adjourn to another room where we can celebrate in a more fitting manner."

A spokesman for Albert said yesterday the Rules Committee would be given the task of bringing out legislation to form any new intelligence committee.

The oversight committee's future was further complicated yesterday when House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.) and Rep. William S. Cohen (R-Maine) introduced a bill to establish a joint House-Senate committee on intelligence.

The Rhodes-Cohen proposal picks up the Ford administration's preference for a single congressional intelligence committee rather than separate ones in each house. Since it must pass both houses of Congress and be signed by the President, the

UP-147

(CIA-MEDIA)

(BY NICHOLAS DANILOFF)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- CHAIRMAN OTIS PIKE OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE SAID TUESDAY HE OPPOSES PUBLISHING THE NAMES OF REPORTERS WHO COLLABORATED WITH THE CIA BECAUSE IT WOULD SERVE "NO USEFUL PURPOSE."

PIKE, D-N.Y., SPOKE TO REPORTERS AFTER THE CIA ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ITS NEW DIRECTOR, GEORGE BUSH, DISCUSSED THE ISSUE LAST WEEK WITH EXECUTIVES OF THE NEW YORK TIMES AND CBS.

THE WASHINGTON POST QUOTED INFORMED SOURCES AS SAYING BUSH GAINED SUPPORT FROM MOST OF THE TIMES AND CBS OFFICIALS FOR HIS PROPOSAL NOT TO MAKE PUBLIC THE NAMES OF REPORTERS WHO COLLABORATED WITH U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

THE CIA SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO GIVE ANY DETAILS OF THE MEETING.

BUT SPOKESMEN FOR THE TIMES AND CBS TOOK ISSUE WITH THE POST REPORT. THE TIMES, IN A STORY TUESDAY, SAID: "NEWS EXECUTIVES OF BOTH THE TIMES AND CBS DENIED THE POST REPORT, SAYING THAT THEY SUPPORTED FULL DISCLOSURE OF THE NAMES OF SUCH REPORTERS AND THE ORGANIZATIONS FOR WHICH THEY HAD WORKED WHILE COOPERATING WITH THE CIA."

"ONE CIA OFFICIAL WHO WAS WITH MR. BUSH AT THE MEETING WITH MR. SULZBERGER (ARTHUR SULZBERGER, TIMES PUBLISHER), JOHN OAKES, THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES EDITORIAL PAGE, AND SYDNEY GRUSON, AN EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE TIMES COMPANY, SAID HE ALSO HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF A DISCUSSION OF WHETHER SUCH NAMES SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO THE SENATE PANEL," THE TIMES SAID.

RICHARD SALANT, PRESIDENT OF CBS NEWS, ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING: "REPORTS THAT CBS NEWS SUPPORTS THE SUPPRESSION OF IDENTIFICATION OF JOURNALISTS WHO IN THE PAST HAVE BEEN USED BY THE CIA ARE IN ERROR. CBS NEWS OPPOSES SUCH SUPPRESSION AS A MATTER OF SIMPLE JUSTICE TO THE VAST MAJORITY OF AMERICAN JOURNALISTS WHO HAVE NEVER ENGAGED IN SUCH PRACTICES."

AND THE TIMES QUOTED ITS MANAGING EDITOR, A.M. ROSENTHAL, AS SAYING BOTH HE AND THE NEWSPAPER SUPPORT "COMPLETE DISCLOSURE OF THE NAMES OF ANY OF ITS OWN CORRESPONDENTS AS WELL AS THOSE OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY WHO HAD EVER WORKED FOR OR COOPERATED WITH THE CIA IN GATHERING INTELLIGENCE."

THE POST'S SOURCES WERE QUOTED AS SAYING CBS ANCHOR MAN WALTER CRONKITE TOLD BUSH HE STRONGLY FAVORS FULL DISCLOSURE OF PRESS-CIA RELATIONSHIPS.

PIKE SAID PUBLICATION OF REPORTERS' NAMES "AT THIS TIME WOULD SERVE NO USEFUL PURPOSE."

"THEY WOULD BE SUBJECT TO HARM, RIDICULE, AND PERHAPS WORSE. I' M NOT A BELIEVER IN PUBLISHING NAMES," PIKE SAID. HIS PANEL, WHOSE MANDATE EXPIRES WEDNESDAY, HAS ADOPTED ONE RECOMMENDATION FORBIDDING FURTHER CIA COLLABORATION WITH OR INFILTRATION OF THE PRESS.

CHAIRMAN FRANK CHURCH OF THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, MEANWHILE, EXPRESSED DISAPPROVAL OF CIA-MEDIA COLLABORATION.

"WE SHOULD FIND OUT THE EXTENT OF THE PRACTICE, AND I HOPE THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL RECOMMEND THAT IT DISCONTINUE," CHURCH SAID. HE DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER HE FAVORS PUBLISHING THE NAMES OF REPORTERS USED BY THE AGENCY.

CHURCH ALSO SAID THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER THAT CRONKITE EVER WAS AN AGENT OF THE CIA.

"I APPRECIATE WALTER CRONKITE'S POSITION BECAUSE HE IS ONE WHO HAS BEEN ACCUSED AND DENIES IT," CHURCH SAID. "THERE IS NO SUSPICION WHATSOEVER HE WAS AN AGENT OF THE CIA."

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UP-066

(INTELLIGENCE)

(BY DANIEL GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE TODAY COMPLETED WORK ON A SWEEPING ARRAY OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO TIGHTEN CONTROL OF ACTIVITIES BY U.S. SPY AGENCIES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE 13-MEMBER PANEL, HEADED BY REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., WAS TO VOTE LATER TODAY ON THE OVERALL RECOMMENDATION PACKAGE. IF APPROVED, IT WILL BE SENT TO THE FULL HOUSE FOR ACTION.

MEMBERS RUSHED THROUGH THE FINAL BATCH OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO COMPLETE THEIR WORK BEFORE THE PANEL'S MANDATE EXPIRES AT MIDNIGHT TOMORROW.

AFTER THE RECOMMENDATIONS ACTUALLY ARE FILED, SPEAKER CARL ALBERT WILL TRY TO RESOLVE THE QUESTION OF THE COMMITTEE'S FINAL REPORT, WHICH WAS BLOCKED BY THE FULL HOUSE LAST WEEK.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED BY THE PANEL INCLUDED:

-- PROHIBITION AGAINST THE CIA FROM UTILIZING THE MEDIA AND RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR COVERT ACTIVITIES.

-- A RULE THAT JUDICIAL WARRANTS MUST BE ISSUED ON PROBABLE CAUSE BEFORE AN INFORMANT OR ANY OTHER AGENT OF THE FBI MAY INFILTRATE ANY DOMESTIC GROUP OR ASSOCIATION.

-- A STIPULATION THE FBI DIRECTOR CAN SERVE NO LONGER THAN TWO PRESIDENTIAL TERMS AND THAT HE BE ACCOUNTABLE TO THE PRESIDENT ONLY THROUGH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL -- THE INTELLIGENCE ARMS OF THE ARMED SERVICES BE PROHIBITED FROM ENGAGING IN COVERT ACTION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

-- CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION SHOULD BE THE SUBJECT OF SPECIFIC LEGISLATION WHICH SHOULD INCLUDE A METHOD OF REGULAR DECLASSIFICATION OF SECRET AND RESTRICTED INFORMATION.

-- THE FBI'S INTERNAL SECURITY BRANCH BE ABOLISHED AND THE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE BRANCH BE REORGANIZED WITH ITS MISSION LIMITED TO INVESTIGATING AND COUNTERING THE EFFORTS OF FOREIGN-DIRECTED GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

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UP-108

(INTELLIGENCE)

(BY DANIEL F. GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE WENT OUT OF BUSINESS TUESDAY AFTER VOTING 9 TO 4 TO SEND THE HOUSE A SWEEPING LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CURBING ILLEGAL SPY ACTIVITIES BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, ANNOUNCED "THESE PROCEEDINGS CLOSED" AFTER NEARLY A YEAR OF INVESTIGATION BY THE 13-MEMBER PANEL AND PRODUCTION OF A 338-PAGE REPORT WHICH STILL HAS NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE VOTED BY A 2-1 MARGIN LAST MONTH TO BAR PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT ON GROUNDS IT CONTAINED CLASSIFIED INFORMATION WHICH COULD DAMAGE U.S. INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS.

THE FINAL COMMITTEE VOTE ON LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS CROSSED PARTY LINES, WITH REP. DALE MILFORD, D-TEX., JOINING THREE REPUBLICANS IN OPPOSING THE MOTION AND REP. JAMES JOHNSON, R-COLO., VOTING WITH THE DEMOCRATS TO APPROVE IT.

OTHER REPUBLICANS VOTING AGAINST THE MOTION WERE REPS. ROBERT MCCLORY OF ILLINOIS, DAVID TREEN OF LOUISIANA AND ROBERT KASTEN OF WISCONSIN.

PIKE GAVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS UNTIL 3 P.M. WEDNESDAY TO OFFER INDIVIDUAL VIEWS ON THE INVESTIGATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS. THE COMMITTEE'S INITIAL MANDATE EXPIRED JAN. 31, BUT IT RECEIVED AN EXTENSION THROUGH MIDNIGHT WEDNESDAY.

PIKE SAID HE HOPED THE RECOMMENDATIONS WILL PASS THE HOUSE AND THAT A PERMANENT OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE WOULD BE CREATED TO GUARD AGAINST FUTURE ABUSES BY THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY WHILE NOT HAMPERING ITS WORK.

EVEN AS HE WAS SPEAKING, HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER JOHN RHODES OF ARIZONA AND WILLIAM COHEN, R-MAINE, INTRODUCED A BILL TO CREATE A SPECIAL SENATE-HOUSE COMMITTEE ALONG THE GENERAL LINES PIKE RECOMMENDED.

AS FOR THE COMMITTEE'S FINAL REPORT, PIKE SAID IF IT "NEVER SEES THE LIGHT OF DAY THE NATION WILL SURVIVE. BUT I THINK IT IMPORTANT THAT THE REPORT BE MADE PUBLIC."

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CIA 2-10

EDITORS: HOUSE COMMITTEE MEETS AT 10 A.M. EST
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BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, UNDER PRESSURE OF AN APPROACHING DEADLINE, IS WRESTLING WITH FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON REFORMING THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

THE COMMITTEE HOPES TO COMPLETE ITS RECOMMENDATIONS AND GO OUT OF BUSINESS TODAY, A DAY AHEAD OF SCHEDULE, TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR A POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO THE RELEASE OF ITS CONTROVERSIAL REPORT ON MISDEEDS BY U.S. SPY AGENCIES.

THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE CONTINUED WORK ON ITS REPORT AND A SPOKESMAN SAID IT WAS EXPECTED TO INCLUDE WRITTEN BUT SWORN TESTIMONY FROM FORMER PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON.

THE PANEL LAST THURSDAY SENT NIXON A LIST OF 77 QUESTIONS RELATING TO INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS DURING HIS ADMINISTRATION. A SPOKESMAN SAID ANSWERS ARE EXPECTED BEFORE NIXON LEAVES FOR A VISIT TO PEKING NEXT WEEK.

THE 13-MEMBER HOUSE COMMITTEE, CHAIRED BY REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., IS GOING THROUGH A LINE BY LINE READING AND VOTE ON DRAFTS OF RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING CONTROL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY, PARTICULARLY THE CIA AND FBI.

ITS 338-PAGE REPORT, MOST OF WHICH ALREADY HAS LEAKED TO REPORTERS, WAS HELD UP BY THE HOUSE JAN. 29 UNTIL IT HAD BEEN "CERTIFIED" BY THE WHITE HOUSE. THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH INSISTS ON DELETING ANY CLASSIFIED MATERIAL WHICH IT FEELS WOULD BE HARMFUL TO U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES ABROAD.

PIKE AND A MAJORITY OF HIS COMMITTEE REFUSED TO SUBMIT THE REPORT TO WHAT THEY CALLED "CENSORSHIP" AND SENT MORE THAN 2,000 ORIGINAL PRINTED COPIES TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE TO KEEP UNDER LOCK AND KEY.

A DECISION ON WHAT HAPPENS NEXT DEPENDS ON HOUSE SPEAKER CARL ALBERT, D-OKLA., WHO HAS SAID HE WILL TAKE NO ACTION UNTIL THE COMMITTEE COMPLETES ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE'S MANDATE EXPIRED JAN. 31 BUT WAS EXTENDED UNTIL FEB. 11 TO ALLOW TIME FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE ALREADY HAS AGREED TO RECOMMEND FORMATION OF A PERMANENT HOUSE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE WHICH WOULD HAVE VAST POWERS TO MONITOR INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS, PARTICULARLY COVERT OPERATIONS.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2/10/76

Hill Hurt By Leaks On CIA Reform Plans Seen Shifting To White House

By Laurence Stern
and Walter Pincus

Washington Post Staff Writers

Congressional efforts to legislate new charters and draw tighter reins of oversight on the U.S. intelligence community have bogged down disastrously in a show of division and political ineptitude on Capitol Hill.

This is the verdict of administration officials and congressional leaders of the campaign to reform the intelligence agencies.

"The issue has become how to keep secrets rather than how to preserve freedom," Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho), chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, confessed despondently in a recent interview.

White House officials, meanwhile, now express confidence that President Ford rather than Congress will be the architect of any renovations in the structure of the Central Intelligence Agency, which has been at the center of a year and a half of controversy stemming from press and congressional disclosures of unsavory and sometimes illegal acts.

"We are not going to have change simply for the sake of change — something I wouldn't have said to you six months ago," one White House official observed of the changing political mood.

Another administration official, who has helped to guide CIA officials through the past year's ordeal, summed matters up this way: "What has the past year and a half of investigation wrought? Not much."

This assessment is underlined by the chaotic state of affairs on Capitol Hill over legislative efforts to reorganize Congress for the task of performing a stronger oversight role upon the intelligence community.

All indications point, in fact, to the prospect that whatever oversight system emerges from the current struggle will be weaker than the one already in force, which subjects the CIA to the attentions of six separate committees.

Congressional initiatives of the past few weeks have been directed more toward the punishment of congressional members and staff personnel who leak intelligence secrets than at the original goal of adding legislative restraint to the free-swinging use of the intelligence agencies by presidents.

For example, Sen. Walter Huddleston (D-Ky.), a member of Church's committee, last week called for curbs on the cherished congressional prerogative of free speech and debate, in the overriding interest of secrecy.

"I have at times had the feeling that we are riding a runaway horse — with in-

See CIA, A12, Col. 3

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The Washington Post A1
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Daily News (New York) —
The New York Times —
The Wall Street Journal —
The National Observer 15A
The Los Angeles Times —

Date 2/9/76

Leaks Hurt Hill Efforts For Intelligence Reform

CIA, From A1

formation galloping forth and no one able to pull in the reins," he said in proposing restrictions such as fines, end of access by members to classified information, and even censure or expulsion.

Church, however, in his unconcealed frustration at the turn of events, said that "if Congress permits itself to be gagged it ought to forfeit its oversight function."

His own committee was unable to agree on a bill to establish a permanent intelligence committee. Even the majority of members who joined Church in one proposal was not in agreement on key points such as whether the new oversight committee would have the right on its own initiative to disclose intelligence information — a right that Church successfully asserted late last year in releasing the report on assassinations.

On the House side the disarray is even deeper in the aftermath of a series of collisions between the feisty chairman of the House intelligence committee, Rep. Otis B. Pike (D-N.Y.), and the administration. This

culminated late last month in an overwhelming rebuke by the House to the New York congressman in a vote that temporarily kept secret the contents of the committee's final report.

The present altered state of the intelligence reform process, according to congressional and administration sources, arose primarily from two specific events and the inability of Congress to handle them:

— The assassination last Dec. 23 of the CIA's Athens chief of station, Richard S. Welch, in a terrorist ambush at his home. Former CIA Director William E. Colby acknowledged in a recent interview that Welch's murder was the "single most crucial" event in changing the climate of opinion toward the agency.

The administration's open orchestration of the Welch tragedy tended to implicate all critics of the agency, including the congressional investigating committees. "There was no leak from our committee," Church insists. "only the administration's innuendos, which the press repeated."

The massive unauthorized disclosures of portions of the Pike committee report were described as a "disaster" even by its staff director, A. Searle Field.

Administration spokesmen lost no time decrying the leaks as examples of how Congress could not be trusted with national intelligence secrets.

Despite the year of huffing and puffing by congressional committees, the prospects are that it will be the administration, with a sense of public opinion running its way, which will define the future boundaries of intelligence activity.

This will be done in a national intelligence message by President Ford within the next 10 days, and a series of private recodifications of the charters for each of the principle intelligence agencies.

White House reorganization blueprints already in draft form call for a detailed code of accountability within the Executive Branch and a method of bringing "errors" to the surface, according to officials.

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Intelligence Panel: Out of Business

The House Intelligence Committee goes out of business Wednesday after a stormy six-month battle with President Ford's top aides over Congress' power to investigate and even expose U.S. secret activity.

Along the way the committee has documented five major U.S. intelligence failures, estimated annual intelligence costs at about \$10 billion and exposed at least two covert political operations overseas.

The committee lost a major battle when the House sided with Ford and voted either to keep information in the final report secret or get Ford's approval to release it.

The House also is unlikely to approve all the committee's sweeping recommendations to impose tight controls by Congress over 11 U.S. intelligence and covert activities.

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UP-069

ADD 1 CIA, WASHINGTON (UP-054)

THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, MEANWHILE, UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A RECOMMENDATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.

THE PANEL WOULD BE COMPRISED OF BETWEEN 9 AND 13 MEMBERS WHO WOULD BE SELECTED BY THE HOUSE SPEAKER AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE MINORITY LEADER AND HAVE APPROXIMATELY THE SAME RATIO OF DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS AS THE CURRENT HOUSE.

THE PROPOSED COMMITTEE'S JURISDICTION WOULD INCLUDE "ALL LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS RELATING TO ALL U.S. AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE."

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UP-069

ADD 1 CIA, WASHINGTON (UP-034)

THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, MEANWHILE, UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A RECOMMENDATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.

THE PANEL WOULD BE COMPRISED OF BETWEEN 9 AND 13 MEMBERS WHO WOULD BE SELECTED BY THE HOUSE SPEAKER AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE HOUSE LEADER AND HAVE APPROXIMATELY THE SAME RATIO OF DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS AS THE CURRENT HOUSE.

THE PROPOSED COMMITTEE'S JURISDICTION WOULD INCLUDE "ALL LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS RELATING TO ALL U.S. AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE."

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UP-025

(INTELLIGENCE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY RECOMMENDED ABOLISHING THE PENTAGON'S DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION PROPOSED TRANSFERRING THE AGENCY'S FUNCTIONS TO THE CIA AND THE ASSISTANT DEFENSE SECRETARY.

COMMITTEE STAFF MEMBER JOHN BOOS SAID IN OPEN SESSION THAT TWO INVESTIGATIVE STAFFERS WORKED FOR FOUR MONTHS ON THE DIA ALONE, AND THAT THE PANEL'S UNPUBLISHED 338-PAGE REPORT WOULD SHOW THE REASONS WHY THE AGENCY AS IT NOW EXISTS SHOULD GO.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., CAUTIONED THAT NO REFERENCE COULD BE MADE TO WHAT WAS IN THE REPORT SINCE IT IS NOW IN THE CUSTODY OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO VOTED TO RECOMMEND ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT FOREIGN OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL TO "ADVISE THE PRESIDENT ON ALL COVERT AND CLANDESTINE ACTIVITIES OF U.S. FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE AND BE ADVISED ON ALL HAZARDOUS METHODS OF GATHERING OF INTELLIGENCE."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2/5/76

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Honesty, Morality and the Pike Committee

In pulling back last week from a shameful release of the House Intelligence Committee report, the House of Representatives was honoring a guarantee made by President Ford after Republican congressmen begged him to avoid a constitutional crisis.

Mr. Ford last September had hardened into a position that the leak-prone committee, headed by Rep. Otis Pike of New York, should get no secret material whatever after its damaging leak involving the Yom Kippur war. He changed his mind and guaranteed the good faith of the committee to his intelligence chief only after all four Republican members virtually begged him to break the dangerous deadlock in a private letter.

The secret one-page letter, never published, set in motion the cycle of dramatic events just ended when the House refused to allow Pike's committee to issue its final report until sanitized by the President. That unprecedented House vote signaled a change on Capitol Hill that, for the first time in 13 months, puts a political chill on indiscriminate leaking of secret information that has damaged, perhaps grievously, this nation's position in the world.

Nobody knows whether the new mood will hold now that the House has ended its probe and the Senate Intelligence Committee is winding up its investigation. Whatever happens next, Mr. Ford's intimate role in ending the deadlock is an untold story bearing heavily on last week's crushing defeat for Chairman Pike.

Mr. Ford's fury over the committee's security breach last September involving U.S. intelligence just before the Yom Kippur war was such that he closed the door on all classified submissions from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to the House committee.

What terrified the committee's Republicans was the nightmare picture of President Ford dragged kicking and screaming all the way to the Supreme Court where, in the presidential election year, he would be ordered to turn over classified documents to the House. In short, a Nixon-Watergate tapes replay could not be tolerated for Gerald Ford and the decimated Republican Party. The result was the letter to Mr. Ford signed by Rep. Robert McClory of Illinois, the committee's senior Republican.

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The President's change of mind came at a White House meeting shortly after he read McClory's letter, and in the face of a strong no-compromise position by both Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and William Colby, then director of the CIA.

Colby, whose cooperation with the Senate committee seemed boundless, was bitterly upset at the House committee's leak revealing CIA knowledge about Egyptian communications on the eve of the 1973 war. Kissinger, a personal target of the House committee, which wanted him held in contempt of the House, was equally bitter.

Thus, after the President himself had been persuaded to abandon his no-win position by McClory and Republican House leaders, Mr. Ford turned to Colby and asked: "Bill, can't we give them what they want?"

Colby's response: Yes, sir, but we must retain the power of prior clearance for actual publication of any classified material that goes to the Pike

committee.

Mr. Ford then in effect offered himself as guarantor of the committee's good faith. He pledged to Colby that if the full committee approved the plan he and Pike had worked out—no release of state secrets without prior clearance—he personally would oversee it and act as final arbiter of disputes.

Further, the former House member from Michigan gave those present to understand that no House member and no House committee would dishonor any agreement so carefully constructed as this one.

That was the background for the CIA's submission of every significant document asked by the Pike committee and for the incredible decision by nine members of the 13-member committee to release its final report despite the CIA's objection that it included 240 specific security breaches.

This was the decision the House flattened. That the report's juiciest

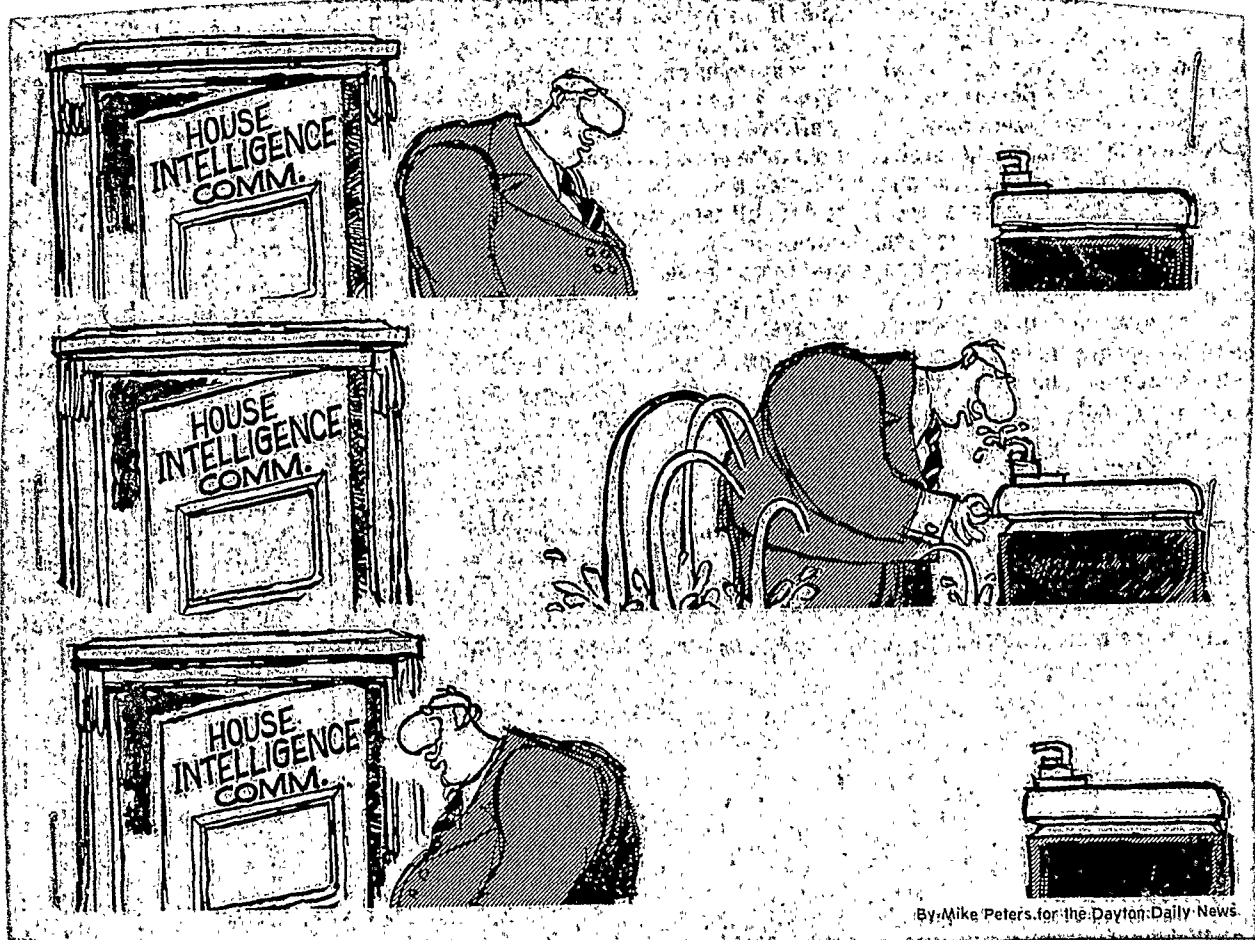
parts had already been leaked is shameful, given the Pike-Ford agreement. But those leaks cannot obscure the change of mood that has resulted from this interplay between a President whose most distinguished virtue is honesty and a House committee majority that cannot justify its actions.

Pike himself is now saying that if the report is not released, President Ford stands guilty of the worst "coverup" since Watergate.

Some suspicious congressmen seeking a motive for Otis Pike—until now one of the most respected members of Congress—believe Pike always wanted a grand court battle with the President. In the end, the Supreme Court would surely have ruled for Pike.

Instead, the Democratic-controlled House rolled over its own committee, giving notice at long last that the House of Representatives, too, has occasion to look out for its name, reputation and honesty.

Field Enterprises, Inc.



By Mike Peters for the Dayton Daily News

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CIA 2-5

EDITORS: BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES MEET AT 10 A.M. EST
 DAY LD

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE LABORED TODAY ON ITS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTROLS ON SPY AGENCIES AND FORMATION OF A PERMANENT OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE TO SEE THAT THE STRICTURES HOLD.

SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER WAS TO TESTIFY TODAY IN AN OPEN SESSION OF THE SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE, WHICH ALSO IS FORMULATING RULES ON HOW BETTER TO MONITOR THE CIA AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATIONS AND PREVENT RECURRENCE OF PAST MISTAKES.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE WEDNESDAY VOTED 8-5 TO RECOMMEND THE PROPOSED COMMITTEE BE EMPOWERED TO MAKE PUBLIC ANY INFORMATION THAT COMES INTO ITS POSSESSION.

IN KISSINGER, THE SENATE COMMITTEE HAD THE MOST EXPERT WITNESS AVAILABLE ON COVERT OPERATIONS.

BUT HIS OWN ROLE IN THE SELECTION PROCESS HAS BEEN CRITICIZED, WITH CHARGES THE MACHINERY HE PRESIDED OVER OFTEN WAS BYPASSED TO GET OPERATIONS IN MOTION WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF TOP OFFICIALS.

KISSINGER WAS THE TOP SECURITY ADVISER TO RICHARD NIXON FROM 1969 UNTIL AUG. 9, 1974, WHEN NIXON RESIGNED. HE CONTINUED HIS SECURITY DUTIES FOR PRESIDENT FORD UNTIL LAST NOV. 3 WHEN HE RELINQUISHED THE WHITE HOUSE ADVISORY POST TO DEVOTE HIS TIME TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

HE HAS HELD, AMONG OTHERS, THE POSTS OF SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM REVIEW COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE WHICH SET GENERAL POLICY FOR THE ENTIRE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

HE STILL SITS ON THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE STILL UNPUBLISHED HOUSE INTELLIGENCE REPORT, ACCORDING TO NEWS LEAKS, IS STRONGLY CRITICAL OF KISSINGER FOR EMPLOYING SECRECY TO CONCEAL MISTAKES AND REFUSE INFORMATION.

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C. [Signature]

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UP-090

(CIA)

(BY DANIEL F. GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE TODAY VOTED 8 TO 5 TO RECOMMEND THAT IF A PERMANENT OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE IS FORMED, IT SHOULD BE ABLE TO MAKE PUBLIC ANY INFORMATION IN ITS POSSESSION. VOTING ON THE MEASURE WAS INFLUENCED BY ACTION TAKEN BY THE FULL HOUSE FRIDAY IN BLOCKING THE COMMITTEE'S 338-PAGE REPORT UNTIL THE WHITE HOUSE HAS A CHANCE TO CENSOR CLASSIFIED MATERIAL THAT IT FEELS COULD DAMAGE U.S. INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS ABROAD.

"THIS IS A TERRIBLY IMPORTANT AND FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE," REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, SAID IN OPENING DEBATE ON WHAT HE AGREED WAS A "MOST CONTROVERSIAL" MATTER.9

THE RECOMMENDATION SAID THE RIGHT TO RELEASE ANY INFORMATION OR DOCUMENTS IN ITS POSSESSION OR CONTROL BY A VOTE OF THE MAJORITY."

REP. LES ASPIN, D-WIS., JOINED WITH REPUBLICAN MEMBERS IN SAYING THE RECOMMENDATION WENT TOO FAR IN GRANTING THE PROPOSED OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE CO-EQUAL POWERS WITH THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO AGREED TO RECOMMEND THAT:

-- WHEN INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES DETAIL THEIR EMPLOYEES TO OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, THE EMPLOYEE'S IDENTITY AND AFFILIATION MUST BE MADE KNOWN TO ALL IMMEDIATE COLLEAGUES AND SUPERIORS.

-- NO AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES ENGAGED PRINCIPALLY IN FOREIGN OR MILITARY INTELLIGENCE "DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY ENGAGE IN THE TRAINING OR THE SUPPLYING OF U.S. POLICE AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES."

-- CONTRACTS BETWEEN U.S. POLICE AGENCIES AND FOREIGN POLICE AGENCIES BE LIMITED "TO THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH SHALL BE REQUIRED ON ACCOUNT OF INTERNAL SECURITY OR THE NORMAL REQUIREMENTS AND FUNCTIONS OF POLICE AGENCIES."

THE COMMITTEE PREVIOUSLY VOTED TO RECOMMEND THE ABOLISHING OF THE PENTAGON'S DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

UPI 02-04 01:58 PES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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PRESS 2-4

NIGHT LD

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE COULD NOT AGREE WEDNESDAY ON A RECOMMENDATION FORBIDDING USE OF REPORTERS AS CIA "COVERS" OR SPIES.

THE RECOMMENDATION, SENT BACK TO THE COMMITTEE STAFF FOR REDRAFTING, SAID:

"THE SELECT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES NOT USE GENERAL CIRCULATION JOURNALS OR ELECTRONIC MEDIA, OR THEIR EMPLOYEES OR STRINGERS, FOR PURPOSES OF COVER OR INFORMATION GATHERING."

REP. RONALD V. DELLUMS, D-CALIF., PROPOSED AN AMENDMENT FURTHER RECOMMENDING "THAT THE CLERGY, STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES OF U.S. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS NOT BE USED FOR THESE PURPOSES." BUT THIS ALSO WAS DEFERRED TO THE REDRAFT.

REP. ROBERT MCCLORY, R-ILL., ASKED "HOW ABOUT FREELANCERS -- LOYAL AMERICANS -- WHO HAVE ACCESS TO INFORMATION OF USE TO THIS COUNTRY? IT SEEMS WE WOULD INTERFERE WITH THE LAW IN FORBIDDING THEM TO GIVE INFORMATION TO U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES."

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., SAID HE SHARED SOME OF MCCLORY'S MISGIVINGS. "WE COULDN'T GET INFORMATION FROM A REPORTER FOR PRAVDA OR FROM A STUDENT IN RUSSIA," HE SAID. "I THINK THAT'S WRONG."

DELLUMS SAID "AN IMPORTANT VALUE CONFLICT" WAS INVOLVED IN THE USE OF THE MEDIA BY THE CIA AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES AS AGENTS OR INFORMANTS.

"THE USE OF THESE PEOPLE INVOLVES FREEDOM OF THE PRESS," HE SAID.

REP. ROBERT W. KASTEN, JR., R-WIS., SAID HE DID NOT THINK THE COMMITTEE WANTED TO PROHIBIT PEOPLE VOLUNTEERING INFORMATION TO INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

REP. DALE MILFORD, D-TEX., SAID HE WAS CONCERNED WITH THE TONE OF THE DEBATE AND INFERENCES "THAT REPORTERS WHO COOPERATE WITH THE CIA ARE CORRUPT."

"THAT WOULD BE AN INSULT TO THE THOUSANDS OF LOYAL AMERICANS IN THE CIA AND A SLAP IN THE FACE TO THE PRESS. MOST JOURNALISTS ARE NOT BABES IN THE WOODS. INFORMATION COMES FROM THOUSANDS OF LOYAL AMERICAN FROM ALL PROFESSIONS. MOST OF IT IS UNPAID. STRINGERS PROVIDE VITAL INFORMATION BECAUSE THEY HAVE CONTACTS WITH PEOPLE. THIS IS NOT CONTROLLING OR ABUSING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

REP. LES ASPIN, D-WIS., SUGGESTED THE CIA BE BARRED FROM USING FOR COVER THE EMPLOYEES OF ANY NEWS ORGANIZATION "WHICH WRITES TO THE CIA AND OTHER AGENCIES AND SAYS IT DOES NOT WANT TO BE USED FOR COVER." USING UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL AS A HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE, ASPIN SAID "IF UPI COULD NOT USE UPI FOR COVER, AND THE LETTER SHOULD BE MADE PUBLIC."

PIKE COMMENTED "I DON'T THINK IT WOULD BE ANY MORE BINDING FOR UPI IF IT WAS IN WRITING. I THINK IT WILL BE THE ALMOST UNANIMOUS OPINION OF UPI AND UPI REPORTERS THAT THEY DON'T WANT TO BE USED FOR COVER."

BUT HE SAID IT ALSO WAS POSSIBLE ONE REPORTER MIGHT NOT WANT TO BE BOUND BY SUCH A RESTRICTION.

DUPLICATE TO B-WIRE POINTS

UPI 02-04 10:28 PES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2/4/76

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Was CIA better?

Out of the confused welter of charges and investigations of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), we draw two tentative conclusions.

First, the CIA, as an intelligence-gathering agency, was more dependable as a rule than its bosses in the State Department, the Defense Department, and the White House.

Second, the FBI's notion of what constituted unpatriotic or subversive behavior was right out of Russia, whether Czarist or Communist.

CHAIRMAN OTIS G. PIKE of the House of Representatives Intelligence Committee said the other day the Ford Administration is blocking publication of the Committee's report because it makes officials like Secretary of State Henry Kissinger look bad. "It's the people who were telling the CIA what to do who are going to look bad," he said.

One has no way of judging, since the Committee's report has not been published — and won't be if the White House has its way.

But there's a hint from the past. Like many other people, we were startled by the Pentagon Papers' revelation that the CIA estimates of enemy military and political strength in Vietnam were consistently more accurate than the public statements from the Pentagon and the White House that were supposedly based on the CIA estimates. We learned a new respect then for the CIA's skill at gathering and interpreting information.

(We consider intelligence gathering separately from the CIA's covert political and military activities overseas; activities which, in general, we believe are a wrong way for the United States to pursue a foreign policy.)

We suspect there's more truth than fiction in Congressman Pike's charge, and we think the report ought to be made public so the public can make its own judgment.

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NIAGARA GAZETTE
 Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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Date: 2/4/76
 Edition: Daily
 Author:
 Editor: JOHN HANCHETTE
 Title: CRITICISM OF THE FBI

Character: _____
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 Submitting Office Buffalo
☐ Being Investigated

NEW REVELATIONS about the FBI's attitude toward Martin Luther King are extremely disquieting. It has long been known that the FBI hated and persecuted the black civil rights leader. Lately it has been charged that FBI agents or informants took an active part in the 1968 Memphis riots which were designed to discredit King's nonviolence and which drew King back to the city where he was assassinated.

It's never been clear why the FBI was so harsh toward Martin Luther King. There seems reason to believe J. Edgar Hoover, the late FBI director, had a personal hatred for King. But the involvement of many agents and informants in anti-King activities, and the exultation many agents felt when King was killed suggest that the attitude had permeated deep into the Bureau.

But why? Did Hoover or his agents truly believe King was subversive? That he was out to destroy America? King was absolutely transparent. He stated his goals and tactics publicly, again and again. There was no mystery about him or about what he was doing. How could the FBI imagine he was a threat to America? A threat, perhaps, to that old institution, American racism, but certainly not a threat to the America of freedom and justice for all — the America the FBI is supposed to be protecting.

Yet the FBI did misunderstand and misrepresent King and hundreds of other patriotic dissidents.

One gathers that the CIA is better at understanding what is going on in foreign countries than the FBI is at understanding what is going on at home.

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William Raspberry**In the Name of National Security (Again)**

Here we go again. In the name of national security, the House of Representatives has agreed to let President Ford sit as editor-censor for its report on the abuses of the CIA and other intelligence agencies.

Mr. Ford apparently will be free to make whatever deletions would be necessary to avoid embarrassment for him, his subordinates or his predecessors in office, thanks to the 246-to-124 House vote against immediate public release of the Pike Committee report.

No doubt the report contains a number of things (some of them already leaked) that could create profound embarrassment for the administration—evidence of clear-cut law violations, for instance, or of just plain stupidity, incompetency and ham-handedness. But were it not for the possibility of just such embarrassments, there would have been little point to the investigations in the first place, and to leave it to the President to decide what will or won't be made public is to reduce the entire exercise to a charade.

For a self-righteous moment after Watergate, we boasted that we had learned the dangers of the so-called "imperial presidency" without effective check or balance. The impeachment proceedings, we told ourselves, made clear that it would be a long time before the Congress again salivated to the bell of "national security."

Well, it wasn't so long after all, for here we go again. And probably an important reason for this quick fall from grace is that our representatives in Congress are persuaded that we wanted them to do what they have done.

The public seems to have concluded that too much tampering with the CIA and the other secret agencies would weaken the country's ability to defend itself. Maybe it would. Or maybe it would only weaken the ability of this and future administrations to undertake secret policies it would never take to the people for approval.

In any case, there is a distinction between tampering with agencies and setting rational limits on them. The chances are better than ever now that we will come out of this whole inquiry without ever really addressing that distinction.

There's a better-than-even chance that we won't even get around to addressing the basic distinctions between spying (which most of us would probably accept as a

legitimate necessity) and surreptitious political and military actions calculated to produce not information policy results that have not even been mentioned to us or our representatives, let alone debated.

The former is "intelligence" by anybody's definition. The latter is a sort of real-life "Mission Impossible," except that it always comes out right on TV. Most of us have no idea when our so-called intelligence agencies crossed the line from one to the other.

Most Americans would support the duty of our government to find out, through surreptitious means, what our potential enemies may be up to, even if the effort necessitates such unlawful acts as burglary, theft, bribery or interception of private communications.

But there is a difference between finding out what is happening or likely to happen and covert efforts designed to make something happen. It is the difference between FBI infiltration of domestic political groups to learn of their plans (however distasteful even that may be to some of us) and the use of infiltrators as agents provocateurs, the difference between joining groups and entrapping them.

It is one thing to try to find out as much as possible about, say, the Italian political situation in order to help our government make intelligent policy decisions. It is another thing to use American agents—and secret American money—to force a particular political result in Italy.

It is one thing to use diplomatic pressures to keep in power a foreign government friendly to our interests. It is another to create, in "Mission Impossible" fashion, a situation that could lead to assassination or civil war.

It is one thing to find out as much as we can about the plans of a particular faction of the Angolan freedom fighters or even, based on that intelligence, to lend military support to one or another faction.

But that support ought to be the result of policy debate with congressional consideration, not carried out secretly in the name of "intelligence."

If we are going to empower the President to wage secret war against those he privately deems to be our enemies, we ought to pass the appropriate laws, after full debate. At the very least that would force us to call it by its right name.

And that name isn't "intelligence."

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UP-159

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(PERCY)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- SEN. CHARLES PERCY, R-ILL., TODAY PRAISED THE HOUSE FOR VOTING NOT TO RELEASE THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON ABUSES BY THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY UNTIL THE REPORT HAS BEEN SANITIZED BY THE PRESIDENT.

"I THINK THE HOUSE DID THE RIGHT THING," PERCY SAID DURING A SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS AFRICAN SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING ON ANGOLA.

PERCY SAID PHONE CALLS AND MESSAGES RECEIVED FROM HIS ILLINOIS CONSTITUENTS STRONGLY FAVORED THE HOUSE ACTION, WHICH OVERRODE THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

"THIS IS NOT A TRUE DEMOCRACY, AND IT IS A DNGEROUS THING TO TRY TO MOVE IT IN THAT DIRECTION," PERCY SAID.

UPI 02-03 07:34 PES

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2/3/76

UP-155

(PRESS-CIA)

(T-HSC)

C. W. O. C.

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE TUESDAY BEGAN DEBATING HOW TO STOP U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES FROM USING NEWS MEDIA "COVERS," OR ACTUALLY ENLISTING PRESS AND BROADCAST REPORTERS, FOR ITS INFORMATION-GATHERING ACTIVITIES.

AFTER AN INITIAL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS, CHAIRMAN OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., SCHEDULED FURTHER DEBATE WEDNESDAY AND A VOTE ON THE PROPOSITION:

"THE SELECT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES NOT USE GENERAL CIRCULATION JOURNALS OR ELECTRONIC MEDIA OR THEIR EMPLOYEES OR STRINGERS, FOR PURPOSES OF COVER OR INFORMATION-GATHERING."

REP. RONALD DELLUMS, D-CALIF., SAYING THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY HAS AN "AWESOME PONTENTIAL FOR CORRUPTING," URGED THAT THE BAN BE EXTENDED TO COVER USE OF THE CLERGY, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

"THE CONSTITUTION PROTECTS THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS -- WE CORRUPT IT," SAID DELLUMS. "THE CONSTITUTION PROTECTS THE FREEDOM OF RELIGION -- WE CORRUPT IT. STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS SHOULD ALSO BE FREE OF CORRUPTION."

"LET A MAN QUIT HIS JOB AND GO TO WORK FOR INTELLIGENCE," DELLUMS SAID. "BUT DON'T LET THEM PROSTITUTE THEMSELVES. THAT'S ONE STEP FROM A FASCIST GOVERNMENT."

OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS QUESTIONED WHETHER THE PROPOSED RESTRICTION MIGHT BE TOO NARROWLY DRAWN.

"I THINK IT UNCONSTITUTIONAL IN FORBIDDING A PERSON FROM EMPLOYMENT," SAID REP. PHILIP HAYES, D-IND. "IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO UNDERTAKE. I THINK IT'S AN ETHICAL PROBLEM OR A PROFESSIONAL PROBLEM."

REP. LES ASPIN, D-WIS., ASKED, "WHY PICK OUT THE MEDIA? YOU CAN ADD TO THE LIST."

PIKE, WINDING UP THE DISCUSSION FOR THE DAY, SAID "THE SUBJECT DESERVES A GREAT DEAL OF THOUGHT."

WILLIAM COLBY, BEFORE LEAVING AS CIA DIRECTOR, TESTIFIED THAT THE AGENCY STILL USES "STRINGERS" ABROAD -- FREE-LANCE CORRESPONDENTS WHO WORK ON A STORY-BY-STORY BASIS AND ARE NOT SALARIED OR MEMBERS OF A NEWS STAFF.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT, PARTS OF WHICH LEAKED TO THE PRESS, SAID THAT IN 1975 THE CIA HAD 11 AGENTS USING "MEDIA COVER" WITH 15 NEWS COMPANIES -- TELEVISION, RADIO, NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

UPI 02-03 07:23 PES

2/3/76

Pike Hits Blocking Of Report

Associated Press

Chairman Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.) accused the Ford administration yesterday of trying to block the House intelligence committee's final report partly because it makes officials, including Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, look bad.

"It's the people who were telling the CIA what to do who are going to look bad," Pike said. "And I think this is one of the reasons they're very anxious to sit on it."

"There's no question in my mind," Pike added later, "that Mr. Kissinger was in on the planning and approval of a great many covert actions."

Pike was interviewed on the television show "Today" (NBC-WRC) yesterday.

Siding with President Ford in the battle over release of secret information in the report, the House, in a 246-10-124 vote Thursday, ordered the committee to keep the report secret or get Mr. Ford's approval to publicly release it.

Pike said the committee put all 2,293 copies of the report under the custody of the House clerk on Friday, so he will have no further say over what happens to it.

"If somebody else is going to censor it, that's their business," Pike said. "But not this boy."

Pike indicated the intelligence committee will stay in business to consider recommendations and said two proposed recommendations are vital.

The first is that a tough, permanent House intelligence supervisory committee be created, Pike said, and the second is that rules be established to protect secrecy but still allow House members to take action against activities they consider improper.

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UP-017

(INTELLIGENCE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, WORKING ON BORROWED TIME, DECIDED TO CONTINUE PUBLIC VOTING TODAY ON RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONTROL U.S. SPY AGENCIES WHILE PARLIAMENTARY EXPERTS DECIDE WHAT -- IF ANYTHING -- TO DO WITH THEIR BLOCKED FINAL REPORT.

REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., CHAIRMAN OF THE PANEL OF NINE DEMOCRATS AND FOUR REPUBLICANS, SAID "WE HAVE A JOB TO DO" IN COMPLETING THE RECOMMENDATIONS BY FEB. 11 EVEN THOUGH THE COMMITTEE'S 338-PAGE REPORT WAS BLOCKED FROM PUBLICATION UNLESS CENSORED IN ADVANCE BY PRESIDENT FORD.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CAPITOL, THE SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE WAS CONTINUING HEARINGS IN PREPARATION FOR FORMULATING ITS OWN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STRONGER OVERSIGHT OF U.S. INTELLIGENCE.

WITNESSES TODAY INCLUDED SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER, R-ARIZ., AND SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE PANEL.

UPI 02-03 09:25 AES

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Rules for Covert Action

A tough recommendation for scrupulous control—but not a ban—of all future covert CIA operations abroad by a special new presidential committee may now be long postponed by the madcap deadlock over release of the House Intelligence Committee's report.

The recommendation by the committee's staff, which would have been virtually certain of approval with minor changes, is now in suspended animation along with the controversial report itself. The House refused to make the report public for fear of damaging the national security. It overruled Democratic Rep. Otis Pike of New York, the committee's chairman, in an explosive and historic vote last week.

With the report at least temporarily blocked by the deadlock between Pike and the White House over whether it contains vital national secrets, some members are fearful that Pike will decide to jettison the panel's still-incomplete recommendations governing future conduct of American intelligence. These are designed to avoid repetitions of past abuses by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and other units, without hobbling America's essential espionage operations.

Indeed, the textured tone and substance of the recommendations are at stark variance with the gaudy political battle over the committee's lengthy—and now suspended—report. They reflect a calm maturity quite unlike the querulous insistence of Pike and the committee majority to break faith with President Ford by including state secrets in the report. Their maturity also belies the climate of leaks and betrayals of confidence that have so injured the committee.

Section C of the draft staff report, under the title "covert action," sets pristine rules for governing the most controversial of all the manifold allegations of CIA wrongdoing—the so-called "department of dirty tricks" or covert operations.

It proscribes all "direct or indirect" assassination attempts, except in wartime, and makes stringent demands on the administration for all other operations.

Item: CIA Director George Bush must "notify the committee in writing" as to the detailed "nature, extent, purpose and costs" of any covert operation abroad, within 48 hours of its approval by the President.

Item: The President must certify in writing that the operation "is required to protect the national security."

Item: A proposed new congressional oversight committee to be established by the House must be given "duplicate originals" of the written recommendations on the operation by each administration official on a new subcommittee to be set up within the National Security Council.

That subcommittee, called the Permanent Foreign Operations Subcommittee, would replace the present "40 Committee" and, like the 40 Committee,

would be chaired by the President's NSC assistant (formerly Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, now retired Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft). Further, the recommendations would forbid the NSC assistant from holding any other job in government, ruling out another two-hat monopoly such as Kissinger held for a year and a half as the President's national security assistant and Secretary of State at the same time.

Some administration officials are impressed with the still-secret staff proposals, and hope for their eventual approval by both the committee and the House despite the deadlock over the report. One reason: They try to come to grips with the slippery and constitutionally perplexing problem of preventing leaks of state secrets to the press and public.

The committee staff sets forth a specific

The rules "come to grips with the slippery and constitutionally perplexing problem of preventing leaks of state secrets."

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Handwritten signatures and initials, including "J. Edgar Hoover" and "Lester".

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method for hostile congressmen to go public with complaints against an intelligence operation—but threatens the member with formal censure by the House if he doesn't obey the rules.

Thus, if a member wants to reveal secret information he would need a vote of approval from the new oversight committee. Failing there, he would need a petition signed by one-fifth of the entire House to call a secret session of the House to vote on his appeal.

Further, in attempting to block the scandalous, sometimes disastrous leaks of intelligence information, the staff proposals recommend criminal sanctions for "unauthorized disclosure" of any information that might be used to identify an American intelligence agent. One such agent, the station chief in Athens, was assassinated late last year.

Considering the free-wheeling CIA of the past quarter century, operating until very recently with a succession of Congresses simply not interested in serious oversight, the sharing of operational power with Congress alarms some intelligence experts. Cooler heads in the Ford administration, however, are convinced that the kind of sharing proposed by the unpublished staff recommendations marks about the minimum limit of congressional intrusion, considering the unsavory political drama that has daily portrayed the CIA as devil incarnate for the past 13 months.

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UP-105

(CIA)

(BY DANIEL GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., SAID TODAY THE WHITE HOUSE BLOCKED HIS HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT IN ORDER TO PREVENT EMBARRASSING UNNAMED ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS.

"THERE IS NO QUESTION IN MY MIND THAT MR. KISSINGER APPROVED AND PARTICIPATED IN A GREAT MANY COVERT OPERATIONS," PIKE SAID IN A TELEVISION (NBC-TV) INTERVIEW.

HE LATER NOTED TO REPORTERS HE DID NOT SAY THE COMMITTEE'S CONTROVERSIAL REPORT WAS BEING WITHHELD TO PROTECT SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER.

BUT HE TOLD REPORTERS DURING THE LATTER PART OF THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION WHEN THE PRESIDENT WAS PREOCCUPIED WITH THE WATERGATE SCANDAL, KISSINGER WAS "VIRTUALLY IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN POLICY AND AS SUCH HE HAD TO BE IN ON KEY DECISIONS ON COVERT OPERATIONS."

SEN. ALAN CRANSTON, D-CALIF., TODAY TOLD THE SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE ANY NEW INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE SHOULD BE EMPOWERED TO BLOCK COVERT ACTIONS OF WHICH IT DISAPPROVES -- AND A CLOSED SESSION OF THE SENATE SHOULD HAVE THE FINAL SAY.

THE MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE ALREADY HAS PROPOSED AN OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE SHOULD BE INFORMED BY INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES "OF CONTEMPLATED COVERT ACTIONS BEFORE THEY ARE UNDERTAKEN."

THE PIKE COMMITTEE'S 338-PAGE REPORT WAS BLOCKED FROM PUBLICATION FRIDAY BY A 246-124 VOTE OF THE FULL HOUSE WHICH RESOLVED THAT THE DOCUMENT WOULD REMAIN FROZEN UNTIL IT HAD BEEN "CERTIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT AS NOT CONTAINING INFORMATION WHICH WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES OF THE CIA" OR OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

PIKE SAID TODAY "WE HAVE SUBMITTED OUR UNCENSORED REPORT" TO HOUSE CLERK THEODORE HENSHAW. "WE NO LONGER HAVE JURISDICTION."

HE SAID THAT THE COMMITTEE WOULD RESUME WORK, PROBABLY TOMORROW, ON DRAFTING ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

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T-HSC

PIKE CRITIC TO OFFER A CENSORED REPORT

DALLAS, Feb. 1 (AP)—Representative Dale Milford, Democrat of Texas, says he will have his personal copy of a report on United States intelligence operations put in the Congressional Record without classified details if the House Select Committee on Intelligence does not make it public.

Representative Milford called the basic report poorly done, but said it should be made public because it contained dissenting views, including his own, that tell of positive aspects of intelligence agencies that have never been reported.

"I have a copy in my posses-

sion and unless legal reasons prevent it, it's my intention to remove the classified details and publish it in the Congressional Record, which I have a right to do," Mr. Milford said yesterday.

Representative Otis G. Pike, Democrat of Suffolk County, L.I., who is chairman of the committee, said last week after the House voted to require Presidential review of the report that it should not be issued at all under that condition.

Mr. Milford, a member of the intelligence committee, had opposed publication of the report unless it was first reviewed by the President in accordance with an agreement worked out between Mr. Ford and the committee.

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 CIA 2-1

NIGHT

TURIN, ITALY (UPI) -- THE NEWSPAPER LA STAMPA PUBLISHED SUNDAY WHAT IT SAID WERE TEXTS FROM A U.S. CONGRESSIONAL REPORT ON CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ACTIVITIES IN ITALY DESIGNED TO BLOCK COMMUNIST INFLUENCE.

THE NEWSPAPER PRINTED THE EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT OF A HOUSE COMMITTEE HEADED BY REP. STIS G. PIKE, D-N.Y., TO BACK UP EARLIER LA STAMPA REPORTS THAT THE CIA PAID \$74 MILLION TO ITALIAN POLITICIANS, BETWEEN 1948 AND 1972 IN AN EFFORT TO COMBAT COMMUNIST ELECTION GAINS.

LAST WEEK THE NEWSPAPER ALSO REPORTED THAT FORMER U. S. AMBASSADOR GRAHAM A. MARTIN WON WASHINGTON APPROVAL OVER CIA OBJECTIONS FOR A \$800,000 PAYMENT IN 1972 TO GEN. VITO MICELI, ITALY'S FORMER INTELLIGENCE CHIEF WHO IS CURRENTLY AWAITING TRIAL ON CHARGES OF COVERING UP A 1970 MILITARY PLOT.

SUNDAY'S DOCUMENTATION FILLED PAGE THREE OF LA STAMPA, OWNED BY THE FIAT AUTO COMPANY AND MODERATELY LEFT IN VIEWPOINT BUT NOT IDENTIFIED WITH ANY PARTY. IT IS ITALY'S SECOND LARGEST CIRCULATION NEWSPAPER.

SAMPLE QUOTES FROM PAGES 252-256 OF THE PIKE REPORT:

"THE U.S., PERHAPS NEEDLESSLY, EXPENDED SOME \$10 MILLION IN CONTRIBUTIONS TO POLITICAL PARTIES, AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS AND 21 INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATES IN A RECENT PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION HELD IN A MAJOR ALLIED COUNTRY.

"THE PROGRAM WAS INITIATED BY OUR AMBASSADOR (MARTIN, ACCORDING TO LA STAMPA), WHO LATER PERSUADED THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS (HENRY A. KISSINGER) TO AUTHORIZE HIM, RATHER THAN CIA, TO SELECT FUNDING RECIPIENTS AND OTHERWISE CONTROL THE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION. THE RESULTS OF THE AID WERE MIXED AND SHORT-LIVED..."

"PRO-WEST PARTIES AND AFFILIATES HAD RECEIVED SUBSTANTIAL FUNDING IN THE PAST. CIA REPORTS TOTAL U.S. ELECTION FINANCING OVER THE PREVIOUS 20-YEAR PERIOD AT SOME \$65 MILLION.

"DESPITE THIS MASSIVE AID, THE BENEFICIARIES, PERHAPS TOO LONG IN POWER AND CLEARLY WRACKED WITH INTERNAL DISSENSION, HAD SUFFERED REPEATED ELECTORAL SETBACKS. AMERICAN OBSERVERS APPARENTLY CONCLUDED THAT ANOTHER 'QUICK FIX' WAS NECESSARY TO SEE OUR CLIENTS THROUGH THE NEXT VOTE."

"EMBASSY CONTROLS ON THE FUNDS WERE ALMOST NONEXISTENT. PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE PROGRAM TESTIFIED BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE THAT VERY LITTLE EFFORT WAS MADE TO CLEARLY DIRECT THIS AID..."

"THE AMBASSADOR RESISTED SUGGESTIONS BY CIA FUNCTIONARIES, INSISTING THAT TO CHECK THE FINANCING MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED AS AN INSULT TO THE RECIPIENTS. THUS PRACTICALLY NO ACCOUNTING OR CHECKING OF THE EXPENDITURES WAS CARRIED OUT."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2/1/76

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. A. J. Decker
(Attn: W. L. Bailey/
L. W. Brady)

TO : Mr. T. W. Leavitt

DATE: 6/30/76

FROM : S. F. Phillips

1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
2 - Mr. S. F. Phillips

SUBJECT: HOUSTUDY

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This memorandum provides for filing of voluminous newspaper and wire service clippings relating to the House Select Committee on Intelligence Activities (HSC).

Since the inception of the HOUSTUDY Project, we have accumulated 3 thick folders containing newspaper and wire service clippings plus some additional material such as magazine articles and other public source data. Material maintained in tickler folder, Sub A file was never opened. Retained material is in general, but not precise chronological order. With the end of the HSC mandate, it is believed we should now provide for the final and permanent retention of this material.

This matter was discussed by writer with Messrs. W. L. Bailey and L. W. Brady of the Records Management Division on 6/29/76 and it was agreed that the most practical manner of handling would be to file this material as a bulky enclosure behind file and that no indexing would be necessary. Further, that the original of this memorandum be filed in the main HOUSTUDY file, 62-116464, and a copy be filed in Sub A to 62-116464 which should be opened as a repository of it alone. The presence of a copy of instant memorandum in the Sub A will serve as a permanent flag advising where the material is actually filed.

ACTION: Upon approval, Records Management Division will handle in accordance with procedures outlined above. The material is currently maintained in Room 3859 and may be obtained there from the writer.

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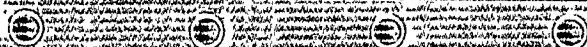
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JP-019

(WEAPONS)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE SAYS IT CUT \$263.2 MILLION FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S BUDGET FOR ALL INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, BUT IT WON'T SAY HOW MUCH THAT LEAVES.

THREE COMMITTEE MEMBERS WANT THE HOUSE TO VOTE ON MAKING THE REMAINING TOTAL FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR PUBLIC. THE ISSUE WILL BE PART OF THE DEBATE THAT BEGINS TODAY ON THE \$91 BILLION DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

"IT CAN SAFELY BE REVEALED THAT ALL FUNDS FOR THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY AND THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ARE INCLUDED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL," SAID THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE LEGISLATION.

"THE COMMITTEE CONSIDERED AT LENGTH THE DESIRABILITY OF PUBLISHING IN SOME FASHION THE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURES FOR THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY," THE REPORT SAID. "IT CONSIDERED SEPARATELY THE QUESTION OF PUBLISHING JUST THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY BUDGET TOTAL. THE COMMITTEE DECIDED THAT PUBLICATION OF THE INTELLIGENCE BUDGET TOTALS WOULD BE INJURIOUS TO THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES."

IN A DISSENT, REPS. ROBERT GIANO, D-CONN.; JOSEPH ADDABO, D-N.Y., AND DAVID OBEY, D-WIS., SAID: "WHILE WE RECOGNIZE THE NEED FOR A HIGH DEGREE OF SECRECY IN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, WE ALSO RECOGNIZE THE INHERENT DANGERS OF SECRECY IN GOVERNMENT THROUGH DEGRADATION OF THE BASIC RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KNOW HOW THEIR GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS."

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UP-021

(CIA)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., SAYS HE WILL SEEK A HOUSE VOTE TO MAKE THE RELUCTANT FORD ADMINISTRATION HAND OVER SECRET INFORMATION TO HIS SELECT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

THE COMMITTEE VOTED 10-3 VOTE YESTERDAY TO ASK THE FULL HOUSE FOR A SPECIAL VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN ITS EFFORT TO MAKE THE WHITE HOUSE AND STATE DEPARTMENT PRODUCE A VARIETY OF SECRET MATERIAL. THE "RESOLUTION OF NECESSITY" ALSO WOULD REQUIRE CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY TO PRODUCE CERTAIN CLASSIFIED INFORMATION "FORHWITH".

PIKE SAID YESTERDAY, "I WILL MOVE AS SOON AS I CAN" TO GET THE RULES COMMITTEE TO CLEAR THE RESOLUTION FOR FLOOR ACTION. BUT HE ACKNOWLEDGED IT MAY NOT ACT UNTIL SOMETIME AFTER TOMORROW.

THE PANEL TODAY OPENS HEARINGS ON THE 1974 CYPRUS CRISIS.

THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, MEANWHILE, DELAYED UNTIL TOMORROW ITS PUBLIC HEARINGS ON MISUSE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TO HARASS CITIZENS AND SPY ON THEM. A COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN SAID THE POSTPONEMENT RESULTED FROM LEGAL DIFFICULTIES AND A SEPARATE PROBLEM WITH THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH IN GETTING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

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LAS VEGAS, NEV. (UPI) -- FORMER CALIFORNIA GOV. RONALD REAGAN SAID YESTERDAY CONGRESS SHOULD STOP ITS INVESTIGATION OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY BECAUSE IT MAY BE ENDANGERING THE NATIONAL SECURITY.

"THE VERY ATTACK ON THE CIA HAS DRIED UP HUNDREDS OF INFORMATION SOURCES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. AGENTS NO LONGER TAKE THE CHANCE, THEY ARE FEARFUL OF A LEAK WHICH WILL ENDANGER THEIR LIVES," REAGAN TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE AFTER ADDRESSING THE BANK MARKETING ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

"I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE CONGRESS AND THE SENATE CLOSE UP SHOP ON THIS INVESTIGATION," HE SAID.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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WEAPONS 9-30

DAY LD

BY JOHN MILNE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE SAYS IT CUT \$263.2 MILLION FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S BUDGET FOR ALL INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, BUT IT WON'T SAY HOW MUCH THAT LEAVES.

THREE COMMITTEE MEMBERS WANT THE HOUSE TO VOTE ON MAKING THE REMAINING TOTAL FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR PUBLIC. THE ISSUE WILL BE PART OF THE DEBATE THAT BEGINS TODAY ON THE \$91 BILLION DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

OTHER CONTROVERSIAL EXPENDITURES IN THE BILL ARE \$110 MILLION FOR THE NAVY'S F18 FIGHTER PLANE, \$672 MILLION FOR THE B1 BOMBER, \$687 MILLION FOR THE TRIDENT SUBMARINE, AND SO-CALLED "COUNTERFORCE" PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE THE ACCURACY AND YIELD OF NUCLEAR MISSILES.

"IT CAN SAFELY BE REVEALED THAT ALL FUNDS FOR THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY AND THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ARE INCLUDED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL," SAID THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE LEGISLATION.

EVEN THIS WAS A DEPARTURE FROM PAST PRACTICE. FOR YEARS INTELLIGENCE BUDGETS WERE HIDDEN IN THOSE OF OTHER AGENCIES, AND ONLY A SELECT FEW MEMBERS OF CONGRESS KNEW EXACTLY WHERE THEY WERE HIDDEN OR THE AMOUNTS.

"THE COMMITTEE CONSIDERED AT LENGTH THE DESIRABILITY OF PUBLISHING IN SOME FASHION THE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURES FOR THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY," THE REPORT SAID. "IT CONSIDERED SEPARATELY THE QUESTION OF PUBLISHING JUST THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY BUDGET TOTAL. THE COMMITTEE DECIDED THAT PUBLICATION OF THE INTELLIGENCE BUDGET TOTALS WOULD BE INJURIOUS TO THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES."

THE REPORT EXPLAINED: "THE PUBLICATION OF EVEN TOTAL BUDGET AMOUNTS FROM YEAR TO YEAR WOULD GIVE SOME INDICATION OF TRENDS OR EMPHASIS IN THIS AREA WHICH WOULD BE HELPFUL TO THE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE EFFORTS OF OUR POLITICAL OPPONENTS."

IN A DISSENT, REPS. ROBERT GIAMO, D-CONN.; JOSEPH ADDABO, D-N.Y., AND DAVID OBEY, D-WIS., SAID: "WHILE WE RECOGNIZE THE NEED FOR A HIGH DEGREE OF SECRECY IN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, WE ALSO RECOGNIZE THE INHERENT DANGERS OF SECRECY IN GOVERNMENT THROUGH DEGRADATION OF THE BASIC RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KNOW HOW THEIR GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS." THEY SAID A TEST AMENDMENT WILL BE OFFERED TO ALLOW THE HOUSE TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT IT WANTS THE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE FOR THE CIA RELEASED.

THE DEFENSE BILL WOULD ALLOW THE PENTAGON TO SPEND \$91 BILLION BETWEEN NOW AND NEXT JULY AND \$22 BILLION MORE BETWEEN JULY AND SEPTEMBER, 1976, AS CONGRESS CHANGES HOW THE GOVERNMENT'S FISCAL YEAR IS CALCULATED.

UPI 09-30 05:11 AED

UP-102

(CIA)

(BY NICHOLAS DANILOFF)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE TODAY BROKE DOWN IN PARTISAN BICKERING OVER WHITE HOUSE REFUSAL TO PROVIDE ALL THE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL THE PANEL DEMANDED TO CONTINUE ITS INVESTIGATION.

THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., OPENED A PUBLIC SESSION WITH A REJECTION OF PRESIDENT FORD'S LATEST OFFER TO COMPROMISE THE DISPUTE, SAYING: "IF WE ACCEPTED THE LANGUAGE OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL IT WOULD COMPLETELY SHUT DOWN THE INVESTIGATION.

REPUBLICANS, HEADED BY RANKING REPUBLICAN MEMBER ROBERT MCCLORY, R-ILL., URGED THE PANEL TO GO ALONG WITH THE WHITE HOUSE PROPOSALS.

AFTER A BACK-AND-FORTH BETWEEN COMMITTEE DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS, MEMBERS VOTED TO MEET PRIVATELY LATER FOR CONSIDERATION OF A MOTION BY REP. ROBERT GIAIMO, D-CONN., TO URGE BACKING BY THE FULL HOUSE ON THE PANEL'S DEMANDS.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE, PRESS SECRETARY RON NESSEN SAID FORD BELIEVES "CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE" AND "THE PRESIDENT IS HOPEFUL THE MATTER WILL BE RESOLVED AND HE WILL GO MORE THAN HALFWAY TO RESOLVE IT."

THE STALEMATE AROSE AFTER THE COMMITTEE RELEASED SOME CLASSIFIED MATERIAL DEALING WITH THE 1973 MIDEAST WAR, OBTAINED FROM THE ADMINISTRATION UNDER SUBPOENA. FORD DEMANDED RETURN OF ALL THE MATERIAL, AND LIMITATIONS ON COMMITTEE ACCESS TO ADDITIONAL SECRET INFORMATION, ON GROUNDS THAT FOUR WORDS IN THE RELEASED MATTER POSED A THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY.

DURING THE COMMITTEE'S OPEN SESSION, COUNSEL SEARLE FIELD OUTLINED FORD'S PROPOSAL TO SUPPLY INFORMATION IN AREAS OF ALLEGED WRONGDOING, BUT TO WITHHOLD DATA RELATING TO AGENTS' IDENTITIES, SOURCES, AND METHODS OF INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION.

"IF YOU TAKE ALL THESE THINGS, THESE LIMITATIONS," FIELD SAID, "I WOULD HAVE TO SAY IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO PROCEED. OUR HANDS WOULD BE TIED."

MCCLORY, REFERRING TO THE FACT THAT THE COMMITTEE HAD TO BE RECONSTITUTED BECAUSE OF AN EARLIER DISPUTE AMONG DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS, TOLD GIAIMO THE PROBLEM HAD BEEN "REORGANIZING YOUR SIDE OF THE COMMITTEE. THAT'S WHERE THE BIG HANGUP HAS BEEN."

PIKE INTERJECTED: "MR. MCCLORY, YOU'VE INCESSANTLY SEEN PROGRESS AND IT JUST HASN'T HAPPENED. YOU KEEP SEEING HUGE COOPERATION JUST AROUND THE CORNER. I HAVEN'T SEEN IT."

MEANTIME, AFTER A CLOSED MEETING OF THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, SEN. JOHN TOWER, D-TEX., THE CO-CHAIRMAN, ANNOUNCED THE PANEL PLANS THREE DAYS OF PUBLIC HEARINGS, STARTING TOMORROW, ON ALLEGED MISUSE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE FOR INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND OTHER PURPOSES.

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UP-125

ADD 1 CIA, WASHINGTON (UP-102)

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE LATER PASSED THE GJAIMO RESOLUTION BY A VOTE OF 10-3. PIKE ANNOUNCED HE WOULD ASK THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE TO PUSH THE RESOLUTION TO THE HOUSE FLOOR, SAYING THAT ACCESS TO THE INFORMATION IS ESSENTIAL IF THE PANEL IS TO CONTINUE INVESTIGATING THE AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. C. 1000
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THE RESOLUTION ASKS THE HOUSE TO COMPEL CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY "TO PROVIDE FORTHWITH" ALL THE MATERIAL THE COMMITTEE IS SEEKING. THE COMMITTEE REJECTED THREE ATTEMPTS BY REPUBLICAN MEMBERS TO SOFTEN THE RESOLUTION. BUT IN THE FINAL VOTE, REPUBLICANS WALTER CASTEN, WIS., AND JAMES JOHNSON, COLO., THREW THEIR SUPPORT TO THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.

JOHNSON, EXPLAINING HIS VOTE AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION'S POSITION, SAID, "IT'S THE INVESTIGATION I'M TRYING TO PRESERVE. NOT THE CONFRONTATION" WITH THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE CIA."

UPI 09-29 05:14 PED

Pike and White House Agree on Data Release, But Panel Wants More

By Norman Kempster
Washington Star Staff Writer

President Ford and House intelligence investigators have reached an agreement on restrictions on the release of classified information, but Chairman Otis Pike complained today the committee doing the investigating still faces a "Catch-22" that could retard its access to the nation's secrets.

The agreement, reached at a White House meeting between Ford and Pike, permits the President personally to block the public release of documents in the committee's file.

But Pike complained the restrictions the White House insists on placing on documents and testimony the committee can receive could make the other agreement nearly meaningless.

"We are in a Catch-22 situation," Pike said. "They (the White House) are willing to be very reasonable about what we release to the public if they don't give us very much to release to the public."

COMMITTEE counsel Aaron Donner said White House lawyers were willing to provide classified documents and testimony except for material relating to the identity of secret agents, sources of intelligence and exchanges with foreign intelligence agencies.

Under the terms of the White House draft, the restrictions would not apply to matters involving criminal activity.

At the White House, presidential Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said the details had not yet been completely worked out, but "considerable progress has been made." He said Ford is willing to go more than halfway on the issue.

Pike complained that in explaining the restrictions the White House continually referred to the need to safeguard undercover agents in Moscow. But Pike said the proposal was so broadly worded that it could prevent the committee from obtaining information that might subject a business or an individual to "economic retaliation."

"If we accepted the President's language it would completely shut down the committee," Pike said.

THE COMMITTEE'S senior Republican, Rep. Robert McClory of Illinois, insisted that the White House

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The Los Angeles Times _____

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proposal, which he helped to hammer out, was entirely reasonable.

He said if the committee goes along with Ford, "the amount of classified material that will come as a result of this agreement will be so much that the staff will not have enough time to go through it all."

But Pike and other Democrats said they were more concerned with the quality of the information than they were with its volume.

"It is like the old story about the bikini," Pike said. "What it reveals is significant but what it conceals is vital."

Pike said the committee's dispute with the White House concerned three issues:

- Information the committee itself can obtain, including matters which would not be made public.
- Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's refusal to let working level State Department officials answer questions on matters of policy.
- Release of information to the public which the committee possesses.

"I HAVE said I personally would be willing to accept what I thought was a reasonable proposal on the President's part on the third topic," Pike said.

But he said there has been no compromise on the other two issues which he said were more important.

IN ADDITION to restricting documents that might identify agents or organizations, the White House also proposed restrictions on "specific details of sensitive intelligence methods and techniques of collection."

Some committee members complained that the provision on "methods and techniques" could block an investigation into allegations that the National Security Agency routinely intercepts virtually all overseas telephone and cable communication.

Republican members argued that the committee should test the White House's willingness to provide documents and other information by postponing moves toward confrontation long enough to see what material might be made available.

The administration delivered some documents while the committee was meeting and promised others if the White House proposal was approved.

Talking to reporters after the morning session, Pike dismissed the shipment of documents as "show biz."

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REP. PIKE ACCUSES INTELLIGENCE ARM OF FAILING IN DUTY

Head of House Inquiry Says
U.S. Might Not Be Warned
Before a Sudden Attack

BUREAUCRACY IS SCORED

C.I.A.'s Chief Disagrees and
Calls American Operation
the 'Best in the World'

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM
Special to the New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28

The chairman of the House Select Committee on Intelligence said today that the United States security agencies had become such unwieldy bureaucracies that the country might not be warned in advance of an unexpected attack.

"If an attack were to be launched on America in the very near future, it is my belief that America would not know that the attack was about to be launched," Representative Otis G. Pike, a Suffolk County Democrat, said.

Based on his committee's investigation to date, Mr. Pike gave the following assessment of the capabilities of American intelligence agencies:

"I think there are thousands of dedicated men risking their lives to get intelligence. I think there are other thousands of brilliant men creating magnificent scientific techniques for getting intelligence. Above the gathering level, however, it just bogs down every single time. It is not absorbed; it is not delivered. As far as our getting our money's worth out of it, no way we are getting our money's worth out of it."

Colby Disputes View

After Mr. Pike's appearance on the CBS television program "Face the Nation," an official spokesman for William E. Colby, Director of Central Intelligence, telephoned The New York Times with the following statement:

"A C.I.A. spokesman said today that Mr. Colby obviously disagrees with Chairman Pike's assertion that our country is open to surprise attack. Mr. Colby has said before and repeats today that American intelligence is the best in the world."

Mr. Pike said that he was not prepared to make specific recommendations on how to improve intelligence operations, since his committee was far from finished with its investigation. But he said:

"We must have a tighter oversight, a smaller, more effective intelligence operation. I think one of our problems is it is too big. We are drowning in information in intelligence, which we are not absorbing."

Mr. Pike has been critical of the C.I.A. and other security agencies in the past, but his

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remarks today were his broadest indictment of the country's intelligence-gathering capabilities.

Mr. Pike's committee and the Ford Administration are at odds over the State Department's refusal to let middle-level officials appear before the panel to answer questions on purported policy lapses and intelligence failures.

Earlier, Mr. Pike and other committee members objected when the President banned the disclosure of additional classified material to the committee on the ground that its members had acted improperly in making public some intelligence data.

Mr. Pike has threatened to initiate contempt of Congress proceedings against the President or Administration officials in the dispute.

The refusal of the Ford Administration to provide the committee with classified documents and testimony from junior officials was intended, Mr. Pike asserted, to prevent the panel from exposing the shortcomings of the intelligence system.

The Administration's contention that the committee had misused its authority by publishing information the Administration wanted to keep secret, Mr. Pike said, was "a pretext to stop our committee from doing what our committee was doing."

'Same Movement'

He said that there had been weekend in the committee's negotiations with Administration officials over access to classified documents but that the negotiations were "not progressing very rapidly."

Mr. Pike confirmed that he had suggested to the White

House that the committee would refrain from publishing any information that President Ford certified might compromise the national security if it became known. So far, he said, the Administration has not accepted the proposal.

Mr. Pike plans to ask the full House tomorrow to approve a resolution stating that certain information the Administration has not provided is necessary to the House of Representatives.

The House is expected to adopt the resolution as the first step toward possible issuance of a contempt citation against one or more Government officials.

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WASHINGTON (UPI) -- REP. OTIS G. PIKE, D-N.Y., CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, SAID SUNDAY THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IS SO BOGGED DOWN IN RED TAPE THAT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT GET NO ADVANCE WARNING OF AN IMPENDING ATTACK.

THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER IS BEING CHEATED BECAUSE HE IS NOT "GETTING HIS MONEY'S WORTH" FROM THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES, PIKE CHARGED.

HE BLAMED SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY A. KISSINGER FOR THE DEADLOCK BETWEEN HIS COMMITTEE AND THE WHITE HOUSE OVER CONGRESSIONAL ACCESS TO SECRET DOCUMENTS AND INTERROGATION OF LOWER-LEVEL OFFICIALS ABOUT FOREIGN POLICY DECISIONS.

THE COMMITTEE MEETS MONDAY TO DECIDE WHETHER TO ASK THE HOUSE FOR SUPPORT IN EFFORTS TO OBTAIN CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS AND TESTIMONY IT SEEKS.

PIKE SAID THE PROCEDURE WOULD BE A FIRST STEP TOWARD OBTAINING A CONTENT OF CONGRESS RESOLUTION IF THE ADMINISTRATION CONTINUES TO BLOCK THE COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES.

PIKE WAS ASKED IN A TELEVISION INTERVIEW (CBS-TV'S EAST THE NATION) FOR AN OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THIS COUNTRY'S INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES, AND SAID:

"I THINK THAT THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF DEDICATED MEN RISKING THEIR LIVES TO GET INTELLIGENCE. I THINK THAT THERE ARE OTHER THOUSANDS OF BRILLIANT MEN CREATING MAGNIFICENT SCIENTIFIC TECHNIQUES FOR GETTING INTELLIGENCE.

"ABOVE THE GATHERING LEVEL, HOWEVER, IT JUST BOGS DOWN EVERY SINGLE TIME. IT IS NOT ABSORBED, IT IS NOT DELIVERED. AS FAR AS OUR GETTING OUR MONEY'S WORTH OUT IT -- NO WAY ARE WE GETTING OUR MONEY'S WORTH OUT OF IT."

PIKE SAID, "IF AN ATTACK WERE TO LAUNCHED ON AMERICA IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE, IT IS MY BELIEF THAT AMERICA WOULD NOT KNOW THAT THE ATTACK WERE ABOUT TO BE LAUNCHED."

HE SAID THE OVERALL SIZE OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IS THE MAIN REASON FOR THE PROBLEM.

"WE MUST HAVE A TIGHTER OVERSIGHT, A SMALLER MORE EFFECTIVE INTELLIGENCE OPERATION. ONE OF OUR PROBLEMS IS THAT IT IS TOO BIG. WE ARE DROWNING IN INFORMATION, IN INTELLIGENCE, WHICH WE ARE NOT ABSORBING," HE SAID.

PIKE SAID NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN HIS COMMITTEE AND THE WHITE HOUSE "ARE CONTINUING BUT THERE'RE NOT PROGRESSING VERY RAPIDLY. I DON'T DISCERN ANY GREAT PROGRESS ON THE SUBJECT OF WHAT INFORMATION WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE COMMITTEE."

HE SAID THE THREE MAJOR AREAS WHERE THE PANEL AND PRESIDENT FORC ARE STILL DEADLOCKED ARE:

-- PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION WHICH THE COMMITTEE FEELS "THE PUBLIC IS ENTITLED TO."

-- WHAT INFORMATION THE ADMINISTRATION WILL TURN OVER TO CONGRESS IN THE FIRST PLACE.

-- KISSINGER'S DECISION TO BAR JUNIOR STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS FROM TESTIFYING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN POLICY MATTERS.

PIKE CONFIRMED THAT ONE POSSIBLE COMPROMISE MIGHT BE A SYSTEM WHERE THE PRESIDENT WOULD REVIEW RECORDS THE COMMITTEE STILL WANTS TO MAKE PUBLIC AND "SENT IT TO ME IN WRITING THAT THE RELEASE OF THIS PARTICULAR LANGUAGE WOULD JEOPARDIZE OUR NATIONAL SECURITY."

THE PANEL WOULD STILL HAVE THE OPTION TO BRING THE ISSUE TO COURT, EVEN THOUGH IT PROBABLY WOULD NOT TAKE SUCH ACTION IF FORC INSISTED THE MATERIAL BE KEPT SECRET.

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Congressional Access Dispute

Colby Sees Data Compromise

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Staff Writer

The director of the Central Intelligence Agency yesterday said he felt the dispute over congressional access to government secrets could be settled by skirting the "ultimate question" of who should have the last word in making them public.

William E. Colby said the felt new procedures could be hammered out over the weekend that would satisfy the needs of the House intelligence committee for classified information and still give the administration ample opportunity to prevent damaging disclosures.

Committee Chairman Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.) said after a meeting with President Ford Friday that they were still "a long way" from settling the impasse that Pike has threatened to meet with contempt-of-Congress citations.

Colby said, however, said "the President's pretty sure we can work something out."

He spoke up in an interview

in which he said he was anxious to make his views known.

Pike has said he still plans at a committee meeting Monday to press for a vote of confidence from the full House endorsing the committee's efforts to secure sensitive information and testimony from the executive branch without any conditions attached.

White House and committee aides were working over the weekend in an effort to draft an agreement that might settle the rift.

Colby indicated that various procedures were being studied as refinements of the committee's 24-hour rule for giving notice to the administration before voting to make any documents public.

Reportedly, the President might agree to review personally those records that the committee still wants to make public in the face of administration objections.

Colby declined to discuss the details of the proposed compromise under discussion,

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but he suggested that it would avoid "the ultimate question" of who should have the last word—the President or Congress—and would focus instead on various ways of releasing disputed information.

Mr. Ford, Colby said, has made it plain that there is to be no cover-up of any wrongdoing or mistakes. The CIA director maintained that the only issue is how much detail and in what form such information is to be disclosed.

The dispute with the Pike committee began Sept. 11, when committee members voted to declassify portions of a top-secret study showing that U.S. intelligence agencies were "starkly wrong" about the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Several phrases were deleted at Colby's request, but the committee refused to suppress a four-word phrase about Egyptian communications security that Colby wanted to keep secret.

Colby made plain yesterday that he felt he might have been able to persuade the

committee if it had been willing to wait for him to marshal his arguments. He said he felt the phrase "pinpointed our ability to learn certain things at certain times" and that other countries could use knowledge of this fact to their own advantage.

Colby said, without offering any details, that he has since satisfied himself there "is a good basis for the position I took," but that he was simply unable to convey it to the committee "in the course of a single afternoon on the telephone."

On Sept. 12, the President demanded the return of all classified documents in the House committee's hands—an ultimatum that has so far been ignored. Mr. Ford also vowed to produce no classified information or testimony to committee unless it stopped asserting the right to make it public.

Pike indicated Friday that the two sides may be close to apart on a controversial State Department edict that would keep all but top policymakers in the department from testifying fully before the committee. Colby declined to comment on that dispute.

UP-085

(CIA-CONTEMPT)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- PRESIDENT FORD TODAY CONSULTED WITH SEVERAL CONGRESSMEN IN AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE IMPASSE OVER SECRET DOCUMENTS THE WHITE HOUSE HAS TURNED OVER TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE CIA.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY RON NESSEN SAID FORD FELT THE ONE HOUR AND 45 MINUTE MEETING WAS MOST "CONSTRUCTIVE AND USEFUL" AND DIRECTED OTHER MEETINGS BE HELD OVER THE NEXT FEW DAYS AMONG WHITE HOUSE AND COMMITTEE STAFFERS.

REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE, YESTERDAY THREATENED TO CITE ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS WITH CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS ACTION IF THEY CONTINUE TO "OBSTRUCT AND DELAY" HIS PANEL'S INVESTIGATION.

PIKE AND OTHER CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MET WITH FORD, SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER AND CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY.

"IT WAS A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION INVOLVING MATTERS BEFORE THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE," NESSEN SAID. "I UNDERSTAND FURTHER MEETINGS AT THE STAFF LEVEL ARE LIKELY IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS TO CONTINUE THE DISCUSSION."

"THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING WAS TO DISCUSS THE NEEDS OF THE COMMITTEE AND WAYS INFORMATION MIGHT BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE COMMITTEE AND TO THE PUBLIC."

FORD HAS BALKED AT THE COMMITTEE'S DISCLOSING CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS TO THE PUBLIC AND SAID IN RECENT INTERVIEWS THAT IF A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL HAD REVEALED SUCH MATERIAL IT WOULD BE CONSIDERED A CRIMINAL ACT.

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House Urged to Delay Hearings On I.R.S. Intelligence Programs

By NICHOLAS M. HORRIGAN
 Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — The Department of Justice has urged a House investigating subcommittee to hold off public hearings on two top secret tax intelligence programs because disclosure might disrupt several potential prosecutions, House and departmental sources said today.

At this juncture it appears that the Oversight Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee will comply with the request. It has not taken formal action on the matter.

The two related programs, one code-named Tradewinds and the other dubbed Haven, were set up nearly 10 years ago by the Internal Revenue Service to trace unreported investments by Americans in the Bahamas and several Caribbean states.

Earlier this year, according to well-placed Federal law enforcement officials, Donald C. Alexander, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, cut back support for the operations without explanation.

A spokesman for the I.R.S. would not confirm that support had been reduced, but said the programs were under "internal investigation as the result of questions raised by internal review of procedures." He would not elaborate on the ground that there "are open cases involved."

Some Federal law enforcement sources said that they believe, as one put it, "Tradewinds was one of the most valuable and most imaginative law enforcement tools I.R.S. ever devised."

Unreported Income

In the mid-Nineteen sixties, they said, Federal agencies discovered that last amounts of unreported income from both racketeering sources and unscrupulous businessmen were being smuggled out of the country and placed in secret bank accounts in such countries as the Bahamas, The Netherlands Antilles and Switzerland.

Tradewinds, these sources said, was devised to gain information from the Bahamas. They said the revenue agency had paid "confidential informants" to obtain the names and amounts of investment of Americans.

The program, Federal tax intelligence officials said, was cleared with the Department of Justice and the State Department. All purchases of information they said, were made on United States soil.

Names of the Americans, these sources said, were sent

from the Miami I.R.S. office to a clearinghouse operation in the national headquarters named "Operation Haven."

In one phase of the operation, two years ago, the revenue agency obtained hundreds of names of investors in a Bahamas banking institution that specialized in secret trust accounts, these sources said. Many of the investors, they said, were taking advantage of the tax code's legal options for foreign investment.

Secret Accounts

But others were both banking unreported income that was subject to Federal taxation or making investments back into the United States through the secret accounts.

What has made the Program vulnerable to criticism, Federal investigators concede, is the means that might have been used within the Bahamas to obtain the material. One former senior I.R.S. source said he had blocked an effort to bribe Bahamian banking officials, "I didn't believe U.S. Government money should be used for bribery," he said.

Nevertheless, it is against Bahamian law for information on individual bank accounts to be disclosed. "We never told the C.I. [confidential informant] how to obtain the information and that was his affair," one long-time agent said. "The information was reliable—that was what was important."

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But this source could not rule out that the "C.I." may have used bribery, fraud or burglary to obtain the information that ended up at the I.R.S. He said, "The I.R.S. has to receive information from unsavory people in a lot of cases and sometimes we know the information came as a result of a theft. But we didn't order it."

Earlier this week, the Miami Herald reported that Richard Jaffe, a Miami-based special agent, was refusing to tell I.R.S. inspectors who his sources of information in the Bahamas were. Mr. Jaffe, the paper said, was the contact man in the Tradewinds operation.

Mr. Jaffe's reluctance to disclose the names of his sources, even to revenue agency officials, is not unique. Several I.R.S. intelligence agents in New York sued Mr. Alexander earlier this year to protect the

For nearly nine months, Mr. Alexander has appeared to be slipping into a deeper controversy over the 2,300 or so intelligence agents of the I.R.S. and its criminal investigation activities. He has said that he wants to end improper criminal investigation techniques by tax men.

Documents Cover '68 Tet Attack

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

Insisting on the right to obtain classified documents "without any strings attached," the House intelligence committee yesterday rejected a package of records it had subpoenaed from the Central Intelligence Agency because of the restrictions placed on them.

Chairman Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.) refused to accept delivery of the CIA documents, all bearing on the quality of U.S. intelligence reports during the war in Vietnam, and charged that the White House was frustrating compliance with the subpoena that demanded the records.

"It is essential that the subpoenas of the Congress be complied with," Pike declared after the committee met yesterday afternoon and endorsed his actions.

If White House claims that Congress has no right to release classified information were to prevail, Pike protested, "we couldn't reveal criminal or illegal acts of the executive branch without the consent of the executive branch."

At its closed-door meeting yesterday afternoon, the committee agreed that its subpoena—which called for the surrender of CIA documents concerning the 1968 Tet offensive by 10 a.m. yesterday—had not been honored.

The committee also decided not to return any of the classified documents already in its possession, as the administration demanded last week.

In a partly conciliatory gesture, however, the House committee members agreed at the same time to require 24 hours' notice before they vote to declassify any secret documents, and to let the administration underline or mark any especially sensitive portions of records to be delivered in the future. Administration spokesmen will thus have 24 hours "to explain their position" and persuade the committee why a secret should be kept.

The New York Democrat indicated, however, that the committee has no intention of accepting any sanitized records studded with deletions. He also hinted that the committee may decide to make public portions of already delivered classified documents when it moves next week into a public hearing on the U.S. failure to foresee the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Meanwhile, the committee will go ahead with a hearing today on the 1968 Vietcong Tet offensive despite the impasse over the documents subpoenaed from the CIA. Pike

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Pike Unit Rejects CIA Data

PIKE, From A1

said the chief witness will be former CIA intelligence analyst Sam Adams, who has said he was repeatedly frustrated in his efforts to persuade the intelligence community to accept more realistic assessments of enemy troop strength.

The confrontation with the White House began last week over a four-word phrase about Arab preparedness in a U.S. intelligence report on the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, which government experts failed to foresee. When the committee insisted on making it public, President Ford demanded the return of all classified reports sent the committee and vowed that no more would be produced "until the committee satisfactorily alters its position."

Instead, Pike followed up by subpoenaing the CIA documents on the Tet offensive. A five-member delegation from the White House offered a portion of them to Pike yesterday morning, but he said less than half of them were in their original form and the rest had been "screened" or edited by the executive branch.

In addition, a letter from CIA special counsel Mitchell Rogovin advised Pike that the documents were being offered only "on the condition that they remain classified documents not subject to declassification or publication by your committee." Rogovin said the records would have to be considered as "on loan to the committee" and still the "property of the executive branch."

In a barbed reply, Pike noted that one of the subpoenaed documents was completely missing from the packet. He said he could not accept the package as responsive to the committee's subpoena when it had been previously screened by the executive branch, delivered with the condition attached, and was still incomplete.

"I shall ask the committee to address itself to this non-compliance with the subpoena and shall abide, of course, by the decision of the committee," Pike wrote Rogovin. "Pending such a decision, I suggest that you keep your documents in a safe place."

White House Counselor John O. Marsh made another effort to deliver the Tet documents yesterday afternoon, but Pike kept him and his aides cooling their heels while the committee met in closed session.

Arriving at the New York Democrat's office after the meeting had started, Marsh asked in vain that a letter, evidently suggesting some modified conditions, be delivered to the committee immediately, before any action was taken.

Sources said later that the letter proposed delivery of the Tet documents for the committee's use on condition that they be kept secret, at least until resolution of the overall dispute.

The ranking Republican on the House committee, Rep. Robert N. McClell (Ill.), told reporters after the meeting that he felt the 24-hour notice and companion procedures "should give adequate assurance to the President and to the intelligence agencies that we are going to act responsibly."

Joining in to emphasize the past tense, Pike added that "we have acted responsibly." Alluding to last week's dispute over the four-word phrase, he made clear that he saw no harm in its publication and no merit in the administration's arguments for keeping it secret.

"We have released nothing that jeopardizes the national security in any way," Pike declared.

Eventually departing for the White House with the letter unread and the Tet documents undelivered, Marsh said it seemed doubtful that the administration would find the 24-hour rule completely satisfactory.

Pike emphasized that the committee had no intention of letting the administration attach conditions to congressional subpoenas.

"The bottom line is that the Congress has the right to receive classified information without any strings attached to it," Pike said. He indicated that he was reluctant to take the issue to court because of the delays involved, but said he felt the committee would approve litigation if this became necessary. Meanwhile, he said, the House investigations would continue.

"We have a wealth of classified material in our possession," he said. "We are moving ahead. We are not unreasonable people, but we are going to do our job."

Evidently relishing the battle, Pike also served up a droll response to Mr. Ford's demand for the return of all classified information.

In a quick noontime speech on the House floor, the New York Democrat read out a "Dear Mr. President" letter saying he had only one such document, a red-covered notebook stamped "secret sensitive" containing correspondence between him and CIA Director William E. Colby, along with some newspaper clippings.

Declaring solemnly that he was sending it back, Pike said he was sorry to report that it had been lost temporarily in "a grave breach of security" but that he was not in a position to fire the person responsible.

"While I detest informers, the gravity of the situation and the seriousness of the offense compel me to give you a hint with which I suspect the FBI will be able to track him down," Pike concluded. "He is the husband of a member of your Cabinet."

The allusion was to White House lawyer Roderick Hills, who is married to Housing Secretary Carla Hills and who has been dealing extensively with both the House and Senate intelligence committees. He left the notebook in Pike's office several weeks ago after a meeting there and, Hills recalled yesterday, asked the same day that it be sent back to him.

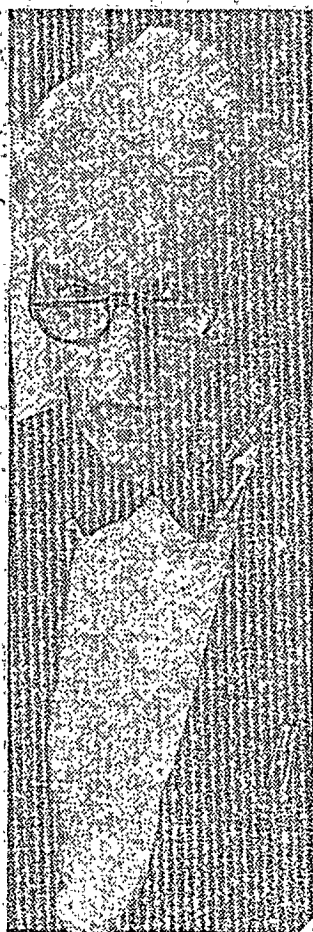
"It was careless of me," Hills said. "But it wasn't classified from the chairman."

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Pike Unit Shuns CIA Data Given With Restriction

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REP. OTIS G. PIKE
... accuses White House

Deadly Store Of Toxin Still At Edgewood

By Bill Richards

Washington Post Staff Writer

Dozens of deadly bacteriological agents were transferred in 1970 by the Army from its Biological Warfare Center at Ft. Detrick to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., and are still there, Army officials said yesterday.

A list of bacteriological agents, including "a little bit of everything" produced at Detrick was prepared by scientists, there ostensibly for testing of the Army's electronic detection systems for enemy biological agents, Donald Falconer, a former Detrick official said.

The agents and the detection equipment were shifted from Detrick to Edgewood following a ban in 1970 on biological warfare stockpiles by former President Nixon. The ban exempted material to be used for defensive or safety research. The Army has never made clear just what quantities of the deadly agents were saved from Detrick.

Falconer, who was director of commodity development at Detrick, said the army's bacteriological detection equipment was "in the horse and buggy stage" compared to its bacteriological weaponry at the time of the shift.

Another former senior official from Detrick said yesterday, however, that few bac-

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Many Toxins Stored at Edgewood

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teriological agents were ever actually used in the testing of the detection equipment.

"Generally speaking," said Riley Housewright, the former scientific director at Detrick, "the work done in those tests (of detection equipment) involved simulants rather than actual toxins. They were testing equipment, not agents, and I'm not sure what they needed all that toxin for."

An Army spokesman said yesterday that only "research quantities" of the toxins were transferred from Detrick to Edgewood but said he did not know how much toxin was actually involved. The spokesman said that research involving the toxins has been going on at Edgewood since 1970, and is still in progress.

Included among the toxins is 2.8 grams of shellfish toxin, one of the most deadly toxins known, according to experts in the field. Na-

than Gordon, a former CIA scientist, told a Senate Intelligence Committee this week that the CIA had been given 11 grams of the toxin from Detrick at the same time that the transfer was being made to Edgewood.

Gordon said that five grams of the toxin were offered unsolicited to the CIA by another civilian official in the Detrick project at the time of the Edgewood transfer and were eventually accepted.

ate Chairman Frank Church (D-Idaho) said after testimony that, according to some estimates, one ounce of the toxin could be used to kill as many as "hundreds of thousands" of persons.

Since the ban on offensive biological production at Detrick, the Army's budget for offensive research has increased substantially. The budget increased from \$3 million in fiscal 1972, to \$6.1 million in fiscal 1973. The spokesman said last week he did not have comparative figures on the latest offensive biological research available.

An Army spokesman did not say for what the shell toxin or any other types of toxins were being specified at Edgewood. Falconer, while acknowledging the Army prepared a list of toxins for transfer to Edgewood, declined to say what toxins were in the list.

There's no reason why it should be made public until the Army decides to make it public," he said.

Falconer said that some of the toxins in the Detrick production had wanted to save the toxins because in addition to their use in testing ion equipment "they are the products of procurement built up through many making hours and much money."

However, he said he never heard anyone specifically about disobeying the order by President Nixon issued in 1970.

That order was the second one that Mr. Nixon issued involving biological warfare.

Mr. Nixon's first order on Nov. 26, 1969, did not specify that toxins themselves were to be gotten rid of, and Falconer said Army officials made immediate plans at the time to save all the toxin at Detrick. Other reports have indicated that toxins at Detrick included botulism poison and stocks of anthrax, Q fever, equine encephalitis and tularemia, an infectious disease.

Those plans were only dropped, he said, after the second order by Mr. Nixon was issued to destroy all stocks of biological poisons on Feb. 14, 1970. Immediately after, he said, the list of toxins for transfer for defensive research at Edgewood was prepared by Detrick officials for the Army.

The Army spokesman did not make clear yesterday whether the shipment of toxins transferred to Edgewood included cultures containing microorganisms for producing more toxin.

Housewright, the former Detrick scientific director, said yesterday that if the microorganism cultures were available, any amount of toxin may be produced. "Any time you have the culture for microorganisms," Housewright said, "you have the potential for making anywhere from a drop to a tubful of toxin."



Senate intelligence committee members Frank Church (D-Idaho), Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) and Gary Hart (D-Colo.) at hearing are, from right, Chairman Church, Mondale and Hart.

By James K. W. Atherton—The Washington Post

UP-129

(SUBPOENA)

(BY NICHOLAS DANILOFF)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE WEDNESDAY REJECTED PRESIDENT FORD'S REQUEST TO RETURN CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS, BUT OUTLINED NEW PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING SENSITIVE MATERIAL IN THE FUTURE.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., MEANWHILE, SAID A WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL -- NOT A COMMITTEE STAFF MEMBER -- WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR CARELESS HANDLING OF SECRET MATERIAL.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS MEETING INFORMALLY IN PIKE'S OFFICE AGREED ON HANDLING PROCEDURES DESIGNED TO ASSURE PRESIDENT FORD THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL EXERCISE RESPONSIBLY ITS RIGHT TO DECLASSIFY SECRET INFORMATION NOT HARMFUL TO NATIONAL SECURITY.

THE COMMITTEE'S PUBLICATION LAST WEEK OF FOUR HIGHLY CLASSIFIED WORDS FROM A CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY MEMO LED TO WHITE HOUSE AND CIA DEMANDS THAT THE COMMITTEE RETURN ALL CLASSIFIED MATERIAL WHICH THEY HAD FURNISHED FOR ITS INVESTIGATION.

THE COMMITTEE REFUSED, AND SAID IT WILL GO TO COURT IF NECESSARY TO ASSURE A CONTINUED FLOW OF NEEDED MATERIAL FROM THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

BUT MEMBERS PROPOSED THAT OFFICIALS SHOULD MARK SPECIALLY SENSITIVE SECRETS IN RED OR WITH SOME OTHER SPECIAL DESIGNATION WHEN IN TRANSMITTING INFORMATION TO THE COMMITTEE.

UPI 09-17 05:18 PED

ADD 1 SUBPOENA, WASHINGTON (UP-129)

THEN, ADMINISTRATION SPOKESMEN WOULD HAVE 24 HOURS TO EXPLAIN WHY THE MATERIAL SHOULD NOT BE DECLASSIFIED, AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS WOULD HAVE 24 HOURS NOTICE BEFORE TAKING A FORMAL VOTE ON DECLASSIFYING THE SECRET PORTIONS.

PIKE SAID THE PROPOSAL WAS BEING FORWARDED TO THE WHITE HOUSE, AND WOULD NOT GUESS WHAT THE PRESIDENT'S REACTION WOULD BE. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE REACTION FROM PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMEN.

MEANWHILE, PIKE READ TO THE HOUSE A LETTER HE WROTE FORD SAYING A RED FOLDER CONTAINING HIGHLY SENSITIVE MATERIAL WAS MISPLACED BY A STAFF MEMBER WHO "SHOULD BE SUMMARILY DISMISSED."

"BUT IT IS NOT WITHIN MY POWER TO FIRE HIM," THE LETTER SAID. "HE IS ON YOUR STAFF, NOT MINE. WHILE I DETEST INFORMERS, THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION AND THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE COMPEL ME TO GIVE YOU A HINT -- HE IS THE HUSBAND OF A MEMBER OF YOUR CABINET."

THE ONLY CABINET MEMBER WITH A HUSBAND IS MRS. CARLA HILLS, SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. HER HUSBAND, RODERICK, IS A WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL.

COMMITTEE SPOKESMEN SAID LATER THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN IN A TONGUE-IN-CHEEK STYLE BECAUSE "THE CHAIRMAN HAS A SENSE OF HUMOR," BUT IS NONETHELESS BASED ON AN ACTUAL INCIDENT.

THEY EXPLAINED THAT HILLS LEFT BEHIND A FOLDER OF SENSITIVE MATERIAL AFTER A VISIT TO PIKE LAST WEEK. HE CALLED LATER IN THE DAY -- FRANTICALLY, THEY SAID -- TO FIND OUT IF HE HAD LEFT IT THERE. PIKE SAID HE HAD, AND WHEN HILLS ASKED FOR IT BACK PIKE REFUSED.

EARLIER WEDNESDAY, PIKE REJECTED INFORMATION PROFFERED BY THE CIA AND RETURNED IT SAYING IT WAS NOT ACCEPTABLE BECAUSE IT WAS INCOMPLETE AND STRINGS WERE ATTACHED TO ITS USE.

THE WHITE HOUSE SO FAR HAS FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE COMMITTEE'S SUBPOENA FOR INFORMATION REGARDING INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE COMMUNIST TET OFFENSIVE OF 1968, PIKE SAID, BUT THE PANEL WILL HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING THURSDAY ON INTELLIGENCE FAILURES DURING THAT MASSIVE COMMUNIST ATTACK IN VIETNAM.

PIKE SAID THE COMMITTEE "WOULD NOT SHRINK" FROM TAKING THE PRESIDENT TO COURT IF HE FAILS TO COMPLY WITH THE PANEL'S SUBPOENA, BUT FOR THE MOMENT PREFERS NOT TO DO SO BECAUSE OF THE DELAY WHICH WOULD BE INVOLVED.

UPI 09-17 05:32 PED

Hill Unit Plans to Keep Secret Intelligence Data

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

The House Intelligence Committee has no intention of bowing to a White House demand for the return of all classified documents and, instead, may make more of the information public this week.

According to informed sources, the committee plans to ignore the Ford administration's ultimatum and continue the House investigation with a public hearing Thursday on the failure of U.S. intelligence agencies to foresee the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Angered by the committee's release last week of a four-word phrase in a mistaken assessment of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the White House called last Friday for the return of all classified documents that had been turned over to the committee.

The administration also vowed to produce no more witnesses from the Central Intelligence Agency or other agencies under investigation until the committee "alters its position" and stops asserting the right to make classified information public.

By then, however, a number of top-secret documents bearing on the 1974 invasion of Cyprus as well as on the 1973 Arab-Israeli war had been subpoenaed and delivered to the committee.

Sources said portions of the Cyprus reports are likely to be made public by the House committee. Chairman Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.) has said the House investigation was specifically empowered to decide

what to release. He also indicated that the committee majority was not at all impressed by the administration's arguments for continued secrecy of the disputed Arab-Israeli report.

The House committee plans to follow up the Cyprus hearing with another session Friday on the Vietcong's 1968 Tet offensive in South Vietnam. Despite Friday morning's ultimatum from the Ford administration, the Pike committee fired off another subpoena later the same day to CIA Director William E. Colby, demanding a variety of intelligence reports, predictions and postmortems concerning the Tet offensive.

The deadline set down in the Tet subpoena is 10 a.m. Wednesday. The House committee may meet then to consider the administration's response.

The Senate intelligence committee, meanwhile, will take testimony from CIA officials and scientists at public hearings starting today involving a secret CIA cache of poisonous materials.

The poison, including enough shellfish toxin (nearly 11 grams) to kill thousands of people, was stored in a CIA facility despite orders from President Nixon in 1969 that such material should be destroyed.

Senate Committee Chairman Frank Church (D-Idaho) said yesterday that Nathan Gordon, a scientist formerly in charge of the chemical branch of the CIA's technical services division, was appar-

ently the official responsible for storing the biological substances.

Gordon is scheduled to testify this afternoon, after invoking the right to appear without television cameras or broadcast equipment, Church said.

Other witnesses will be CIA Director Colby; Sayre Stevens, associate deputy director of science and technology at the agency; former CIA director Richard Helms; Thomas Karamessines, former CIA deputy director for covert operations; Edward Schantz, an expert on shellfish toxin from the University of Wisconsin; and James Leonard, a State Department official who helped negotiate an international treaty renouncing biological warfare.

In disclosing details of the secret cache last week, Church charged that it included far more shellfish toxin than might be needed for research purposes. According to experts, a dose of only one to four milligrams—thousandths of a gram—could be fatal.

The toxin was reportedly developed by the Army's chemical warfare division in the 1950s. An Army spokesman said yesterday that the biological laboratories at Edgewood Arsenal still have 2.8 grams "for research purposes" aside from the amount kept by the CIA.

The Army spokesman, Lt. Col. Hugh G. Waite, said the toxin was maintained for work in developing an antidote and in devising a "biological detection and warning system" that would show when the poison was being used. He said retention of the toxin for these purposes did not conflict with the 1969 Nixon decree or subsequent international protocols which, he said, "required no change in research programs."

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CIA 9-14

NIGHT LD

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE MEETS MONDAY TO DECIDE WHETHER TO SUBMIT TO ADMINISTRATION CENSORSHIP OF NEEDED INTELLIGENCE MATERIALS OR CHALLENGE PRESIDENT FORD'S AUTHORITY IN COURT.

REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, ANGRILY SUGGESTED FRIDAY THAT THE ONLY OTHER ALTERNATIVE WOULD BE TO DISBAND THE INVESTIGATIVE PANEL OF NINE DEMOCRATS AND FOUR REPUBLICANS.

A CONFRONTATION AROSE WHEN PIKE RELEASED FIVE PARAGRAPHS OF A FORMERLY TOP-SECRET ASSESSMENT OF THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR IN 1973. THE TEXT INCLUDED FOUR WORDS WHICH THE CIA SAID WERE STILL HIGHLY CLASSIFIED.

PIKE SAID THE COMMITTEE WOULD CONTINUE RELEASING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION IN ITS POSSESSION IF IT DEEMED THAT DOING SO WOULD BE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL REX. E. LEE TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT PIKE'S STAND LEFT PRESIDENT FORD "NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO REQUEST THE IMMEDIATE RETURN OF ALL CLASSIFIED MATERIALS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED TO THE COMMITTEE."

LEE ALSO SAID THAT EMPLOYEES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH WILL BE ORDERED TO REFUSE TO TESTIFY AS COMMITTEE WITNESSES OR TO PROVIDE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL "UNTIL THE COMMITTEE SATISFACTORILY ALTERS ITS POSITION."

PIKE SAID IF THE COMMITTEE COMPLIES WITH FORD'S REQUEST TO TURN OVER SECRET DOCUMENTS THE COMMITTEE CANNOT CONTINUE ITS WORK EFFECTIVELY.

HE SAID HE COULDN'T RETURN THE DOCUMENTS BEFORE CONSULTING WITH COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND HOUSE SPEAKER CARL ALBERT.

THE COMMITTEE IS SCHEDULED TO MEET AT CLOSED SESSION MONDAY MORNING TO DECIDE THE NEXT STEPS.

THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE PREPARES FOR ITS FIRST OPEN SESSION TUESDAY.

THE COMMITTEE WILL TRY TO DETERMINE WHO IN THE CIA ORDERED THE CONTINUED STORAGE OF LETHAL TOXINS -- INCLUDING COBRA VENOX AND SOME BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE MATERIALS -- DESPITE A PRESIDENTIAL ORDER IN 1970 THAT ALL SUCH SUBSTANCES BE DESTROYED.

UPI 09-14 01:54 PED

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[Handwritten signatures and initials]
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W. J. Mohr
A. M. ...
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CIA 9-13

NIGHT LD

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- SOME 160 FORMER INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL PLAN TO COME OUT OF THE COLD THIS WEEK IN AN UNPRECEDENTED PUBLIC REUNION AT AN ORDINARY MOTOR INN.

NEVER BEFORE HAVE FORMER INTELLIGENCE AGENTS AND PERSONNEL, MANY OF WHOSE WORKING LIVES DEPENDED ON ANONYMITY, GONE PUBLIC. IT WAS UNTHINKABLE.

BUT THE CURRENT FUROR OVER U.S. SPY ACTIVITIES -- INCLUDING, MOST RECENTLY, A NEW BATTLE BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND THE PRESIDENT OVER POSSESSION AND RELEASE OF INTELLIGENCE DOCUMENTS -- CAUSED THE ONE-TIME AGENTS TO BAND TOGETHER AND TRY TO PROTECT THE NAME OF THEIR PROFESSION.

AS CASUALLY AS A GROUP OF ROTARIANS OR KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, THEY WILL GATHER THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AT AN ALEXANDRIA, VA. MOTOR INN TO SWAP STORIES OVER DRINKS AND DINNER.

THE EXPLOITS OF THESE MEN AND THE THINGS THEY KNOW COULD PROBABLY KEEP A TELEVISION SPY THRILLER SERIES GOING FOR THE NEXT 20 YEARS OR OUT-SPOOK JAMES BOND, THE FICTIONAL AGENT 007 CREATED BY AUTHOR IAN FLEMING. FLEMING HIMSELF WAS A FORMER BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OPERATOR.

THE AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE VETERANS ARE MEMBERS OF A NEWLY-FORMED NATIONWIDE ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS -- CODE-NAMED ARIO -- WHICH TO DATE NUMBERS SOME 400 FORMER AGENTS FROM 36 STATES.

THE ORGANIZATION'S FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION WILL ELECT OFFICERS, APPROVE BY-LAWS AND PLAN FUTURE ACTIVITIES.

ARIO IS THE BRAINCHILD OF DAVID A. PHILLIPS, A RUGGEDLY HANDSOME FORT WORTH, TEXAS, NATIVE WHO SPENT 24 YEARS WITH THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY BEFORE RESIGNING LAST MAY AT THE AGE OF 52 TO FIGHT BATTLES FOR CIA IN THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

PHILLIPS SAYS EMPHATICALLY HE NO LONGER HAS ANY OFFICIAL CONNECTION WITH THE CIA AND THE AGENCY HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH ARIO, FINANCED ONLY BY MEMBERSHIP DUES.

HE ALSO IS CONFIDENT THAT CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS NOW IN PROGRESS WILL FIND, OVER ALL, THE INTELLIGENCE BUSINESS IS SOUND, ORGANIZED AND DISCIPLINED, AND VITAL FOR THE NATION'S SECURITY.

AFTER LEAVING HIS LAST POST AS CHIEF OF CIA LATIN AMERICAN OPERATIONS, PHILLIPS STARTED ORGANIZING ARIO.

ITS MISSION: TO TRY TO COUNTER THE AVALANCHE OF CRITICISM OF THE CIA AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE BRANCHES, DISPELL "MYTHS AND EXAGGERATIONS," AND EXPLAIN THE ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THROUGH TELEVISION AND RADIO APPEARANCES AND LECTURES.

"WE WANT TO PROVIDE PERSPECTIVE TO THE CURRENT CONTROVERSY ON SECRET OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES," HE SAID.

IN A RECENT WASHINGTON NEWS CONFERENCE, PHILLIPS SAID: "I INSIST THAT THE CIA HAS BEEN WORKING FOR THE COUNTRY'S GOOD DURING THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF SIX PRESIDENTS AND HAS BEEN DOING A DAMN EFFECTIVE JOB. IT IS AN ORGANIZATION FILLED WITH VERY CAPABLE AND VERY DEDICATED PEOPLE."

ARIO ALREADY HAS REPORTED ITS OWN CIVIL RIGHTS PROBLEM.

PHILLIPS' ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION SAID "SOME MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION REPORT INCREASING DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF PAST CONNECTION WITH AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE WHEN THEY SEEK POST-RETIREMENT EMPLOYMENT" AND THIS WOULD BE ONE OF THE ISSUES DISCUSSED.

UPI 09-13 03:47 PED

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES--10:00 CLOSED: CMTE
HJS. S-407 CAP.

UPI 09-12 05:41 PED

UP-145

(CIA)

(BY DANIEL GIMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- BECAUSE OF FOUR WORDS IN CLASSIFIED CIA DOCUMENTS DISCLOSED BY THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE WITHOUT PERMISSION, THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY DEMANDED RETURN OF THE MATERIAL. PRESIDENT FORD DESCRIBED THE COMMITTEE ACTION AS A BREACH OF GOOD FAITH.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., AFTER A HEATED EXCHANGE WITH ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL REX LEE, REFUSED TO COMPLY IMMEDIATELY AND SCHEDULED A MEETING MONDAY TO DISCUSS THE ISSUE WITH THE REST OF HIS PANEL.

THE CONFRONTATION CENTERED ON THE COMMITTEE'S RELEASE YESTERDAY OF A SEGMENT FROM THE DOCUMENTS, INDICATING THE OUTBREAK OF THE 1973 MIDDLE EAST WAR CAUGHT AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES UNAWARES.

THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY HAD OKAYED PUBLICATION OF ALL BUT FOUR WORDS OF THE MATERIAL. BUT THOSE FOUR WORDS, ACCORDING TO DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY, "WERE IMPORTANT ENOUGH IN THIS ISSUE" TO WARRANT INTERRUPTING THE COMMITTEE'S WORK.

FORD WAS ASKED ABOUT THE CONTROVERSY WHEN HE LANDED AT THE AIRPORT IN ST. LOUIS, AND HE SAID THE MATERIAL WAS GIVEN TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDITION THAT MEMBERS WOULD ABIDE BY AN AGREEMENT ON WHAT COULD OR COULD NOT BE RELEASED.

"UNFORTUNATELY, THE COMMITTEE TOOK ACTION THAT DID NOT COINCIDE WITH THE AGREEMENT," HE TOLD REPORTERS. "WE FEEL THAT WE HAD A GOOD FAITH AGREEMENT, AND IT WAS BREACHED. I THINK WE HAVE TAKEN PROPER ACTION IN REQUESTING A RETURN."

LEE, APPEARING BEFORE THE PANEL TODAY ON BEHALF OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, SAID THE COMMITTEE VIOLATED CONSTITUTIONAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRECEDENT IN DECIDING ON ITS OWN TO DECLASSIFY THE MATERIAL.

"THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION RAISED BY THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION IS A MOST SERIOUS ONE," LEE SAID.

"I DO NOT PLAN TO TURN OVER THE MATERIAL TODAY," HE SHOT BACK. "AND THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH HAS TECHNICALLY STOPPED THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH."

"IF WE COMPLY WITH THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT IT OBVIOUSLY STOPS THE INVESTIGATION IF WE ARE DENIED SECURITY MATERIAL," SAID PIKE, WHOSE COMMITTEE IS CONDUCTING A BROAD-SCALE INQUIRY INTO U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

LATER IN THE DAY CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY, IN A RARE NEWS CONFERENCE AT THE AGENCY'S COMPLEX IN NEARBY LANGLEY, VA., SAID HE HOPED THE IMPASSE BETWEEN THE COMMITTEE AND THE WHITE HOUSE COULD BE RESOLVED.

"WE ARE PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE" ON COMMITTEE HANDLING OF SENSITIVE CIA MATERIAL, HE SAID. "BUT WE CAN'T DO SO WITH A UNILATERAL DECISION BY A COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN WITHOUT JEOPARDIZING SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND METHODS OF OPERATION."

COLBY SAID HE WAS DISTURBED AT THE COMMITTEE'S DECISION YESTERDAY TO LEAVE IN THE RELEASED DOCUMENT FOUR WORDS THE CIA WANTED DELETED. ASKED WHETHER THE WORDS WERE IMPORTANT ENOUGH TO INTERRUPT THE COMMITTEE'S WORK, HE SAID, "THE FOUR WORDS WERE IMPORTANT ENOUGH IN THIS ISSUE."

UPI 09-12 05:50 PED

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UP-060

(CIA)

(BY DANIEL F. GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE ADMINISTRATION TODAY DEMANDED THAT A HOUSE COMMITTEE STUDYING U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES RETURN IMMEDIATELY ALL SECRET DOCUMENTS SUPPLIED UNDER SUBPOENA BY THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE SUSPENDED ITS PUBLIC HEARINGS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES AFTER ADMINISTRATION SPOKESMEN CHARGED THE PANEL WITH DECLASSIFYING SOME OF THE MATERIAL WITHOUT PERMISSION -- ESPECIALLY DOCUMENTS DEALING WITH THE 1973 MIDEAST WAR.

REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., CHAIRMAN OF PANEL, TOLD REPORTERS AFTER A BITTER EXCHANGE WITH JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OFFICIALS THAT THE PRESIDENTIAL ORDER WOULD END THE PANEL'S WORK.

PIKE SAID, HOWEVER, HE WOULD NOT RETURN THE MATERIAL UNTIL HE CONSULTED WITH THE FULL COMMITTEE WHICH WILL HOLD ANOTHER SESSION ON MONDAY. HE SAID HE WOULD ALSO SPEAK TO HOUSE SPEAKER CARL ALBERT.

"IF WE COMPLY WITH THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT IT OBVIOUSLY STOPS THE INVESTIGATION IF WE ARE DENIED SECURITY MATERIAL," PIKE SAID.

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UP-064

ADD 1 CIA, WASHINGTON (UP-060)

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL REX LEE, APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, SAID THE COMMITTEE HAD VIOLATED CONSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE AND PREVIOUS CONGRESSIONAL PRECEDENCE BY MAKING PUBLIC ON THURSDAY INTELLIGENCE PREDICTIONS REGARDING THE 1973 ARAB-ISRAELI WAR.

THE PORTIONS RELEASED SHOWED THE STATE DEPARTMENT DID NOT ACT ON INTELLIGENCE REPORTS THAT SAID A WAR MIGHT BE IMMINENT.

"THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION RAISED BY THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION IS A MOST SERIOUS ONE," LEE SAID. "...THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES LEAVE HIM NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO REQUEST THE IMMEDIATE RETURN OF ALL CLASSIFIED MATERIALS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED TO THE COMMITTEE AND TO DIRECT ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH RESPECTFULLY TO DECLINE TO PROVIDE THE SELECT COMMITTEE WITH CLASSIFIED MATERIALS ... UNTIL THE COMMITTEE SATISFACTORILY ALTERS ITS POSITION."

PIKE, INTERRUPTING LEE'S STATEMENT AT ALMOST EVERY LINE, INTERJECTED THAT THIS WOULD MEAN THE COMMITTEE WOULD HAVE NEITHER DOCUMENTS TO WORK WITH NOR WITNESSES TO INTERROGATE.

"I DO NOT PLAN TO TURN OVER THE MATERIAL TODAY AND THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH HAS TECHNICALLY STOPPED THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH," PIKE SAID. "I THINK WE'LL HAVE TO HAVE SOME CONFERENCES."

PIKE HAD ISSUED SUBPOENAS DEMANDING ALL MATERIAL RELATING TO INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENTS BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE 1973 YOM KIPPUR WAR, THE TURKISH INVASION OF CYPRUS LAST YEAR AND THE COMMUNIST TET OFFENSIVE.

"I THINK THEY (THE EXECUTIVE) ARE VERY CONCERNED THAT THE PRODUCT WHICH IS REVEALED IS NOT WORTH THE COST," PIKE SAID. "THEY ARE GREATLY UNWILLING TO RELEASE THE LANGUAGE BY WHICH INTELLIGENCE PREDICTED MAJOR EVENTS. MY FEELING IS THAT THE LANGUAGE OF THE CIA, THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND OTHER BRANCHES REVEALS BETTER THAN ANY PARAPHRASE HOW BAD A JOB THEY DO."

ON THURSDAY, THE COMMITTEE HEARD A FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL CLAIM HE WAS PREVENTED FROM WARNING SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER THAT WAR IN THE MIDDLE EAST WAS IMMINENT. THE STATE DEPARTMENT DENIED THE ACCOUNT.

UPI 09-12 12:56 PED

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~~C.I.A. Given White House Data~~ ~~On Ground They Be Kept Secret~~

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—material from the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, which, he said, White House officials said could not be made public. He said the question of making it public would be "negotiated" later.

Meanwhile, Mr. Pike said, he planned to begin hearings tomorrow on American intelligence on the Arab-Israeli war. These materials will not be read at the hearing, but questions will be based upon them, said Mr. Pike, Democrat of Suffolk.

Earlier today, in a special meeting, the House committee voted to subpoena briefing papers given to Presidents Johnson and Nixon on four major international crises during their Presidencies. Included were the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the 1968 Tet offensive in South Vietnam, the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus and last year's military coup in Portugal.

The House committee has consistently bristled at the effort by the Administration to have matters handled in secret.

After a series of negotiations between Mr. Pike and White House officials, the Administration tonight began to deliver material relating to the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Originally, Mr. Pike said, he had been promised unclassified material. Instead, he said, the Administration has sent him secret

The House hearings are expected to examine the question of whether the intelligence estimates made by the various agencies were accurate and enabled the Presidents to properly respond to the crises with which they were faced. These are the second set of public hearings conducted by Mr. Pike's committee.

*Consistently
classified
material*

~~BOROWICK (LAST)~~

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The National Observer _____
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UP-047

(SUBPOENAS)

(BY JANE DENISON)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A HOUSE COMMITTEE PROBING U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES VOTED TODAY TO SUBPOENA THE WHITE HOUSE AND OTHER AGENCIES FOR COPIES OF SECRET BRIEFINGS GIVEN TO PRESIDENTS BEFORE FOUR RECENT INTERNATIONAL CRISES.

BUT CHAIRMAN OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., SAID THAT, AT THE SUGGESTION OF THE WHITE HOUSE, THE SUBPOENAS WOULD NOT BE SERVED UNTIL LATER IN THE DAY WHILE EFFORTS WERE MADE TO GET THE INFORMATION WITHOUT THEM.

PIKE TOLD A HURRIEDLY CALLED MEETING OF THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE THE SUBPOENAS WERE NECESSARY BECAUSE HE HAD TRIED BUT FAILED TO OBTAIN ESSENTIAL DOCUMENTS FROM INTELLIGENCE OFFICIALS. THE MOTION WAS APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.

THE MOTION DID NOT SPECIFY WHICH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WOULD BE PRESSED FOR THE INFORMATION, BUT THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND THE SUPERSECRET NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY WERE MENTIONED.

THE FOUR MAJOR INCIDENTS INVOLVED IN THE DECISION ARE THE 1968 TET OFFENSIVE IN VIETNAM, THE 1973 ARAB-ISRAELI WAR, THE TURKISH INVASION OF CYPRUS IN 1974 AND THE RECENT LEFTIST COUP IN PORTUGAL.

IN EACH CASE, THE COMMITTEE DEMANDED COPIES OF THE DAILY BRIEFINGS GIVEN THE PRESIDENT IN THE WEEKS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO EACH EVENT, AS WELL AS BRIEFING PAPERS PREPARED FOR WHAT PIKE DESCRIBED AS THE "NEXT LOWER LEVEL" OF DECISION MAKERS.

PIKE SAID HE EXPECTED TO GET THE INFORMATION BEFORE THE DAY WAS OVER AND THE COMMITTEE WOULD BEGIN HEARINGS ON THE ARAB-ISRAELI WAR BRIEFING TOMORROW. HE SAID THE HEARINGS WOULD BE OPEN, BUT MIGHT HAVE TO BE CLOSED LATER.

"OUR PROPOSAL... IS TO LOOK AT WHAT OUR INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE WAS SAYING ABOUT EACH SITUATION IMMEDIATELY BEFORE EACH SITUATION TOOK PLACE," PIKE SAID.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST

Tuesday, August 26, 1975

Nixon Fondness for Daley Reported

By Jack Anderson
and Les Whitten

The prevailing political lore has Richard M. Nixon and Richard J. Daley written down as mortal enemies. According to Republican gospel, the Chicago mayor was to blame for Nixon's presidential loss in 1960.

As knowledgeable Republicans tell it, Daley "stole" the 1960 election from Nixon by stuffing the ballot boxes for John F. Kennedy in greater Chicago. This supposedly cost Nixon the crucial votes that lost Illinois and, thereby, the nation.

But whatever sleight-of-hand Daley may have executed with the 1960 ballot count, the former President doesn't hold it against him. We have the word of witnesses who heard Nixon say so.

Not even the men around Nixon knew how their boss felt about Daley until the Saturday after the 1970 congressional elections. They were gathered at the Key Biscayne, Fla., presidential retreat for a political postmortem.

It was a back-stabbing session, with the likes of H. R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman, Charles W. Colson and John N. Mitchell proposing appropriate punishments for their political enemies.

Mitchell brought up Daley's name. The time for retribution had come, he suggested, for the 1960 transgression. As Attorney General, Mitchell promised that the mayor would be "cut to shreds" by a Justice Department investigation.

an approving comment from the President. But there was dead silence; Nixon was impassive. The conversation started to move uneasily to another subject. Then Nixon spoke. Witnesses recall his emphatic words: ———

"Dick Daley always met me when I came to Chicago. In 1968, he rode in from the airport with me. Oh, he's a brass-collared Democrat. But he's a patriot. He has always supported me whenever the country was at stake, and I don't care if he's a Democrat or a Republican, I like him."

It is a matter of record that the Justice Department ripped into the Daley political machine. But "hizzoner," for some reason, was never touched.

Tainted Transcripts. The House intelligence committee is investigating our charges that inaccurate FBI transcripts have jeopardized the rights of the accused in federal prosecutions.

Chairman Otis Pike (D-N.Y.) has sent lawyers Tim Oliphant and Dick Vermeire to examine more than a hundred pages of transcripts that the FBI has stamped as "evidence" in criminal investigations.

We have checked these transcripts against the original tapes and found more than 30,000 errors, many of them serious. Working with us was Washington private eye Dick Bast, who is assisting the congressional attorneys.

Meanwhile, we have examined the transcripts that were used to help convict Oklahoma's former Gov. David Hall and co-defendant W. W. (Doc) Taylor at attempted bribery.

Using a \$29 cassette recorder made in Taiwan, we were able to detect hundreds of errors in the transcripts. One government transcript, for example, quotes the governor as telling his secretary of state, John Rogers: "I want you to do something that will help us both and (inaudible)." ———

But when we listened, we heard Hall clearly say: "... and won't have anything to do with the state." In other words, the governor wasn't asking Rogers for a favor that had anything to do with his state duties. Yet not until the two defendants were well on their way to conviction was an amended FBI transcript made available, with an accurate transcription of the inaudible phrase. ———

Other mistakes were never corrected. For example, the government charged that an attorney named Kevin Mooney had sought to bribe Rogers on defendant Taylor's behalf. Rogers is heard on the tape demanding bribe money from Mooney in exchange for letting Taylor handle the investment of \$10 million in state pension funds.

In a clear voice, Mooney states that Taylor was "most concerned and pretty much shook up" at the idea of a bribe. But the government transcript makes it read that Taylor was "less concerned and pretty much sure" to pay the bribe.

Again, Mooney declares "I can't" pay the bribe. But the transcript reads: "all right

now," which gives exactly the opposite meaning.

Mooney also is heard on the tape as warning Rogers that a cash bribe "would ruin you and him." But the government transcript omits this statement as "unintelligible."

Once again, Mooney tells Rogers flatly that "I ain't in this," meaning he wants nothing to do with the bribe attempt. This is marked "unintelligible."

Finally Rogers demands: "Are you going to pay me or not?" We heard Mooney reply clearly: "I wouldn't." Yet his answer, according to the government, is "unintelligible."

Another time, Mooney declares that Taylor is aware he would be "disobeying the f— law" to pay cash. Yet this is recorded in the official transcript as "he's just being a f— liar."

In addition to the errors, there are long, unexplained gaps in the tapes.

Yet the FBI certified the accuracy of the final transcripts, the Justice Department used them at the trial and federal Judge Fred Daugherty, though he barred them as evidence, allowed them to be used in cross-examination and arguments.

U.S. Attorney William Burkett, the prosecutor, admitted to us that the FBI-approved tapes contained numerous errors. He insisted, however, that the errors did not affect the outcome since the jurors were able to listen to the scratchy tapes. A veteran lawyer at the Justice Department told us that someone should be "hung" if the errors were made intentionally.

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Date 8/26/75

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CIA 8-8

(EDITORS: HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES MEET AT 10 A.M. EDT)
DAY LD

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE HAS NOW HEARD WHAT THE FBI AND INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE SPEND ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. IT TURNS TODAY TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, THE LARGEST AND MOST SECRET ESTABLISHMENT OF ALL IN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REP. OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., SAID HE WASN'T HAPPY WITH THE FBI FOR NOT ANSWERING SOME KEY QUESTIONS, BUT PRAISED THE IRS FOR BEING FORTHRIGHT AND TAKING STEPS TO CLEAN ITS OWN HOUSE.

TODAY THE PANEL INTERROGATES LT. GEN. LEW ALLEN, DIRECTOR OF THE SUPER-SECRET NSA, WHICH MONITORS AND INTERCEPTS FOREIGN COMMUNICATIONS, INCLUDING MILITARY TRAFFIC, AND BREAKS OTHER GOVERNMENT'S CODES.

HE WAS TO BE FOLLOWED BY WILLIAM HYLAND, HEAD OF OF STATE DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH.

IN THURSDAY'S SESSION, EUGENE WALSH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE FBI'S ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION, RELUCTANTLY REVEALED IN PUBLIC FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT \$82,488,000 OF THE CURRENT \$499,545,000 ANNUAL FBI BUDGET IS DEVOTED TO COUNTERESPIONAGE, SECURITY AGAINST POTENTIAL TERRORISTS AND IN INTELLIGENCE REGARDING ORGANIZED AND ORDINARY CRIME.

BUT HE DODGED DETAILED QUESTIONS ON HOW MUCH IS SPENT ON ELECTRONIC BUGGING OF AMERICANS OR FOREIGNERS, HOW MANY SPIES HAVE BEEN CAUGHT OR WHO IS LISTED IN ITS FILES WITH NONCRIMINAL BACKGROUNDS.

WALSH DID ESTIMATE "OFF THE TOP OF MY HEAD" THAT THE BUREAU HAS SPENT \$500,000 SO FAR IN THE FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR PATRICIA HEARST.

IRS COMMISSIONER ALEXANDER WAS MORE SPECIFIC.

"ONLY AN ESTIMATED \$4.3 MILLION OF THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION'S FISCAL '75 BUDGET OF \$100 MILLION WAS SPENT ON GENERALIZED INFORMATION GATHERING," HE SAID.

"MUCH OF THE RESOURCES EXPENDED IN THIS ACTIVITY RELATES TO THE EVALUATION OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF UNSOLICITED 'TIPS' WHICH THE SERVICE RECEIVES FROM THE PUBLIC EACH YEAR."

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MORE THAN 100,000 "TIPS" WERE PROCESSED IN 1974. THE IRS PAYS THE INFORMER IF TAX DELINQUENT INFORMATION PROVES CORRECT.

ALEXANDER ALSO SAID THE IRS IS REMOVING FROM ITS FILES INFORMATION NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO TAXES AND REVEALED THE AGENCY EXAMINES THE OUTSIDE OF MAIL ADDRESSED TO TAX DELINQUENTS OR PERSONS WANTED FOR POSSIBLE PROSECUTION.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE WAS TO RECESS FOR THE REST OF AUGUST AFTER TODAY'S MEETING.

SEN. FRANK CHURCH, D-IDAHO, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, PLANNED TO MEET TODAY WITH SEN. JOHN TOWER, R-TEX., THE VICE CHAIRMAN, AND SEN. GARY HART, D-COLO., TO WORK OUT A REPORT ON ALLIANCE AND SUBVERSION PLOTS.

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Garry Wills

Another victory for the rule of secrecy

Even liberals like Mo Udall voted against Michael Harrington and for Lucien Nedzi on the issue of observing House secrecy around the CIA. It did not bother them that Mr. Nedzi, charged with oversight of the agency, had not exercised it — only that Mr. Harrington risked the preservation of secrecy by complaining about Mr. Nedzi's action to other sections of Congress.

Every government tries to exempt itself from criticism; and officially-imposed secrecy is the easiest way to accomplish this. The secrecy provisions are ridiculously exaggerated by any parties in power — and are selectively broken by the rulers themselves for their own purposes. So the opposition invariably tries to cut back on this mantle of protective silence.

This was as true of right-wingers leaking material to Joseph McCarthy in the Fifties as of dissidents giving information to Woodward and Bernstein two years ago. Richard Nixon, so critical of leaks when he reached the seat of power himself, had maintained his own Fifties-style "Deep Throat" inside the FBI — an agent named Hummel — who disobeyed orders to give out information on Alger Hiss.

The issue is whether we

have more to fear from secrecy or from the challenge to it. At almost every stage of our recent history, we have been hurt more by governmental coverups than by journalistic exposures.

That was true even in times of war, when secrecy is most defensible. When Westbrook Pegler, as a young war correspondent in 1917, found that Americans were dying of pneumonia because of poorly-heated barracks, he broke the censorship rules imposed by the Army in its attempt to suppress any reports of mismanagement. He defended himself by writing: "Censorship is developing more in the news interest of the military than in that of the American reader." General Pershing had United Press withdraw Pegler from the Western Front. It was one of many fine moments in the early Pegler career.

Another maverick who troubled General Pershing was Heywood Broun. Broun uncovered American supply scandals, and left the front to write a series of articles about them. The War Department withdrew his accreditation and fined him \$10,000 for breaking the journalists' censorship pledge. There can be no question that Broun's was a patriotic act.

The First Casualty, a forthcoming book by Phillip Knightley, gives many such examples of the need to break the blanket war censorship provisions. In most cases, the alternative was not merely to remain silent but to endorse a chain of official lies. It is useless to speak of a moral duty to deliberate and official falsehood on a massive scale. The war correspondents who did not tell the truth had to repeat official handouts, which were a tissue of lies.

Michael Harrington, put on a House oversight committee, was forced, if he did not object, to lend the assent of his presence to the fiction that Congress was controlling CIA excesses. He preferred not to tell that lie — and for this the rules-keeping Udalls of the House have punished him.

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Date AUG 8 1975

\$82.4 MILLION Allotted for Security Investigations**FBI Reveals****Intelligence Budget**

Washington Post Staff Writer

After considerable frustration with other government intelligence agencies, the House intelligence committee yesterday pried a budget figure for spying out of FBI—\$82.4 million.

The committee's chief counsel complained that the public FBI figure is much too low and leaves out many activities that contribute to the FBI's intelligence work.

The Internal Revenue Service volunteered a budget figure for its intelligence operations—\$4.3 million and shrinking, according to IRS Commissioner Donald C. Alexander.

The House committee members, led by Chairman Otis Pike (D-N.Y.), gave up a week of their August recess for public hearings on what the various intelligence agencies spend. But the major ones—the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency—have secret budgets and it would be against the classification laws to discuss them in public.

The committee members did hear the budget numbers in private, and many of them suggested broadly that the billions spent on intelligence reflect much that is questionable duplication or waste.

Yesterday, the chairman coaxed a budget figure out of Eugene W. Walsh, and FBI assistant director, by backing him into the subject. Walsh said the FBI budget included a classified section, which he could not talk about. Pike asked him what the total budget was. Walsh replied it is \$449 million.

"How much of that is classified?" Pike asked.

"The amount we consider



United Press International

Eugene W. Walsh: backed into disclosing classified budget.

classified is \$82,488,000," Walsh responded.

"I guess it isn't secret any more," Pike said. "You've now told us how much is secret."

The \$82 million covers internal security investigations of terrorists, civil rights violators, or those attacking government installations, counter-espionage aimed at tracking foreign spies, and criminal intelligence covering organized crime, among other things.

The committee counsel, Searle Field, insisted that the budget figure excludes important elements of support within the FBI that contribute

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Gaiamo also needed Walsh about the cozy treatment that the FBI budget traditionally has received from congressional oversight committees. "Hasn't it been a very sacrosanct budget, which truly didn't receive any oversight scrutiny?" Gaiamo asked.

"I think the testimony of former Director [J. Edgar] Hoover was given great weight by the members of the Appropriations Committee," Walsh said.

"It certainly was, it certainly was," the congressman said. "Go ahead."

"That's my response," Walsh replied.

In the afternoon, the committee members found IRS Commissioner Alexander more forthcoming than any of their previous witnesses and anointed him with compliments on his candor. Among other things, Alexander said the IRS needs new legislation to tighten controls over the confidentiality of tax returns and perhaps to outlaw the scandalous political uses of income-tax investigations, as exposed in the Watergate case.

Alexander said that two years ago the IRS was spending \$11.8 million a year on its generalized intelligence gathering, mainly the pursuits of tens of thousands of unsolicited "tips" about tax cheaters. When Alexander became commissioner in 1973, he concluded that this operation was not very productive and has scaled it down to \$4.3 million a year.

Alexander agreed with the congressmen that the distribution of tax-return information among government agencies, including state and local tax agencies, is too loosely controlled. IRS is tightening its rules for sharing the tax data with state governments, he said, but Congress also should enact new control legislation.

to intelligence costs, such as the fingerprint file system. "Isn't it a fair statement that the American people are spending closer to half a billion dollars rather than \$82 million on intelligence?" Field asked.

"I can't agree with that, sir," Walsh replied.

Rep. Robert Gaiamo (D-Conn.) joined in the complaint. "It's been the effort of certain agencies—and I believe the Justice Department is one of them—to keep their intelligence budget low so the figure would be more appealing to Congress," he said.

House Intelligence Panel Gives Glimpse of Cost of FBI, IRS Secret Operations

BY JOHN H. AVERILL
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—The House Select Committee on Intelligence provided the first public glimpse Thursday of the cost of the government's two biggest domestic intelligence gatherers: the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service.

Department of Justice and FBI officials disclosed under prodding from committee members that of the FBI's annual budget of nearly half a billion dollars, \$82.5 million went for secret intelligence operations.

In a separate appearance before the committee, IRS Commissioner Donald C. Alexander said that his service's intelligence gathering efforts during the fiscal year that ended June 30 cost \$18.5 million or 1.2% of the IRS budget.

Alexander said that figure represented a significant drop in intelligence-gathering costs from recent years and that the price tag for the current fiscal year would be even smaller.

Praising Alexander for his responsiveness to questions, Rep. Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.), the committee chairman, said, "The amounts you have spent in contrast to other agencies are so puny as to be almost insignificant." He called Alexander's testimony refreshing.

Pike and other committee members reacted less warmly to the testimony of Department of Justice and FBI officials earlier in the day.

When Eugene W. Walsh, assistant director of the FBI's administrative division, said that the FBI's current total budget was \$449,546,000, Pike asked how much of that was for secret operations.

"I can't tell you," Walsh replied. "What we are attempting is to not reveal specific resources and manpower committed to intelligence."

When Pike persisted, Asst. Atty. Gen. Glen Pommerening said that the cost of the FBI's secret operations

was \$82,488,000 for the current fiscal year.

Pommerening said these operations included counterespionage against foreign spies, internal security programs and combatting organized and ordinary crime.

Both officials refused to say how much was being spent on any one operation, contending that to give a breakdown would be "of comfort and value" to the FBI's adversaries.

Committee Counsel A. Searle Field said that his staff had found that counterintelligence accounted for "a very large part" of the \$82 million and that there appeared to be a duplication of work by the FBI, the CIA and military intelligence.

Field then asked how many foreign agents had been caught in the last six months.

"I'm not the bureau's expert in that," Walsh responded. Field repeated the question and said, "Two? Three?" "I can't address myself to that," Walsh replied.

Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.) said he had been on the House Appropriations Committee since 1963 and had formed "the conclusion that the FBI budget is sacrosanct."

"I think the testimony of former Director (J. Edgar) Hoover was given great weight by members of the committee," Walsh said amid laughter.

"It certainly was," Giaimo agreed.

At one point, Chairman Pike teased Walsh for his repeated contentions that he did not have the answers.

"Rather than saying you are ignorant, why don't you say it is out of your jurisdiction?" Pike said. "It sounds classier."

In questioning IRS Commissioner, Alexander committee members expressed concern about other agencies of the government, including the White House, having access to indi-

dual tax returns.

Alexander said that President Ford had issued an executive order strictly limiting White House access to tax returns but he said the law providing other agencies with access to returns "is too broad and should be tightened up."

In the past year, Alexander said under questioning, more than a dozen federal agencies have been supplied with tax returns. But he said "the Department of Justice is the biggest customer."

Of 30,000 returns involving more than 8,200 persons turned over to

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other federal agencies last year, Alexander said the Department of Justice requested and received 28,508 returns affecting 7,676 taxpayers.

Seeking to assure the committee that returns are not handed over automatically, Alexander said he or his deputy pass personally on each request from the Department of Justice.

"It is the common impression here in Congress that the White House has had access to returns," Giaimo said.

"These allegations had some substance to them in the past," Alexander said. But he added that there had been no White House request for a return in the past year.

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UP-113

(CIA)

(BY NICHOLAS DANILOFF)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE FBI DISCLOSED TODAY ITS ANNUAL BUDGET RUNS TO HALF A BILLION DOLLARS, INCLUDING \$82 MILLION FOR SECRET COUNTERSPY AND CRIME-BUSTING OPERATIONS.

FBI OFFICIAL EUGENE WALSH RELUCTANTLY RELEASED SOME DETAILS OF THE BUREAU'S FINANCING UNDER QUESTIONING BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, BUT HE WOULD NOT DISCLOSE HOW MUCH IS SPENT ON PARTICULAR PROJECTS OR HOW MANY SPIES HAVE BEEN CAUGHT.

WALSH, HOWEVER, DID ESTIMATE "OFF THE TOP OF MY HEAD" THAT THE BUREAU HAS SPENT \$500,000 SO FAR IN ITS SEARCH FOR PATRICIA HEARST.

IN PUBLIC TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE PANEL, WALSH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE FBI'S ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION, SAID THE BUREAU'S BUDGET FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR IS \$499.5 MILLION.

"HOW MUCH OF THAT IS SECRET?" ASKED COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., WHO COMPLAINED CONGRESS HAS BEEN APPROVING THE FBI BUDGET FOR YEARS WITH NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

"I CAN'T TELL YOU EXACTLY," WALSH RESPONDED.

"YOU DON'T KNOW?" PIKE ASKED.

"WE ARE SEEKING NOT TO REVEAL SPECIFIC RESOURCES AND MANPOWER COMMITTED TO COUNTERINTELLIGENCE," WALSH SAID.

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

UNDER PRESSURE FROM PIKE, WALSH FINALLY STATED: "WE CONSIDER \$82,488,000 AS CLASSIFIED."

HE SAID THAT WOULD INCLUDE COUNTERESPIONAGE OPERATIONS AGAINST FOREIGN SPIES, INTERNAL SECURITY PROJECTS AND COMBATting BOTH ORGANIZED AND ORDINARY CRIME. BUT HE DECLINED TO BREAK DOWN EXPENDITURES ON THE APPROXIMATELY 350 PROJECTS INVOLVED, SAYING THAT WOULD BE "A SOURCE OF COMFORT" TO THE FORCES THE FBI IS FIGHTING.

HE ALSO AVOIDED ANSWERING QUESTIONS ON HOW MUCH THE FBI IS SPENDING ON ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE OF AMERICANS AND FOREIGNERS, HOW MANY WIRETAPS ARE NOW IN OPERATION OR HOW MANY PHONES ARE BUGGED ON CAPITOL HILL.

WALSH ESTIMATED THAT UP TO 40 PER CENT OF THE PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN SOME FOREIGN EMBASSIES ARE SPIES, BUT SAID HE DOUBTED ANYONE KNEW THE REAL FIGURE.

HE REPEATEDLY DECLINED TO ESTIMATE HOW MANY SPIES THE FBI OR ANY OTHER U.S. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AGENCY HAD CAUGHT RECENTLY, SAYING THAT "IS NOT MY FIELD."

HE SAID THE FBI HAS 83 AGENTS OVERSEAS AS EMBASSY "LEGAL ATTACHES." NOT ENGAGED IN INTELLIGENCE WORK.

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION FROM REP. WILLIAM LEHMAN, D-FLA., WALSH SAID THE FBI DOES HAVE DOSSIERS ON MANY AMERICANS, INCLUDING CONGRESSMEN.

"AM I IN THERE?" LEHMAN ASKED. "IF I DID HAVE A FILE, COULD I SEE IT?"

"UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT," WALSH REPLIED, "I WOULD ASSUME YOUR FILE IS AVAILABLE."

IN ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT RELATED TO CONGRESS' INVESTIGATIONS OF U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY A. KISSINGER WILL TESTIFY TUESDAY BEFORE THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING CIA ACTIVITIES IN CHILE AND ELSEWHERE.

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FBI Bares Security Budget

From News Services

The FBI is spending almost \$83 million of a near half-billion dollar annual budget on counterespionage, internal security and intelligence regarding organized and general crime, a bureau official said today.

Eugene W. Walsh, assistant director of the bureau's administrative division, gave the first public details on the FBI's budget in testimony before the House Select Committee on Intelligence.

He declined under questioning to give an exact breakdown of expenditures for some 350 projects but said the overall FBI budget for the current fiscal year is \$499,546,000 of which

\$82,488,000 concerns classified matters.

The classified figures would include internal security, counterespionage and intelligence activities on both organized and ordinary crime, he said.

CHAIRMAN Otis Pike, D-N.Y., commented that the FBI budget has been passed for years unquestioned by Congress.

"It is difficult to find out how much is being spent gathering intelligence against American citizens and foreign citizens," he said. "What is the total budget of the FBI?"

Walsh gave the figures. "How much of that is secret?" asked Pike.

"I can't tell you exactly," Walsh responded.

"You don't know?" Pike persisted.

"We are seeking not to reveal specific resources and manpower committed to counterintelligence," Walsh said. But pressed on how much of the total budget was secret finally responded: "We consider \$82,488,000 as classified."

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WASHINGTON (AP) — Justice Department officials told the Select House Intelligence Committee today the FBI's current budget is \$450 million including \$82 million for secret intelligence operations.

The three budget officers gave the committee no details on wiretapping or other FBI operations saying sometimes the information was secret and other times that they did not know themselves.

Committee counsel A. Searle Field said that counterintelligence "is a very large part" of the \$82-million and said the staff has found what appears to be counterintelligence duplication between the FBI, Central Intelligence Agency and military intelligence.

Noting estimates that there are thousands of foreign spies in the United States, Field asked how many have been caught by any of the counterintelligence operations in the last six months.

"Two? Three?" he asked.

Eugene W. Walsh, the FBI's chief budget officer, replied that he did not know.

The FBI acknowledged, meanwhile, that it opened private mail for a number of years, but Justice Department officials say criminal charges against those involved are unlikely.

Federal law prohibits tampering with the mail, and the Rockefeller Commission described similar operations conducted by the Central Intelligence Agency as unlawful and possibly unconstitutional.

But although Justice Department officials say they are examining the FBI program, some sources noted that if the operation ended in 1966, as the FBI claims, the five-year statute of limitations would have expired years ago.

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House Panel Demands Security Charter

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

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—The House Select Committee on Intelligence appeared today to be headed for a confrontation with the Ford Administration and the Department of Defense over its attempts to obtain top secret national security documents.

The committee voted unanimously today to subpoena two documents—the National Security Council directive that created the National Security Agency, a 22,000-employee agency that directs electronic intelligence-gathering and code-breaking, and a 1970 study of Defense Department intelligence capabilities.

According to a White House aide, the first document, dubbed "nonskid number 6" in intelligence circles, is so highly secret that members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence agreed to look at it on government premises and not retain it for the Senate records. The aide said this same arrangement had been offered to the House committee.

Representative Otis G. Pike, Democrat of Suffolk, who is chairman of the House committee, said he was aware that the White House had made this offer before his committee voted to subpoena the materials. Moreover, he said, the House committee had agreed to the arrangement on other items.

"But we are not going to on this particular document," Mr. Pike continued. "You're

talking about the document that set up the entire N.S.A. it's one which all members are entitled to see without shutting back and forth downtown to look at."

The White House had no official response to the news that the committee planned to issue the subpoena. A White House aide said, however, "We wish they had come and talked this over before they took that step."

That has been the procedure that Senators Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, and John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, chairman and vice chairman of the Senate committee, have

consistently used. At the brink of confrontation the two Senators have met privately, in one case with President Ford, in other cases with Philip W. Buchen or Roderick Hills, Presidential counsels.

From these sessions have come agreements that have prevented the Senate committee from issuing subpoenas in cases up to now. One key intelligence agency source, however, said that Mr. Pike "isn't using this tack at all. He's fighting each case down to a handstand, setting precedents on each case. If that committee was all Otis Pike, I'd move to Australia. They'd dismantle the intelligence system," the source said.

Several sources suggested that the House committee's subpoena may prompt the Administration to take Congressional investigation committees to the mat on the issue of their access to national secrets.

A House source said, "Either way, we win, they lose. I can think of no way they can refuse to give us the very orders that created the intelligence system without looking terrible."

Differences in Panels

Several Capitol Hill sources believe the House committee is far more able to take an issue into court than is its sister committee in the Senate. A court confrontation over Congressional access, essentially an issue of executive privilege, could consume valuable investigation time for a Senate committee already delayed in its schedule.

The House committee appears to have less of a preconceived investigation plan and schedule and is going where the leads take it, these observers say.

The issue of subpoenaing the documents arose today as the House committee heard testimony from Albert C. Hall, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. Mr. Hall was asked for "nonskids" during the testimony and said he had not brought it.

"Huge sums are going into this agency and we can't get a piece of paper," Mr. Pike told the witness. "Why didn't you bring it with you?"

"I need clearance," Mr. Hall answered. "It has secret material in it." At Mr. Pike's request the committee voted 11 to 0 to subpoena the documents.

Mr. Hall also testified that United States intelligence agencies had been sharply divided over whether the 1973 Middle East war would take place. "One agency was absolutely convinced there was not going to be a war and another believed war was imminent," he said.

He declined to say whether the conflict was between military intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency. "It was a question in judgment in terms of what the information meant," Mr. Hall said. The committee voted in mid-day to hear the balance of Mr. Hall's testimony in closed session.

Meanwhile, the Senate Intelligence Committee interrogated other present and former defense intelligence agency officials in closed session, and there was no official statement on what they said.

The committee, responsible staff sources said, has not yet resolved the question of whether former President Richard M. Nixon will testify on C.I.A. involvement in the overthrow of the Chile Government and attempted military coups. The committee counsel, F.A.O. Schwarz 3d, was reported to be negotiating with Mr. Nixon's Washington lawyer, Herbert Miller.

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Date 8.6.74

House CIA Probe Subpoenas 1952 Order Creating NSA

By William Greider
Washington Post Staff Writer

The House intelligence committee, impatient with administration delays in turning over key documents, yesterday issued a subpoena for the secret White House directive that established the National Security Agency in 1952.

Rep. Otis Pike (D-N.Y.), the committee chairman, upbraided Assistant Secretary of Defense Albert C. Hall for appearing before the committee without the vital document.

"It seems incredible to me, very frankly," Pike said, "that we are asked to appropriate large amounts of money for that agency which employs large numbers of people without being provided a copy of the piece of paper by which the agency is authorized."

The document is National Security Directive No. 6 issued under President Truman and apparently the only explicit authorization for NSA, the Pentagon's super-secret unit which is the largest of all the government's intelligence agencies.

Hall insisted that the document would be made available but that the request came only the night before and it had not been "cleared" for delivery in time for yesterday's hearing. "Anything the committee needs in its deliberations, I'm in favor of it having," he said.

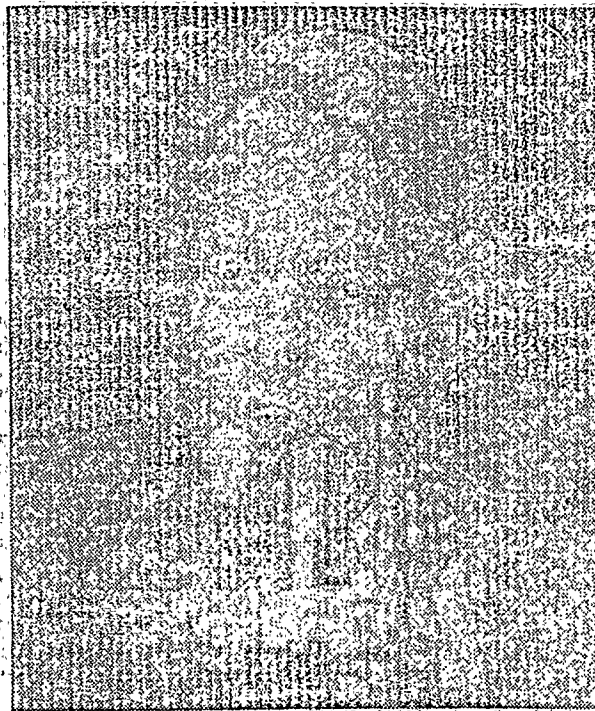
The chairman complained that a formal request had been made a week before the hearing, but that Hall was ordered by someone not to deliver it. "Isn't it a fact," Pike asked, "that it was the White House who told you not to bring it?"

"I'm not aware of that," Hall replied. The committee voted, 10 to 0, to direct a subpoena to Hall to turn over the National Security Council directive and also a classified 1971 Defense Department study on the Pentagon's intelligence operations.

"I just keep hearing this song, 'We want to cooperate with you, we want to give you all the information you need,' and yet we can't get the documents," Pike said with heavy sarcasm.

Rep. Robert McClory of Illinois, the ranking Republican, concurred with Pike's complaint. "It would be most unfortunate," McClory said, "if even the appearance of refusal to cooperate with this committee was given."

During the committee's questioning, Pike needed Hall



Associated Press

Rep. Pike upbraids Assistant Secretary of Defense Hall.

about the network of 85 defense intelligence attaches established around the world. Pike asked why the Pentagon had to supply the attaches with 17 airplanes and private homes. He mentioned a \$100,000 home in Helsinki, two \$100,000 homes in Stockholm, a \$95,000 home in Brasilia and a \$75,000 home in Brussels. "I wouldn't want to comment on that off the cuff," Hall said. "In these areas, it is necessary for us to provide them with the capability to carry out their jobs."

"That's carrying out your job in pretty high style, isn't it?" Pike retorted.

Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.) noted the contradictory nature of some Pentagon classifica-

tions—the attaché program, the number of attaches, their locations are all classified "top secret" by the Pentagon, he said, yet all that information is available in the Pentagon's housing budget.

On the Senate side yesterday, two congressional sources told the Associated Press that former President Nixon is reluctant to testify before the Senate Intelligence committee regarding CIA activities in Chile without access to his presidential papers.

The sources said Nixon has not flatly refused to appear before the committee, however. "Neither the committee nor the former President consider the difficulties insurmountable," one source said.

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Date 8-6-75

U.S. Calls Overheard — Colby

By Norman Kempster
Washington Star Staff Writer

Despite Supreme Court rulings against warrantless wiretaps, the National Security Agency intercepts "foreign communications" which can include the telephone calls of Americans, CIA Director William W. Colby said today.

In answer to questions from Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., Colby at first said the NSA monitors both international calls between the United States and foreign countries and calls entirely within foreign countries.

Colby later tried to soften his revelation by saying he had not said the interceptions took place in this country.

But Aspin told reporters the committee has other evidence that indicates the NSA regularly intercepts international calls from or to the United States.

"That is illegal," Aspin said, noting Supreme Court decisions and laws against wiretapping.

AFTER THE hearing, Colby refused to amplify on his remarks. He said the NSA monitors "foreign communications," and he told a reporter to "draw your own conclusion" about whether this included telephone calls in which at least one party was in the United States.

In answer to Aspin's questions, Colby said there was no doubt that sometimes the calls of American citizens were overheard because "it is technologically impossible" to eliminate the calls of Americans.

Aspin said later that overhearing Americans is not incidental to the project.

"If they got two foreigners, that would be unusual," Aspin said.

DURING THE hearing Aspin cited Supreme Court decisions requiring warrants for wiretapping and demanded, "where are the warrants?"

Colby declined to answer that question in public session but said he would discuss it later in the day when the committee holds a secret session to receive classified information.

The NSA is a super-secret agency primarily responsible for maintaining U.S. codes and for breaking the codes of foreign governments.

It has been widely rumored that the agency routinely intercepts all international telephone and telegraph communications either originating in or directed to points in the United States.

But Colby's comments during a hearing of the House Select Intelligence Committee were the first official confirmation.

Colby did not specify whether all calls or only selected ones are intercepted. But he said the agency monitors "communications that go abroad or are abroad."

Aspin said that, according to the CIA, illegal activities — such as mail opening — discussed in the Rockefeller commission report have been terminated.

"It seems clear to me that this illegality is still going on," Aspin said.

CHAIRMAN OTIS PIKE, D-N.Y., opened the hearing by announcing the Defense Department had complied with a subpoena issued by the committee yesterday for the 1952 National Security Council directive that established the NSA and for a 1970 report of a blue-ribbon panel on military intelligence.

Pike had said yesterday the Defense Department appeared to be stalling in meeting the committee's requests for the documents.

In his formal opening statement, Colby insisted the CIA is careful with the taxpayers' money even though its budget is secret and the uses to which it puts funds are often highly classified.

"We do not handle money loosely," Colby said. "We may procure the particular kind of currency we need in somewhat unorthodox ways and deliver it in the 'little black bag' so popular among fiction writers, but expenditures for even the most sensitive operations are backed up by an array of receipts, vouchers, certificates, etc."

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BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- WHAT CONGRESS NEEDS TO KNOW ABOUT THE SECRETS OF THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE GATHERING SYSTEM IS ADEQUATELY TOLD TO SELECTED OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES, SAYS CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY DIRECTOR WILLIAM E. COLBY.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATORS ARE NOT SO SURE.

COLBY, APPEARING MONDAY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING U.S. INTELLIGENCE, SAID THERE ALREADY IS ENOUGH MACHINERY TO MONITOR THE SPY APPARATUS THAT SECRETS MUST REMAIN SECRET, ESPECIALLY HOW MUCH IS SPENT TO GATHER INTELLIGENCE.

NO OFFICIAL FIGURE HAS EVER BEEN GIVEN FOR THE TOTAL YEARLY COST OF THE LARGE AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE ESTABLISHMENT ALTHOUGH ESTIMATES RANGE UP TO \$6 BILLION TO \$7 BILLION.

COLBY REFUSED TO GIVE ANY STATISTICS BEFORE MONDAY'S OPEN HEARING, WHICH FINALLY WENT INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION STILL NOT OPTIMISTIC ABOUT GETTING THE ANSWERS IT WANTED.

COLBY WILL TESTIFY AGAIN WEDNESDAY ON THE CIA'S PART IN THE INTELLIGENCE NETWORK.

BOTH THE HOUSE COMMITTEE AND ITS SENATE COUNTERPART ARE FOREGOING THE AUGUST CONGRESSIONAL RECESS TO HOLD DAILY HEARINGS.

THE TWO PANELS TODAY ARE HEARING FROM OFFICIALS OF THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

THE SENATE PANEL MONDAY QUESTIONED AN UNIDENTIFIED WITNESS ON CIA ACTIONS IN CHILE BUT MADE NO ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWING THE ALL-DAY, CLOSED SESSION.

AFTER COLBY INSISTED THAT DISCUSSION OF INTELLIGENCE BUDGETS BE HEARD ONLY IN SECRET, THE HOUSE COMMITTEE VOTED 6 TO 5 TO GO INTO CLOSED SESSION, ALTHOUGH PROTESTING THAT A SECRET HEARING FRIDAY FAILED TO GET THE BUDGET INFORMATION IT REQUESTED FROM JAMES T. LYNN, HEAD OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, WHICH OVERSEES THOSE FIGURES.

COLBY OBJECTED TO JUNIOR COMMITTEE STAFF MEMBERS BEING PRESENT AND ALSO INSISTED THAT ONE OF HIS ELECTRONICS EXPERTS, WHO CARRIED A BLACK LEATHER BAG, GO THROUGH THE CHAMBER TO "SWEEP" IT FOR "BUGS."

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Tempers Flare at House Hearing

CIA Probers Subpoena Documents

By Norman Kempster
 Washington Star Staff Writer

The House Select Intelligence Committee today voted to subpoena two Pentagon documents after Chairman Otis Pike complained that requests for the papers had been rebuffed.

The committee voted 10-0 to subpoena the National Security Council directive which created the National Security Agency and a 1970 report of a blue-ribbon commission on military intelligence.

Albert C. Hall, assistant defense secretary for intelligence, told Pike that the documents had not yet been cleared for release, but he promised that they would be provided voluntarily without need for a subpoena.

"With respect to this document, the request came to me late last night and as soon as possible I will give it to you," Hall said.

But Pike, who complained the request was filed more than a week ago, responded, "I keep hearing the same song. We want to cooperate with you, but we can't get information and we can't get pieces of paper."

THE COMMITTEE'S investigation of the CIA and other intelligence agencies is less than a week old, but already the patience of some of the lawmakers is wearing thin. Tempers have occasionally flared over the committee's inability to obtain the information it wants.

After questioning CIA Director William E. Colby yesterday, the committee turned to Hall as the supervisor of the National Security Agency, Defense Intelligence Agen-

cy and the intelligence arms of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Pike charged the Pentagon intelligence staffs are top-heavy with generals and admirals.

The New York Democrat complained that the government was spending \$95,000 for a house for a general in Brazil, \$100,000 for a house for a general in Helsinki, \$75,000 for a house for a general in Brussels and \$100,000 each for two houses for generals in Stockholm.

"IT IS NECESSARY to us to provide the capability for them to carry out their jobs," Hall said.

"That's carrying out your job in a pretty high style," Pike said.

Hall responded, "\$95,000 doesn't go very far for a home in Washington and in some other capitals it doesn't go very far either."

It took a cliff-hanging, 6-5 vote yesterday before the committee agreed to hold a closed session to hear government secrets which Colby said he could not reveal in public.

Pike opposed the closed session because he said he thought it would serve no purpose.

"My experience to date is that you get absolutely nothing from going into executive session, except the newspapers get the impression we are learning something," Pike said.

THE COMMITTEE'S senior Republican, Robert McClory of Illinois, said, "if going into executive session just means clearing the room, I can't see any point to it. But if you are prepared to tell us things in confidence..."

"There are a number of things I would like to show you," Colby said.

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So, with Pike and four other Democrats voting in the negative and with McClory, two other Republicans and three Democrats voting in the affirmative, the committee agreed to go into a closed session.

It had gone into a similar closed session Friday to hear from Management and Budget Director James T. Lynn. But Pike said that Lynn refused to say anything that he had not said in public because he said the stenographic reporter who was recording the hearing did not have the proper security clearance.

Pike complained that only 7 percent of the members of Congress serve on the subcommittees that the CIA routinely takes into its confidence.

"DO YOU FEAR the secrets you have would not be kept if shared with all members of Congress," Pike asked Colby.

"I do so fear," the CIA director responded.

Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., told Colby: "For you to make the distinction that you do not trust all members of Congress, each of whom won an open election, I say you do not have the right to play God."

"I am not playing God," Colby replied. "I only am trying to protect the secrets needed to preserve the free society that both you and I want to preserve."

The committee's squabbles — both among the members and between members and witnesses — have proved more interesting so far than anything the lawmakers have learned in three days of public hearings.

See COLBY, A-4

During the public phase of the questioning of Colby, the committee discovered:

- The CIA did not inform either the Office of Management Budget or the Congressional intelligence subcommittees about CIA dealings with organized crime or about the agency's 20-year mail-opening operation until after the controversial activities had been terminated. In theory, both OMB and the subcommittees are supposed to prevent the agency from getting out of line.

- An official on the CIA's covert operations payroll was detailed to the staff of the National Security Council where his duties included recommending CIA covert activities for consideration by former President Richard M. Nixon. But Colby said the official, who was not identified by name, was working for the NSC and not the CIA at the time. He said the official's CIA affiliation was well known to the White House.

Disclosure Would Help Russia, Hill Told

Colby Firm on Fund Secrecy

By William Greider
Washington Post Staff Writer

Director William E. Colby of the Central Intelligence agency pleaded with congressional investigators yesterday not to force public exposure of any CIA budget figures, lest that information help the Russians.

In return, one congressman accused Colby of "playing God" with classified information and another suggested that the CIA wants to keep its budget secret from the American taxpayers rather than the Soviets.

Colby appeared before the House intelligence committee, which is reviewing the secret fiscal affairs of the federal government's various intelligence agencies, programs said to cost billions of dollars though the official budget total has never been disclosed.

The CIA director, who has overall responsibility for coordinating intelligence budgets and programs with other agencies, warned that "the agency's budget must be kept secret and... revealing it would inevitably weaken our intelligence."

Even if an overall total figure was the only information made public, that would still be helpful to U.S. adversaries, Colby said, because they could chart trends over a period of years and derive valuable conclusions about the secret directions of American spying.

"Moreover," Colby said, "once the budget total was revealed, the demand for details probably would grow. What does it include? What does it exclude? Why did it go up?"

See COLBY, A5, Col. 1

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COLBY, From A1

Why did it go down? Is it worth it? How does it work?

"There would be revelations, even revelations of facts not in themselves particularly sensitive but which would gradually reduce the unknown to a smaller and smaller part of the total, permitting foreign intelligence services to concentrate their efforts in the areas where we would least like to attract their attention."

Rep. Otis Pike (D-N.Y.), among others, was not impressed by Colby's defense of total secrecy. The committee chairman noted that the Soviet Union already knows a lot about American intelligence programs because the United States is an open society, Colby agreed.

"So in the final analysis," Pike said, "the people who really don't know it are the taxpayers who pay for it."

Colby argued that Americans will tolerate secrecy if secrecy is required for an effective governmental action such as secret voting or secret grand jury sessions. "Intelligence is such a process," he said. "It is important to our country and it will not work if it is exposed."

Pike noted that only 38 senators and representatives among the 535 members of Congress are told about the secret budgets. Thus, 93 percent of the Congress is in the dark. The money is hidden in 20 categories of Defense Department spending and one State Department account.

Pike suggested to Colby that "you fear that the secret you have would become known to the public if all members of Congress knew them."

"I do so fear," Colby replied.

That prompted an angry blast from Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.) who asked: "What makes you the person who decided he can play God?"

"Mr. Dellums, I am not playing God," Colby said. "I am only enforcing the laws which the Congress passed to protect those secrets needed to preserve that free society which you and I both want."

Dellums said the CIA director is putting himself above elected representatives and is using "National security" as a shield just as the Nixon White House did in the Watergate scandal.

On the subject of assassinations, Colby reiterated his position that he is opposed to government-sponsored assassination of foreign leaders though he said he would have supported such an effort aimed at Hitler in World War II.

Some committee members were reluctant to go into executive session with Colby because they said their closed meeting last Friday with James Lynn, White House director of management and budget, produced evasive answers and no information.

Lynn repeatedly told the committee in public that he would be happy to answer many questions in private, but Pike said Lynn reneged once the committee met privately with him.

"The result could only be described as acutely disappointing," Pike said. The committee then voted 6 to 5, to go into closed hearings with Colby, though the chairman was among those who voted against it.

The House Rearranges Its C.I.A. Inquiry

Although the Senate's investigation of intelligence activities has been under way for some time, the House's inquiry had been immobilized by feuding among the members of its Select Committee on Intelligence. The House has now broken the organizational deadlock by abolishing the committee and replacing it with a new one.

The reconstituted committee still must overcome two problems. The first is avoiding duplication of the work of its Senate counterpart. Representative Otis G. Pike, the Long Island Democrat who heads the new committee, has said that he will aim for a "selective" inquiry to prevent overlapping efforts. The second problem is the reporting deadline of Jan. 31, 1976 which the House imposed on the Pike committee. Many members of Congress have expressed doubt that the committee can accomplish anything significant in only six months.

The former committee was riddled with dissension because liberals objected that Chairman Lucien N. Nedzi was too protective of the C.I.A. and conservatives complained that Representative Michael Harrington, a committee member, had previously disclosed secret information. As head of the new committee, Mr. Pike is considered acceptable to a broad spectrum of opinion.

There were also these developments last week relating to the Central Intelligence Agency:

- The Rockefeller Commission staff was reported to have learned that the former chief of the agency's LSD-testing program had destroyed the program's records in 1973 to avoid disclosure of possible crimes.

- A former agency employee said that an allegedly unwitting participant in the testing program, who committed suicide after receiving the drug, actually was aware of the experiment.

- Postal authorities disclosed that 100 letters and postcards, intercepted by the C.I.A. more than three years ago, had just been discovered on a shelf in the agency and returned to the post office for belated delivery.

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New Head of House's CIA

Probe a 'Maverick'

By Norman Kempster
Washington Star Staff Writer

Rep. Otis G. Pike, a tough interrogator with a reputation for asking a sometimes critical "why" about Pentagon projects, has been handed the task of running the chaotic House investigation of the CIA.

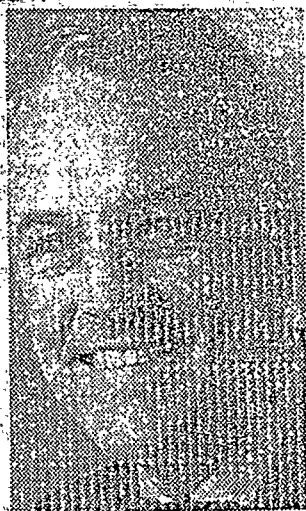
Well-liked by his colleagues and respected for his skill as an investigator, Pike was selected by House Speaker Carl Albert, to replace Rep. Lucien Nedzi as chairman of the faction-ridden House Select Intelligence Committee.

In a telephone interview shortly after his selection was announced late yesterday, Pike, D-N.Y., said he hopes the House committee can coordinate its investigation with the Senate committee headed by Frank Church, D-Idaho, "so that we are not duplicating their efforts."

THAT WOULD indicate that the House committee will avoid the emotional issue of political assassination which the Senate panel has concentrated on for several months. Some critics of the CIA have been grumbling that the Senate committee's preoccupation with CIA murder plots has left other abuses untouched.

Elected eight times from a Republican-oriented district on the northern tip of Long Island, Pike has always been considered something of a maverick in the New York Democratic party.

In 1964, Pike made an impassioned speech urging



REP. OTIS G. PIKE
Rates as moderate

the party's state convention not to nominate Robert F. Kennedy for the Senate. Although Pike was no ally of Kennedy's opponent, Rep. Samuel Stratton, he supported Stratton because he considered Kennedy a "carpetbagger."

Kennedy never forgave Pike for his stand, although Pike shared Kennedy's view that the frequently elitist state party should attempt to increase its appeal to blue-collar voters.

IN CONGRESS, his voting record is moderate and not doctrinaire. He usually scores a bit higher in the ratings of the liberal Americans for Democratic Action than in the ratings of the conservative Americans for Constitutional Action, but both groups usually place him somewhere near the middle.

Pike headed the House

investigation of the capture by North Korea of the spy ship Pueblo. He also investigated the Cheyenne helicopter project, revealing that the contract was awarded to Lockheed Aircraft Corp. although the firm originally had been the third choice.

In addition to opposing the Cheyenne as a costly boondoggle, Pike also was a critic of the Supersonic Transport project.

But he was generally considered a "hawk" on the Vietnam war, supporting appropriations for the conflict at a time the anti-war bloc was trying to cut them off.

Pike was one of the "Fearless Five" members

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of the House Armed Services Committee who frequently opposed the pro-Pentagon stand of the panel's leadership, during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Another member of that faction was Nedzi, the Michigan Democrat whom Pike replaces as chairman of the intelligence committee. Pike and Nedzi are good personal friends.

AFTER MORE than eight hours of debate spread over three days, the House approved compromise legislation intended to break the deadlock that has kept the committee from doing anything since it was created last January.

The measure technically abolished the old committee

and created a new one in its place, boosting the membership from 10 to 13 in the process. That permitted Albert to drop both Nedzi and the former chairman's harshest critic, Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., without having to formally expel either from the panel.

The other eight members of the old committee, Democrats Robert N. Giampo of Connecticut, Don Edwards and Ronald Dellums of California, James V. Stanton of Ohio and Morgan F. Murphy of Illinois and Republicans Robert McClory of Illinois, Robert W. Kasten Jr. of Wisconsin and David C. Treen of Louisiana, were named to the new panel.

Joining them were

Democrats Les Aspin of Wisconsin, Dale Milford of Texas and Philip H. Hayes of Indiana and Republican James P. Johnson of Colorado.

The old committee reached an impasse after a majority of the Democrats demanded that Nedzi be ousted because he had taken no action after being briefed on CIA assassination plots and on the agency's effort to undermine the government of President Salvador Allende of Chile, which was ultimately overthrown in a military coup that cost Allende his life. Nedzi offered to resign, but the House, in a vote of confidence in the chairman, refused to accept his resignation.

House to Retain CIA Panel

By Jim Adams
Associated Press

Turning aside assertions that the House intelligence committee is a threat to U.S. intelligence agencies, the House overwhelmingly rejected an effort yesterday to abolish it.

The 293-to-122 vote cleared the way for a vote, possibly today, on creating a new panel to be headed by Rep. Otis G. Pike (D.N.Y.)

Pike, who headed the House inquiry into the seizure of the spy ship Pueblo, is Speaker Carl Albert's choice to replace Rep. Lu-

cien N. Nedzi (D-Mich.) as chairman of the intelligence committee, which has been torn with dissension.

Supporters of the effort to abolish the committee included Rep. Samuel S. Stratton (D-N.Y.), who said some present members already have shown an inclination to leak dramatic disclosures against the Central Intelligence Agency.

"You simply can't keep the intelligence agencies on the front pages day after day detailing one exploit after another without doing great damage to them," Stratton said.

But Rep. Peter A. Peyser (R-N.Y.) said he would not vote to abolish the House probe because "I do not want to be part of what may be a cover-up of the CIA."

A member of the present select committee, Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.) said the panel members do not want to damage U.S. intelligence agencies.

"I want an effective intelligence operation but I don't want to see a secret government deciding for itself what is proper," Giaimo said. "That is what we must investigate."

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Date 7/17/75

House Tries to Break CIA Probe Deadlock

After rejecting arguments that the CIA already has been investigated enough, the House today attempts to break a deadlock that has immobilized its select intelligence committee.

The Democratic leadership predicted the House would approve legislation intended to break the impasse that has prevented the committee from even beginning the task it was assigned in January.

If all goes according to plan, House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., will appoint a new 13-member committee, headed by Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., to replace the present 10-member panel headed by Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich.

The House yesterday defeated by a lopsided 293-122 vote a proposal by Rep. James Quillen, R-Tenn., to abolish the committee and end House plans to investi-

gate the CIA and other intelligence agencies.

Quillen noted that a commission headed by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller has completed a CIA investigation and a Senate select committee is well along in its probe. He said nothing would be accomplished by a separate House investigation.

The old 10-member committee was blocked by a dispute between Nedzi and a majority of the Democratic members.

The House Rules Committee drafted legislation intended to break the impasse by permitting a new committee to be established with a new chairman. By increasing the membership, the Rules Committee's plan would dilute the strength of an anti-CIA bloc that had developed in the old committee.

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House Refuses to Abolish CIA Panel

By Norman Kempster
 Washington Star Staff Writer

The House today soundly rejected, 293-122, a proposal to abolish its select intelligence committee and leave the task of investigating the CIA to the Senate.

The House later postponed consideration of the CIA investigation without coming to a vote on a proposal intended to get the deadlocked committee off dead center.

There was no indication when the House would again take up the issue.

The House CIA committee has not met since May, when a bitter dispute developed between its chairman, Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., and a majority of the Democrats on the committee.

UNDER TERMS of legislation approved by the House Rules Committee, Speaker Carl Albert would name a new committee, probably including many of the members of the old one. However, Nedzi has said he would refuse appointment to the new panel.

The first House vote today came on a proposal by Rep. James H. Quillen, R-Tenn., to abolish the present committee without establishing anything in its place.

Quillen said the public has lost confidence in the House committee. He objected to "the great possibility of leaks" that would be presented by a House investigation.

Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., a member of the old

committee said the House has a responsibility to probe charges of improper activity by the CIA.

"IT HAS BEEN alleged that every single telephone, telegraph and telex communication between this country and a foreign country is monitored by an intelligence agency," Dellums said.

Dellums did not identify the agency, but other sources said he was referring to the National Security Agency, the nation's super-secret code organization.

Rep. Andrew Young, D-Ga., said Congress must exert "moral leadership over the intelligence committee."

He said a man in Georgia was not arrested for private gun-running to the Bahamas because he was known to law enforcement agencies as a "CIA subcontractor."

"We can't have a Georgia gun runner setting the foreign policy of this country," Young said.

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Butterfield Says Prouty CIA Charge Has Caused 'Irreparable Damage'

United Press International
 Alexander Butterfield, accused of being a Central Intelligence Agency contact inside the White House, said yesterday the allegation had done irreparable damage to him because it was "tantamount to a charge of perjury."

In a weekend television interview, Butterfield said, "If I was their contact man, I was a hell of a poor one, because I had no contact whatsoever with the CIA."

Butterfield took the offensive yesterday against retired Air Force Col. L. Fletcher Prouty, the former Pentagon intelligence officer who said

last week that convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt told him in 1971 that Butterfield was a White House contact for the CIA.

Butterfield telephoned a statement to United Press International yesterday saying, "Those serious allegations are wholly false and defamatory. In that I stated my White House duties in full under oath to the Senate Watergate committee and other high-level investigative bodies, Fletcher Prouty's allegation is tantamount to a charge of perjury and the damage has been done. In my opinion, it is irreparable."

"Prouty's initial public statements about me were sufficient to lead reporters to allege in my case a spy motive, to allege infiltration, in other words to suggest that while at

the White House I served two masters."

During an interview Sunday on "60 Minutes" (CBS, WTOP), Butterfield said of Prouty's statement: "I think that is irresponsible. I think it is false . . . I am upset by that."

Butterfield, who headed the Federal Aviation Administration until he resigned in March, said he had never met or seen Hunt and had never heard of Prouty until recently.

Prouty, reacted by telephone, repeated the account yesterday that he gave reporters Friday. He added he saw nothing defamatory in asserting that Butterfield was a "contact" official. "Calling a man a contact without going any further is not defamatory," he said. "I was one for nine years and I was proud of it."

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Butterfield Denies He Was CIA Link

NEW YORK (AP) — Alexander Butterfield has vehemently denied allegations that he was a CIA "contact officer" at the Nixon White House.

"The fact of the matter is I never was assigned, never was attached and never have been their designated contact man," Butterfield said last night on the CBS television program "60 Minutes."

It was the first comment from Butterfield, who two years ago first disclosed the existence of the White House taping system, since he was called a CIA contact officer Friday by retired Air Force Col. L. Fletcher Prouty.

JUST WHAT contact officer meant remained unclear. The CIA and the White House both said neither Butterfield nor anyone else was spying on administration officials for the CIA.

Prouty said that E. Howard Hunt, a former CIA agent later convicted as one of the Watergate break-in conspirators, had agreed to contact Butterfield to help arrange White House support for a group seeking the release of prisoners of war in Indochina. Among the prisoners

were undercover CIA agents, Prouty said.

But Butterfield, a retired Air Force colonel and until recently head of the Federal Aviation Administration, said:

"I HAVE NEVER met Howard Hunt in my life and I have never seen Howard Hunt in my lifetime. . . . As a matter of fact, Mr. Hunt's presence on the White House staff was kept from me. It was purposely kept off the rolls and I had the official roll of all members of the White House staff in my capacity as head of administration in the White House."

Mike Wallace, who conducted the interview, then told Butterfield he had talked with Prouty earlier yesterday and that Prouty reiterated that Hunt twice told him that "you (Butterfield) were the guy in the White House."

Butterfield replied: "If I was their contact man, I was a hell of a poor one, because I had no contact whatsoever with the CIA." Following the interview, Prouty said of his charges, "I don't back off from any of that."

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CIA Detailed Personnel to White House

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

A secret 1973 report on Central Intelligence Agency abuses listed the assignment of CIA employees to the White House as one of the questionable practices that might be discontinued; it was disclosed yesterday.

According to the report by the CIA inspector general's office, the spy agency had for many years detailed CIA personnel "to" the immediate office of the White House and to components intimately associated with the office of the President . . .

The charges of CIA "infiltration" of the White House stemming from the disclosure centered yesterday on reports that Alexander Butterfield, who disclosed the existence of President Nixon's Watergate tapes, had been a White House "contact man" with the agency.

Former Defense Department intelligence officer L. Fletcher Prouty told reporters that Butterfield was identified to him as the CIA's White House liaison in the spring of 1971 by several individuals, including former CIA agent E. Howard Hunt Jr., who was later arrested and convicted in the Watergate scandal.

Prouty added that Butterfield was not a CIA "spy" as far as he knew and that he did not know whether Butterfield had ever worked for the CIA.

The CIA denied that Butterfield had ever been one of its employees, and added in a statement that "he has never been assigned to or worked for CIA in any capacity."

The Ford administration, meanwhile, became more cautious in the face of the new controversy over alleged CIA "infiltration" of the White House and other executive agencies in the past.

Departing with the President for Traverse City, Mich., White House press secretary Ron Nessen told reporters that he had no reason to believe anyone at the Ford White House had a secret CIA connection or that anyone on the White House staff was surreptitiously funneling information on White House activities to any other government agency.

Nessen emphasized that he was speaking "only for this administration and this President" and officials of other administrations could best speak for themselves.

On Thursday, Nessen had stated categorically that none of the CIA personnel now at the White House was working "in any hidden or undercover role, and I have been told in the past there never has been."

Yesterday, however, Nes-

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L. FLETCHER PROUTY
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Report Says CIA Had Aides in White House

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sen said the questions that have been raised apply to previous administrations and "those questions could thus be addressed to those

who were involved in the administrations."

He added, "We have no reason to believe there ever has been such an agent, but I want to make clear that I speak only for his adminis-

tration and this President."

The furor started Wednesday, when members of the House intelligence committee said they had been told by their staff director, Searle Field, of evidence in secret CIA documents of "infiltration" of the White House, including a high-level aide under President Nixon. Committee Chairman Lucien N. Nedzi (D-Mich.) told reporters yesterday that he knew of no such infiltration, but was not in a position to rule it out. He said the allegations were apparently based on a section of the 1973 CIA inspector general's report, entitled "Detailed Personnel," citing the assignment of CIA workers to the White House and other agencies, such as the Treasury Department, the Commerce Department and the Agency for International Development.

The White House units where CIA workers were assigned at the time of the May 21, 1973, report included the Council on International Economic Policy, the President's Foreign Advisory Board and the White House communications section.

Nedzi said that as he understood it, the CIA assigned workers to the White House and other agencies primarily to supply requested expertise. But he said another key reason for the loans to the White House staff, which are made by other government agencies as well, was to give the chief executive a bigger staff despite the limits of congressional authorization bills.

He said he thought the practice questionable on that score alone.

"This is something that deserves to be looked into," Nedzi said. "But the point is, dammit, that you shouldn't characterize these things without looking into them."

Prouty, once a Pentagon liaison officer who dealt closely with the CIA, first for the Air Force and then for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the spy agency had "thousands" of contacts in the government, some of whom were actually CIA employees and others, like himself, who were not.

"You never know," he said. "I've been called CIA

many times, but I say I'm not."

A retired Air Force colonel, Prouty said Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. also served as the Army's CIA "contact man" in the early 1960s while working under a "cover arrangement" in the Army general counsel's office.

"He was doing for the Army what I was doing for the Joint Chiefs of Staff," Prouty said. "I know... because I worked with him."

Prouty retired from the military in 1963 and said he did not know whether Haig, who later became Nixon's White House chief of staff, continued his work with the spy agency after that.

CIA Linkup Is Explained By Secretary

By Ronald Kessler

Washington Post Staff Writer

A secretary said yesterday that when she worked for former White House aide and Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson she was on detail by the Central Intelligence Agency to work for the White House.

Mary M. Wengrynek said Peterson was aware that she had been detailed by the CIA, and she said she never reported back to the CIA on his activities. Peterson agreed that he knew of their CIA connection.

White House officials yesterday said it is not uncommon to add to the staff of the White House by using persons assigned by other agencies.

Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi (D-Mich.), chairman of the House intelligence committee, said the practice raises problems related to the integrity of government budgets.

The House committee is known to be looking into the possibility that the White House was infiltrated by CIA employees who might have passed information back to the agency.

"The whole thing is obviously gray," the source said. He said some CIA employees detailed to the White House have acknowl-

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edged informally giving information to the CIA on White House activities.

Peterson, who left the government in 1973 to become chairman of Lehman Bros., a New York investment banking firm, said last night that he was told when he entered the White House that some employees would be detailed to him from other agencies because the White House did not have the budget to staff his office.

Peterson filled the newly created positions of assistant to the President for international economic policy, and executive director of the Council on International Economic Policy.

"When it came to secretaries," Peterson said, "I had an assistant who said there is this very good secretary working for the National Security Council. Her boss had been transferred. I was aware that she was from the CIA, and she had been detailed. I didn't know there was anything unusual about it."

Peterson added that his other secretary had been detailed by the State Department.

Roderick Hills, a White House counsel, said the practice of detailing personnel from one agency to another is common and is no more "sinister" when the CIA does it than when any other agency does.

Any suggestion that the CIA has been infiltrating other agencies, such as the White House, is "utter nonsense," Hills said.

A CIA spokesman said other CIA secretaries have been detailed in unspecified instances, and said the process is not mysterious. A common reason is the need for a secretary with security clearance, or a desire by a White House aide to continue a previous working relationship, the spokesman said.

Miss Wengrzynek, who said she is currently detailed by the CIA to work as a secretary at the NSC, said she did not know why she has been detailed. "That's beyond my scope," she said.

She said she assumes Peterson chose her because of her skills. When Peterson was named Secretary of Commerce in 1972, "He took

me with him because he liked me," she said.

No consideration was given to continuing with Peterson when he left the government to join Lehman Bros., she said.

"I'm on detail for the CIA. When I worked for Mr. Peterson, I was on detail to the White House," she said.

She said other agencies — including the Defense and State departments — also detail personnel, including secretaries, to the White House.

"I swear to God I didn't report back to the CIA," she said.

(BUTTERFIELD)

(BY NICHOLAS DANITOFF)

WASHINGTON (UPI) — THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SAYS ALEXANDER BUTTERFIELD, THE FORMER PRESIDENTIAL AIDE WHOSE DISCLOSURE OF THE WATERGATE TAPES LED TO PRESIDENT NIXON'S DOWNFALL, HELD A SPECIAL CIA-MILITARY LIAISON CLEARANCE IN 1959 AND SPECIAL CIA INTELLIGENCE CLEARANCES WHEN HE SERVED IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

IN A RARE PUBLIC STATEMENT, THE CIA ACKNOWLEDGED THE PRACTICE OF DETAILING EMPLOYEES TO OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES BUT STRONGLY DENIED THAT THIS AMOUNTED TO "PENETRATION" OR "INFILTRATION" WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THOSE AGENCIES.

BUT THE CIA DENIED THAT BUTTERFIELD WAS EVER A CIA EMPLOYEE OR WORKED FOR IT "IN ANY CAPACITY."

(THE WASHINGTON POST REPORTED TODAY THAT A 1973 CIA INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT SAID CIA PERSONNEL HAD FOR MANY YEARS BEEN DETAILED TO "THE IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE" AND TO OTHER AGENCIES SUCH AS THE TREASURY AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS AND THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN ADVISORY BOARD.)

BUTTERFIELD, WHO RECENTLY RESIGNED AS HEAD OF THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, WAS UNAVAILABLE FOR COMMENT. HIS WIFE SAID HE HAD GONE TO CALIFORNIA IN CONNECTION WITH A NEW POSITION. SHE SAID SHE KNEW NOTHING OF A CIA CONNECTION.

FLETCHER PROUTY, A RETIRED AIR FORCE COLONEL, CREATED CONSIDERABLE CONFUSION FRIDAY BY PUBLICLY INSISTING THAT BUTTERFIELD, ALSO A FORMER AIR FORCE OFFICER, HAD BEEN A CIA "CONTACT MAN" IN THE WHITE HOUSE WHEN HE WORKED THERE IN THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION.

PROUTY INSISTED THAT AS A "CONTACT MAN" BUTTERFIELD WOULD BE EXPECTED TO LOOK AFTER CIA INTERESTS, FACILITATING CERTAIN ACTIONS AND POSSIBLY SHIELDING SECRET OPERATIONS FROM EXPOSURE.

ASKED BY NEWSMEN IF BUTTERFIELD MIGHT HAVE SPIED ON PRESIDENT NIXON FOR THE CIA, HE REPLIED: "IN THIS CASE, NO."

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY RON NESSEN, TRAVELING WITH PRESIDENT FORD TO THE MIDWEST, GAVE REPORTERS A WRITTEN STATEMENT WHICH SAID: "WE HAVE NO INFORMATION TO SUBSTANTIATE THE ALLEGATION THAT A MEMBER OF THE PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION WAS A SECRET CIA AGENT OR INDEED ANY KIND OF CIA AGENT, NOR HAVE WE HEARD OF SUCH INFORMATION."

CONCERN THAT THE CIA MAY HAVE BEEN "INFILTRATING" UNDERCOVER AGENTS INTO THE WHITE HOUSE AND OTHER AGENCIES WAS AROUSED BY REP. ROBERT KASTEN, R-WIS., A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.

SEN. FRANK CHURCH, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE'S SELECT INTELLIGENCE PANEL, SAID FRIDAY HIS INVESTIGATION HAD TURNED UP NO EVIDENCE THAT THE CIA HAD "PLANTED" SECRET AGENTS IN THE WHITE HOUSE WITHOUT ITS KNOWLEDGE. BUT HE ADDED:

"FOR A LONG TIME THE CIA HAS SUPPLIED PERSONNEL THAT HAVE BEEN DETAILED TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND OTHER PERSONNEL HAVE FROM TIME TO TIME BEEN DETAILED TO OTHER EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"THE PRESIDENT HAS KNOWN THAT THESE CIA AGENTS OR OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN DETAILED."

PROUTY, WHO HIMSELF SERVED AS A LIAISON OFFICER WITH THE CIA IN THE AIR FORCE, EXPLAINED TO NEWSMEN SOME OF THE FUNCTIONS OF A "CONTACT MAN."

HE DISCLOSED THAT THE CIA SENT TWO TWO-MAN TEAMS BY SMALL PLANE TO CUBA IN LATE 1959 OR EARLY 1960 IN AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO BY SHOOTING HIM WITH RIFLES EQUIPPED WITH TELESCOPIC SIGHTS.

THE OPERATION INVOLVED ENTERING THE TWO AIRCRAFT FALSELY AS A SINGLE AIRCRAFT ON A SINGLE FLIGHT PLAN, AND ARRANGING FOR THEM TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES AND RETURN TO IT WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM U.S. AIR DEFENSE FIGHTERS.

PROUTY SAID AS A CIA "CONTACT MAN" HE MADE THOSE ARRANGEMENTS.

PROUTY SAID FRIDAY THE TEAMS FLEW TO THE ISLAND IN TWO SMALL AIRCRAFT. HE SAID ONE TEAM LANDED ON A DESERTED ROAD IN CUBA BUT STAYED ONLY MINUTES, THEN TOOK OFF AGAIN FOR THE UNITED STATES. HE DID NOT EXPLAIN WHY THE MISSION WAS ABORTED.

PROUTY TOLD REPORTERS HE WAS SO "THUNDERSTRUCK" WHEN FORMER CIA DIRECTOR RICHARD HELMS DENIED ON TELEVISION THAT THE AGENCY HAD EVER PARTICIPATED IN AN ASSASSINATION PLOT THAT HE CALLED CBS REPORTER DANIEL SCHORR AND TOLD HIM:

"DAN, THAT WAS A LIE!"

"I DIDN'T LIKE THAT," PROUTY SAID AS HE EMERGED FROM AN INTERVIEW WITH STAFF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.

NEW PANEL URGED IN SPYING INQUIRY

House Committee Proposes Reorganization to End Impasse Over Nedzi

By JOHN M. CREWDSON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 10—The House Rules Committee moved today to abolish the strife-ridden House Select Committee on Intelligence and to replace it with a larger, newly constituted panel that would retain the same authority.

The Rules Committee voted, 10 to 4, to break the impasse that had virtually halted the committee's investigation of the Federal intelligence community after two days of testimony and debate on alternatives ranging from ending the investigation altogether to joining it with a similar inquiry under way in the Senate.

The resolution accepted today, offered by Representative Richard Bolling, Democrat of Missouri, will go to the House floor for debate under an open rule, which means that some or all of its provisions could be altered before passage.

If the resolution remains essentially as proposed by Mr. Bolling today, the House's investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency and other Federal agencies could continue uninterrupted.

Abolishment Unlikely

There was not much sentiment evident within the Rules Committee today for abandoning the intelligence inquiry altogether, nor is much foreseen among the House as a whole.

Representative Morgan F. Murphy, an Illinois Democrat who is a member of both the Select Committee and the Rules Committee, expressed a general concern when he said that he feared a vote to abolish the intelligence committee without replacing it would lead to "a charge that we're trying to cover up something."

Mr. Bolling, a Democrat, who is one of the most respected members of the House, confirmed Mr. Murphy's impression when he noted, with a touch of amazement in his voice, that several "responsible" Congressmen had suggested to him that the Rules Committee were

"conspiring" with intelligence agencies to do away with the select committee.

Nedzi's Reluctance

The extraordinary action by the Rules Committee to reorganize a five-month investigation that never really got under way was prompted by the reluctance of the chairman of the select committee, Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, Democrat of Michigan, to remain on the panel and the refusal of the House last month to allow him to resign.

Mr. Nedzi's desire to quit the chairmanship developed after other Democrats on the panel moved to wrest from his control of its investigation of the C.I.A., one of a number of intelligence-gathering agencies that fall within the committee's mandate.

The Democrats took that step after the disclosure that Mr. Nedzi, a Michigan Democrat who heads a standing House subcommittee that oversees the C.I.A., had learned a year earlier of C.I.A.-inspired assassination schemes and had not investigated them further.

3 New Members

Under the Bolling proposal, the new select committee, which like the present one would have to complete its work by next Jan. 10, would be composed of nine Democrats and four Republicans, an increase of three members over the seven Democrats and three Republicans who sit on the current panel.

House Speaker Carl Albert reportedly held a noon time meeting in his office in anticipation of the Rules Committee action, and some of those present described him as undecided on the membership of the new committee if it should be approved by the full House.

There was general speculation, however, that Mr. Nedzi and Representative Michael J. Harrington, a Massachusetts Democrat who is a long-time critic of the C.I.A., both of whom are members of the existing committee, might not be reappointed.

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High-Level Backing Cited In C.I.A. Drug-Unit Spying

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 10 — John N. Mitchell, the former Attorney General, and Richard Helms, former Director of Central Intelligence, authorized a secret program to infiltrate the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs with agents, a program that the Rockefeller Commission later found illegal, authoritative sources reported today.

This report came as William E. Colby, the current Director of Central Intelligence, denied as "outrageous nonsense" a report indicating that a high-level member of the Nixon White House staff had given information to the C.I.A.

Also today, the House Rules Committee moved to abolish the strife-torn House Select Committee on Intelligence and replace it with a larger panel that would retain the same authority. [Page 34.]

According to the sources familiar with the Bureau of Narcotics, the infiltration program was instituted at the request of John Ingersoll, then director of the narcotics bureau, and partly paid for out of "unvouchered" funds available to the Attorney General.

Three Attorneys General—Mr. Mitchell, Richard G. Kleindienst and Elliot L. Richardson—knew about the program, but never questioned its legality, these sources said.

James R. Schlesinger, former head of the C.I.A., may not have been briefed on the operation during his short tenure at the agency, the sources said. Mr. Colby halted the operation in 1973, when the Drug Enforcement Administration absorbed the narcotics bureau in a major reorganization.

The agents allegedly used in the narcotic bureau were recruited and trained by the C.I.A. As the program moved forward,

in 1970 and 1971, there was concern as to whether the 13 men who had infiltrated the B.N.D.D. might still be reporting to the C.I.A., sources said. Two of the men, for instance, went overseas as part of their function for the narcotics bureau.

The program is under renewed scrutiny by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and is also being investigated by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, whose chairman is Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington.

The program has come under sharp criticism on two grounds. The Rockefeller commission found that it violated the C.I.A.'s 1947 charter, which prohibits the agency from exercising police powers within the United States. And army officials believe that in its primary goal of stamping out corruption among Federal narcotics agents, the program abrogated the agent's rights to due process of law and privacy.

John R. Bartels Jr., who recently resigned as head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, told the Jackson subcommittee today he did not continue the program under D.E.A. because "the philosophy of using this type of covert program seemed to me to be potentially damaging to the morale of agents in the field and also at variance with my philosophy of according the same type of constitutional protections to agents as one accords to defendants in drug-related cases."

The idea for the undercover men was conceived by Mr. Ingersoll in 1970 as a result of his growing concern about how to identify and halt internal corruption in the narcotics bureau. He received approval for the program from Mr. Mitchell and—on the basis of it being a request from the Attorney General—Mr. Helms pledged agency cooperation. No consideration was given to the question of whether the program was legal, two sources familiar with it said.

"It could not be said that the C.I.A. was in any way reluctant to cooperate," one source said.

According to sources, the following occurred:

Two C.I.A. agents, posing as private businessmen, began recruiting candidates for a secret operation in law enforcement.

Candidates were not told they would be working undercover within B.N.D.D. at first. The men were trained in two-week courses in the "trade craft" of code names and other aspects of covert operations. They were also given a rigorous background check.

At the end of this period they were asked if they wanted to work for the narcotics bureau. Thirteen of the 19 candidates eventually went to work there. The secret operatives applied, were examined and trained as Federal narcotics agents with the knowledge of only two men, Mr. Ingersoll and Patrick Fuller, then Chief of Internal Inspection. Mr. Ingersoll is abroad and Mr. Fuller declined to comment.

The operatives were spread out over the various B.N.D.D. regions, and eventually two of them went abroad. In one case, officials of the bureau heard a "rumor" that agents in a field office were drinking heavily and using Government cars to drive around with their girl friends.

One of the operatives was "routinely" transferred into the suspect office and assigned to

cultivate the erring agents.

It was his job to find out if there was sufficient truth to the rumor to begin an internal inspection case. The agent reported only to Mr. Fuller, using a code name and other protections. There is some question over the effect the undercover report of corruption might have on the victim.

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"There's a phrase in the trade," said one source. "It's called 'dropping a dime on a guy.' That means you can ruin a man with a telephone call." He said that unsubstantiated allegations by these secret operatives resulted in men's chances for promotion being halted. Another source, however, said the material was not used against an agent unless it could be substantiated in a case for dismissal or other Civil Service action.

The 13 men are all still with the narcotics bureau, according to several sources, and have been transferred to routine jobs. The Drug Enforcement Administration also has some 60 former C.I.A. employees working in its structure.

What has concerned several intelligence sources is the reason the C.I.A. would cooperate in such a program and whether, in fact, some of these operatives were placed to give C.I.A. secret internal power in the narcotics agency.

Yesterday a source close to the staff of the House Select Committee on Intelligence told The New York Times that the staff director, A. Searle Field, had seen a document that indicated that a high level member of the Nixon White House staff was reporting to the C.I.A. Several members of the committee told reporters that Mr. Field had issued an internal advisory to the committee members suggesting the C.I.A. documents showed the agency had a pattern of infiltrating the executive branch.

Today a source close to the House Committee's investigation said the documents that Mr. Field saw were apparently produced by the Office of the C.I.A.'s Inspector General but had not been provided to the Senate Committee.

This source said Mr. Field saw the documents as part of a list of possible improprieties that the C.I.A. might have to answer to. This, the source suggested, would make it appear that the C.I.A. had men in the White House without the knowledge of the President.

Mr. Colby, however, reacted to these reports with an angry charge that they were "outrageous nonsense" and there was "no truth to" the proposition the C.I.A. had secretly infiltrated the White House. Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said there "may be a handful" of C.I.A. employees working at the White House but it "shows up on the payroll . . . they're here quite openly."

Authoritative sources familiar with the Rockefeller commission activities said the commission never saw any evidence that the C.I.A. had made improper infiltration into any other United States Government agency except the narcotics bureau.

Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, who is chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, has ordered his staff to make an investigation into the infiltration charges. He declined, however, to confirm or deny whether his committee had received any C.I.A. documents that implied it was spying on the White House.

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CIA Panel Abolition Is Urged

By George Lardner Jr.
 Washington Post Staff Writer

The House Rules Committee yesterday recommended abolition of the embattled House intelligence committee and called for a fresh start to the investigation.

By a vote of 10 to 4, the Rules Committee adopted a proposal by Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) to reorganize the committee and get the dormant inquiry moving.

Republican-sponsored moves to scuttle the entire investigation and then to limit it to the Central Intelligence Agency were beaten down. Similar moves are expected when the issue reaches the House floor, perhaps next week.

The present 10-member intelligence committee was created nearly six months ago to investigate the CIA and the rest of the nation's so-called "intelligence community," but it became bogged down, first in a prolonged search for a staff director and finally in an irreconcilable dispute between chairman Lucien Nedzi (D-Mich.) and fellow Democrats.

Most of the present members are likely to be reappointed to the enlarged 13-member committee, but both Nedzi and his most outspoken critic on the committee, Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.), are expected to be left out.

The fresh choices would be left up to Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) who also made the original selections.

Rep. Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.), a member of the House since 1961, was reportedly under consideration to replace Nedzi as chairman. In any case, none of the present committee Democrats is expected to get the post.

The Rules Committee met shortly after a final and reportedly abrasive meeting in Albert's office with Nedzi and the Democratic committee members who unsuccessfully sought his ouster last month. They had accused him of sitting on evidence of CIA misdeeds and violations of law since 1973 as chairman of a standing House CIA subcommittee and maintained that he could not conduct an effective inquiry now.

The meeting with the Speaker was ostensibly one last effort to patch up the rift, but it was fruitless. At one point, there was some shouting, reportedly between Nedzi and Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.).

In proposing his solution, Bolling told the Rules Committee that Nedzi and Harrington were the "two poles" of the dispute and suggested that both should be dropped. He said the strength of the other Democrats on the committee, even if reappointed, would be diluted by making the new panel consist of 13 members—9 Democrats and 4 Republicans.

Alluding to the sharp division within the House on the issue, Bolling said that one side feels the committee "has done no good and some harm" in its six fitful months while the other side "feels that members of the Rules Committee are conspiring with the Pentagon to cover up the investigation."

Rep. B. F. Sisk (D-Calif.) called Bolling's proposal a "most reasonable and rational approach" and immediately dropped his own suggestion to create a new 10-member committee that would have been confined to investigating the CIA.

Rep. Morgan Murphy (D-Ill.), a member of the intelligence committee as well as of the Rules Committee, and Rep. Andrew Young (D-Ga.) protested that excluding the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service and all the other intelligence agencies from the investigation would indeed smack of a "cover-up" in the public's mind.

Rep. James R. Quillen (R-Tenn.), who said he saw no value in a House investigation of the CIA alone, insisted on a straight vote to abolish the Nedzi committee. It was rejected 9 to 4, with Sisk voting "present."

Thumping his fist and voicing indignation over various news leaks, Rep. Delbert L. Latta (R-Ohio) offered a resolution limiting the inquiry to the CIA, and putting it in the hands of a smaller, seven-member committee.

"The more members we have on this [new] committee, the more possibility we have for leaks," Latta declared, saying he saw no need for investigating many of the agencies awaiting scrutiny—such as the code-breaking National Security Agency and the White House's National Security Council, which ostensibly supervises the CIA.

"What have you heard about the National Security Council that we ought to be investigating?" Latta demanded at one point.

"I can tell the gentleman," Murphy replied, "but I'm afraid it would be leaking."

Latta's motion was rejected on a voice vote. Bolling's proposal, which would retain the broad scope of the investigation but without extending the deadline past next January, was then adopted 10 to 4.

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UP-056

(CIA INFILTRATION)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN TODAY STRONGLY DENIED A CONGRESSMAN'S ALLEGATIONS THAT CIA AGENTS HAD SECRETLY INFILTRATED THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF.

"I CAN SAY FLATLY THERE ARE NO CIA AGENTS IN AN UNDERCOVER OR HIDDEN ROLE IN THE WHITE HOUSE AND I HAVE BEEN ASSURED THERE NEVER HAVE BEEN," PRESS SECRETARY RON NESSEN TOLD REPORTERS.

NESSEN SAID HE RECEIVED THE ASSURANCES FROM PRESIDENT FORD AND "VARIOUS PEOPLE IN THE WHITE HOUSE AND ELSEWHERE."

MEANWHILE, CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY CALLED THE CHARGES MADE BY REP. ROBERT KASTEN, R-WIS., "OUTRAGEOUS AND VICIOUS NONSENSE."

KASTEN, A MEMBER OF THE SPECIAL HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, SAID WEDNESDAY THE PANEL HAS SEEN EVIDENCE OF "POSSIBLE INFILTRATION" BY THE CIA OF THE WHITE HOUSE, OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND THE NEWS MEDIA.

"THERE HAS NEVER BEEN ANY PENETRATION OR INFILTRATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE BY CIA," NESSEN SAID AT HIS DAILY BRIEFING. "ANY CIA EMPLOYEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON DUTY OR ON DETAIL IS OR WAS HERE WITH THE COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE OF THE WHITE HOUSE."

NESSEN REFUSED TO DISCLOSE WHO IN ADDITION TO FORD GAVE HIM THE ASSURANCES.

NESSEN SAID THERE WERE A "HANDFUL OF CIA AGENTS" WHO ARE ASSIGNED TO THE WHITE HOUSE. HE SAID AT LEAST ONE WAS DETACHED TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND OTHERS DID "VARIOUS THINGS." NESSEN REFUSED TO ELABORATE ON THOSE DUTIES.

COLBY SAID KASTEN'S ALLEGATIONS WERE "OUTRAGEOUS AND VICIOUS NONSENSE. THE CIA WOULD NOT THINK OF DOING SUCH A THING. IT'S JUST NONSENSE, THERE IS NO TRUTH TO IT."

ARRIVING FOR A CLOSED HOUSE POST OFFICE SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING TO QUESTION HIM ABOUT CIA READING OF PRIVATE MAIL, COLBY SAID HIS AGENCY HAS PEOPLE WORKING IN THE WHITE HOUSE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, BUT THEY DO SO WITH THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEAD OF THE AGENCIES.

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White House, Other Agencies Found Infiltrated by CIA

By Norman Kempster

Washington Star Staff Writer

Hoping to save their deadlocked committee from abolition, House investigators say they have discovered evidence that the CIA infiltrated operatives into the White House staff, other government agencies and at least one television network.

Two members of the House select intelligence committee — a conservative Republican and a liberal Democrat — said yesterday the committee staff has turned up evidence that the CIA spied on the White House during the Nixon administration and perhaps some earlier administrations as well.

THEY ALSO SAID there are indications that the CIA "inserted" agents at high levels in the Office of Management and Budget, Commerce Department, Treasury Department and perhaps other agencies of the executive branch of government.

Reps. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., and Robert W. Kasten, R-Wis., told reporters they decided to "go public" with the information because they feared the House Rules Committee was about to recommend disbanding of the CIA committee.

The Rules Committee held a four-hour hearing on legislation to abolish the CIA panel but postponed final action. However, Rules members appeared ready to disband the special intelligence committee which has not met since May because of a dispute between Chairman Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., and a majority of the committee Democrats.

THE SUGGESTION that the CIA infiltrated the U.S. government that it was established to serve adds a bizarre new twist to the controversy over the nation's intelligence community.

Previously, the controversy has centered on the agency's clandestine efforts to manipulate foreign governments and into what the Rockefeller Commission described as "clearly illegal" efforts to spy on domestic dissident groups.

A CIA spokesman denied that the agency ever attempted to "penetrate" the White House but Kasten said the infiltration "has been going on for a long time and it may still be going on."

CIA Director William E. Colby indicated in a report to President Ford which was made public Tuesday that the CIA had inserted an agent in at least one government agency, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD).

AN UNDATED MEMO included in the report to Ford said, "Per our discussion with the retiring director of BNDD, Project (cryptonym deleted) will be phased out. CIA will not develop operations to penetrate another government agency, even with the approval of its leadership."

Both Dellums and Kasten said a House probe is necessary to get to matters that were left untouched by the Rockefeller Commission and the Senate CIA committee headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

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The two lawmakers agreed to supply some of the details after reporters obtained copies of a memo from Committee Staff Director A. Searle Field which said the staff had found "sufficient evidence to warrant an investigation" on several topics.

FIELD'S MEMO said the evidence included infiltration of executive agencies, CIA financial interests profiting from inside information, penetration of domestic news media and "activities to influence domestic politics."

Dellums said the evidence included documents indicating that a CIA operative held a high-level job in the Nixon White House without the knowledge of the former president.

Asked if the operative's function was to spy on White House activities or to manipulate U.S. policy, the California congressman replied: "Both."

The New York Times News Service said the CIA agent held a post in the

Nixon White House just below the level of Chief of Staff H.R. Haldeman and chief domestic aide John D. Ehrlichman. The Times did not identify the agent.

KASTEN WAS MORE guarded than Dellums in supplying details. He said he did not know how high ranking the operative in the White House was or if there was more than one. He also said he assumed the infiltration was "over a period of more than one administration."

Dellums and Kasten also said the staff has evidence of infiltration of news gathering organizations. Dellums said there was evi-

dence that a former vice president of CBS was a CIA operative.

A CBS spokesman said, "It's news to us. We don't know of any such vice president."

Kasten also said the committee wants to know why the investments of a CIA pension fund are substantially more profitable than the stock market averages. He said the investigators are interested in learning if the fund is operating on "inside information" gained either from CIA front companies or from CIA operatives in private firms or government agencies.

~~THE HOUSE CIA COMMITTEE~~

mittee reached an impasse last month after Nedzi submitted his resignation as chairman under pressure from Democratic members of the committee. In a move that has been interpreted as a vote of confidence in Nedzi, the House refused to accept the resignation. But Nedzi has refused to call a committee meeting since.

However, members of the staff, headed by Field, have been gathering information while waiting for the deadlock to be broken. The House committee staff and the staff of the Senate CIA committee both have been given office space at CIA headquarters.

Kasten said the evidence

has been gathered by poring through CIA records and documents and asking questions about them. He said more intensive investigative techniques will not be used until the status of the committee has been cleared up.

THERE WAS no explanation of the sort of CIA document that led Field to conclude that the White House staff had been infiltrated.

The Rules Committee was considering a resolution by Rep. B.F. Sisk, D-Calif., to abolish the CIA panel which he described as "dead in the water."

Sisk also proposed an alternative to the committee to abolish the present committee and start over with a new panel that would be limited to a probe of the CIA. The present committee's mandate calls for an investigation of other intelligence agencies such as the National Security Agency, military intelligence, the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service as well as the CIA.

Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., senior Republican on the present committee, said the panel should be abolished to end the personality conflicts that have blocked its work but that a new committee should be form-

ed with an equally broad charter.

DELLUMS, Kasten and Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., all urged the Rules Committee to stick with the present membership.

Dellums said the House should direct Nedzi to either call a meeting of the committee or resubmit his resignation.

"Why do we all have to go down because of petty personalities?" Dellums demanded.

Later, Kasten said he was uncomfortable with the process of making public incomplete information.

"It has to do this," Kasten said. "We are not being as businesslike as I would like."

The freshman Wisconsin lawmaker insisted that he was not a knee-jerk foe of the CIA. He described himself as a conservative. But he said the questions raised by the staff report must be cleared up.

Meanwhile, the House Ethics Committee voted yesterday to investigate Harrington for revealing secret information about CIA efforts to undermine the government of former President Salvador Allende of Chile.

File Said to Indicate C.I.A. Had a Man in White House

By JOHN M. CREWSON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 9 — The staff director of the House Select Committee on Intelligence has seen documents indicating that a high-level member of the Nixon White House staff was reporting to the Central Intelligence Agency on activities in and around the Oval Office, according to a source close to the committee's investigation.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said that the classified C.I.A. materials viewed by A. Searle Field, the staff director, gave no evidence that the C.I.A. "penetration," as he called it, was known to President Nixon or those around him.

Representative Robert W. Kasten Jr., a member of the select committee, said later that "information presented to me by the staff" indicated that there had been similar "infiltration" by the C.I.A. into the Office of Management and Budget, the Treasury Department and the Commerce Department.

In another development involving the C.I.A., authoritative sources said that Ashland Oil Inc., permitted a spy for the agency to operate in Western Europe for some five years as an official of the company. [Page 37.]

A five-page memorandum prepared yesterday by Mr. Field for the 10 select committee members and made available today to The New York Times contained a reference that the source said was based on the document in question.

The memo contained a number of recommended areas of investigation, including "questionable matters not bearing on legitimate C.I.A. functions, but bearing heavily on American citizens," among which, Mr. Field wrote, was "infiltration of the executive."

Several of the select committee members whose curiosity was piqued by the reference were reportedly briefed by Mr. Field yesterday and today on what lay behind it.

Mr. Field declined repeated requests from reporters today to elaborate on his use of the word "infiltration" or to say whether the White House had been the agency of the executive branch to which he had referred.

A C.I.A. spokesman would only say that "there was no infiltration," quote unquote, there was no penetration, quote unquote, of the White House" by his agency during the five and a half years of the Nixon Administration.

The source said that while he was not certain, he believed the document that contained the suggestion of a high-level C.I.A. operative inside the White House had been a report prepared by the Inspector General's office of the C.I.A., possibly sometime in 1973.

Another Possibility

The source pointed out, however, that although a "logical" reading of the C.I.A. document would lead to the conclusion that the agency had placed a covert informer within the upper levels of the Nixon White House, there remained a "slim" chance that the language, which was not entirely explicit, "could possibly have been read another way."

He also confirmed an account of the document yesterday in which Sam Donaldson, a reporter for the American Broadcasting Company, said that the C.I.A. infiltrator had ranked just below H. R. Haldeman, Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, and John D. Ehrlichman, his domestic adviser.

"It was the Oval Office" to which the man had had access, the source emphasized, and "not the White House."

Panel's Fate in Doubt

The future of the select intelligence investigating committee was plunged deeper into doubt today as the House Rules Committee met to decide the fate of the panel, which has been all but immobilized by the animosity between its chairman, Representative Lucien N. Nedzi of Michigan, and most of its other Democratic members.

Three weeks ago, the committee Democrats learned that Mr. Nedzi had been briefed a year earlier on political assassination attempts by the C.I.A. but, as head of a separate House subcommittee charged

with overseeing the agency had taken no steps to investigate the matter.

In an intramural committee move, the Democrats attempted to strip Mr. Nedzi of much of his power as chairman of the select panel.

Mr. Nedzi tried to resign his chairmanship, but his effort was rejected by the House. A resolution was introduced by Representative B. F. Sisk, Democrat of California, to abolish the select committee altogether. Today, the Rules Committee heard several hours of testi-

mony on the Sisk resolution from Democratic and Republican members of the select committee, none of whom wanted to see it done away with altogether.

Among the proposals they tendered were the creation of a new select committee with a new membership, a limit on the jurisdiction of the panel that would confine its investigation to the C.I.A. Alone, joining the House committee to a similar one in the Senate, and the creation of a stronger permanent body that would watch the C.I.A.'s future activities but not investigate its past ones.

The Rules Committee, on which there was general agreement that the present impasse between Mr. Nedzi and the others was intolerable, will vote tomorrow on which of the several alternative courses to pursue in abolishing or restructuring the panel.

In a related development, the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct voted today to begin an investigation of the circumstances in which Representative Michael J. Harrington, one of the select committee members, disclosed last year details of secret House testimony regarding covert C.I.A. political operations in Chile in 1970 and 1971.

Mr. Harrington, a Massachusetts Democrat whose access to similar classified materials has since been cut off by the House Armed Services Committee, of which the C.I.A. Oversight Committee is a part, called yesterday for such an investigation in the belief that it would vindicate his actions.

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CIA White House Infiltration Alleged

By George Lardner Jr.
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Members of the select House intelligence committee said yesterday that they have been told of evidence that the CIA had a long standing practice of "infiltrating" the White House and other executive branch agencies.

They said that the committee's staff director, Searle Field, told them this week of secret documents indicating that the secret agents included a high-level aide in the Nixon White House and apparently White House aides during other administrations as well.

A spokesman for the CIA denied that it ever had spies in the White House or other executive branch agencies.

The congressmen spoke up in hopes of preserving a vigorous House investigation of the nation's "intelligence community" in the face of a determined effort to abolish the 10-member committee and perhaps to replace it with another panel that would have much more limited jurisdiction.

Overriding the apparent wishes of House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.), the House Rules Committee took up a resolution yesterday to kill

the committee and scheduled a vote for today that seems certain to send the issue to the House floor.

On the matter of CIA infiltration, Reps. Robert W. Kasten (R-Wis.) and Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.), both members of the embattled select committee, spoke up in general terms near the close of the day-long hearing by the Rules Committee and elaborated later under questioning by reporters.

Dellums said he had been informed of evidence that the CIA had a highly placed aide at the White House under President Nixon and that it

also had penetrated the President's Office of Management and Budget in the past.

Kasten said he understood from a separate briefing by Field that the spy agency also had surreptitiously placed agents in official positions at the Treasury and Commerce departments.

Speaking of the CIA's "infiltration" of the White House, both congressmen said it was Field's belief, based on documents recently inspected at CIA headquarters, that not even presidents were aware of it.

See CIA, A8, Col. 3

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CIA Infiltration of White House Alleged

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The CIA, which usually declines to comment on news reports about its activities, denied that it ever had spies in the White House. An agency spokesman said:

"There has been no penetration or infiltration of the White House at any time. Any agency personnel on duty there had been detailed there with the full knowledge of the White House."

The CIA spokesman said the statement also applied to the other departments and agencies cited by Dellums and Kasten.

CIA Director William E. Colby's report to President Ford on the agency's domestic spywork included an August, 1973, edict decreeing that: "CIA will not develop operations to penetrate another government agency, even with the approval of its leadership."

The CIA spokesman, however, said this particular directive referred solely to the CIA's work with the then Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs several years ago.

The Rockefeller commission's report last month noted that in late 1970 the BNDD had asked the CIA for assistance in developing counterintelligence expertise on drug traffic in the United States and that the intelligence agency had provided the help.

Dellums and Kasten said they were persuaded that infiltration of the White House and other agencies had taken place. Kasten said he found it difficult to believe that Presidents were not told of the presence of CIA agents on their staffs, but he thought the reported practice plainly improper even if they were informed.

"We're talking about people who were working in high places in these agencies," Dellums told reporters in a separate interview. "We've created a monster we no longer control. I think it would be safe to say," Dellums added, "that there are documents to sustain these allegations."

The sudden furors stemmed from a memo Field wrote Tuesday to members of the House intelligence committee outlining what the staff was prepared to demonstrate if the investigation were permitted to go forward. Among "questionable matters not bearing on legitimate CIA functions," Field listed:

"Infiltration of the executive."

"CIA fronts and cooperative corporations taking financial advantage of inside information."

"Activities that influence domestic policies."

"Infiltration and manipulation of domestic media."

"Questionable activities in recruiting, controlling, and dismissing agents, and in the treatment of domestic information sources."

Field did not elaborate in the memo, and he refused to make any comment on it after it surfaced. However, he separately briefed several members of the committee earlier this week in varying degrees of detail.

In a televised broadcast Tuesday night, ABC-TV said it had learned from two congressional sources that Field had mentioned evidence of an unnamed CIA agent in the Nixon White House, "someone just below the level of a Haldeiman or Ehrlichman."

H. R. Haldeiman was Nixon's chief of staff and John D.

Ehrlichman was his domestic affairs adviser.

Later Tuesday night, the CIA and the Ford White House released copies of the six-month-old Colby report, including the "corrective action" phasing out the BNDD project and prohibiting the penetration of any other federal agency even when that agency approved. The CIA spokesman yesterday denied any connection between the broadcast and the abrupt late-night release of the Colby report a few hours later.

Speaking of the reports of CIA infiltration of the news media, Dellums said the allegations he had been told about included one concerning a former broadcasting network executive who was reportedly assigned there in connection with work for "either Radio Free Europe or something like that."

Kasten said he had been told "there may be executives in corporations involved in the media, electronic or print, associated with the CIA."

He said he decided to speak up only after sitting through yesterday's Rules Committee hearing and realized that the intelligence committee and perhaps its entire investigation was in real jeopardy.

"The point is that there's a need for a House investigation," Kasten declared, saying that the Senate committee investigating the CIA was apparently doing nothing about the reports of executive branch infiltration.

The sponsor of the resolution to abolish the House committee, Rep. B. F. Sisk (D-

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Calif.), charged at the Rules Committee hearing that the panel was "doing nothing at the present time" because of internal bickering between intelligence committee Chairman Lucien N. Nedzi (D-Mich.) and the committee's other Democrats. They accused Nedzi of sitting on evidence of CIA illegalities and improprieties for more than two years and charged that he could not now conduct an effective inquiry.

The House, however, refused June 16 to accept Nedzi's tendered resignation. He has called no meetings of the committee since then and made plain he favors appointment of a new panel.

Charging that the inquiry was "dead in the water," Sisk yesterday proposed creation of a new committee that would be limited to investigating the CIA. The present charter calls for a thorough investigation of the intelligence community, including the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service, the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Four members of the select committee testified against abolition of the committee or at least against restricting the investigation of any new committee that might be created to take its place. Rep. Robert McClory of Illinois the ranking Republican on the select committee, said the intelligence community is too vast, too complex, and too full of duplicating efforts to limit the inquiry to the CIA.

Despite the stalemate between Nedzi and most of the other Democrats on the panel, McClory said the committee's staff has been carrying on "important investigative work" that needs to be pursued.

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CIA White House

Plants Called Nonsense

By Fred Barnes
 and Norman Kempster
 Washington Star Staff Writers

The White House today denied that any CIA agents had ever secretly penetrated the presidential staff during the Ford or earlier administrations.

Ronald Nessen, the White House press secretary, also asserted that there had been no clandestine CIA infiltration of any other government agencies in the executive branch.

"There has never been any penetration or infiltration of the White House by a CIA agent," Nessen said. While there are CIA employees assigned to the White House, they "are here on duty or on detail or were here with the complete knowledge of the White House," he said.

At least one CIA employee is detailed to the National Security Council at the White House and "there may be an handful of others who work in related capacities," Nessen stated.

Earlier, CIA Director William Colby had called statements that the CIA had infiltrated the White House and other federal agencies "outrageous nonsense."

"There is no truth in it," he said.

NESSEN DECLINED to say who provided him with assurances that there has been no CIA infiltration, and he was additionally unable to explain how these people could be sure

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that no infiltration occurred in earlier administrations.

"I believe the people who told me," Nessen said. "I can just simply say flatly that there are no CIA agents in the White House working in any hidden or undercover role. I am told that in the past there never have been."

Nessen's comments about the CIA came in response to questions from newsmen regarding a report that the House Select Committee on Intelli-

gence has documents indicating CIA infiltration in the White House.

Chairman Frank Church of the Senate Intelligence Committee said his staff will "immediately" begin an investigation of the charges of CIA penetration of the White House.

"I would rather not speculate without having the facts well in hand," Church told reporters. "Of course it is my view that the CIA has no business putting plants into the White House."

Church referred to the allegation as "a new charge" that must be fully investigated.

To show that CIA employees are at the White House in an entirely above-board capacity, Nessen noted that "they are on payroll records, for goodness sakes."

Moreover, they were detailed to the White House on request. "In order to get a detailee, you have to request a detailee," Nessen said.

See CIA, A-10

Continued From A-1

ASKED IF the CIA employees might have reported back on White House activities to the intelligence agency, Nessen conceded that "there's no way I can ever know what every CIA agent at the White House ever did."

Speaking at the regular White House briefing, Nessen cautioned newsmen against "making a mountain out of a molehill" in regard to the question of CIA employees on the presidential staff.

Two members of the House select intelligence committee — a conservative Republican and a liberal Democrat — made public the charges that the CIA spied on the White House in the hopes of saving their deadlocked committee from abolition.

THEY ALSO SAID there are indications that the CIA "inserted" agents at high levels in the Office of Management and Budget, Commerce Department, Treasury Department and perhaps other agencies of the executive branch of government.

Reps. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., and Robert W. Kasten, R-Wis., told reporters they decided to "go public" with the information because they feared the House Rules Committee was about to recommend disbanding of the CIA committee.

The Rules Committee held a four-hour hearing on legislation to abolish the CIA panel but postponed final action. However, Rules members appeared ready to disband the special intelligence committee which has not met since May because of a dispute between Chairman Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., and a majority of the committee Democrats.

THE SUGGESTION that the CIA infiltrated the U.S. government that it was established to serve adds a bizarre new twist to the controversy over the nation's intelligence community.

Previously, the controversy has centered on the agency's clandestine efforts to manipulate foreign governments and into what the Rockefeller Commission described as "clearly illegal" efforts to spy on domestic dissident groups.

Colby indicated in a report to President Ford which was made public Tuesday that the CIA had inserted an agent in at least one government agency, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD).

AN UNDATED MEMO included in the report to Ford said, "Per our discussion with the retiring director of BNDD, Project (cryptonym deleted) will be phased out. CIA will not develop operations to penetrate another government agency, even with the approval of its leadership."

Both Dellums and Kasten said a House probe is necessary to get to matters that were left untouched by the Rockefeller Commission and the Senate CIA committee headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

The two lawmakers agreed to supply some of the details after reporters obtained copies of a memo from Committee Staff Director A. Searle Field which said the staff had found "sufficient evidence to warrant an investigation" on several topics.

FIELD'S MEMO said the evidence included infiltration of executive agencies, CIA financial interests profiting from inside information, penetration of domestic news media and "activities to influence domestic politics."

Dellums said the evidence included documents indicating that a CIA operative held a high-level job in the Nixon White House without the knowledge of the former president.

Asked if the operative's function was to spy on White House activities or to manipulate U.S. policy, the California congressman replied: "Both."

The New York Times News Service said the CIA

agent held a post in the Nixon White House just below the level of Chief of Staff H.R. Haldeman and chief domestic aide John D. Ehrlichman. The Times did not identify the agent.

KASTEN WAS MORE guarded than Dellums in supplying details. He said he did not know how high ranking the operative in the White House was or if there was more than one. He also said he assumed the infiltration was "over a period of more than one administration."

Dellums and Kasten also said the staff has evidence of infiltration of news gathering organizations. Dellums said there was evi-

dence that a former vice president of CBS was a CIA operative.

A CBS spokesman said, "It's news to us. We don't know of any such vice president."

Kasten also said the committee wants to know why the investments of a CIA pension fund are substantially more profitable than the stock market averages. He said the investigators are interested in learning if the fund is operating on "inside information" gained either from CIA front companies or from CIA operatives in private firms or government agencies.

THE HOUSE CIA committee reached an impasse

last month after Nedzi submitted his resignation as chairman under pressure from Democratic members of the committee. In a move that has been interpreted as a vote of confidence in Nedzi, the House refused to accept the resignation. But Nedzi has refused to call a committee meeting since.

However, members of the staff, headed by Field, have been gathering information while waiting for the deadlock to be broken. The House committee staff and the staff of the Senate CIA committee both have been given office space at CIA headquarters.

Kasten said the evidence has been gathered by poring through CIA records and documents and asking

questions about them. He said more intensive investigative techniques will not be used until the status of the committee has been cleared up.

THERE WAS no explanation of the sort of CIA document that led Field to conclude that the White House staff had been infiltrated.

The Rules Committee was considering a resolution by Rep. B.F. Sisk, D-Calif., to abolish the CIA panel which he described as "dead in the water."

Sisk also proposed an alternative to the committee to abolish the present committee and start over with a new panel that would be limited to a probe of the

CIA. The present committee's mandate calls for an investigation of other intelligence agencies such as the National Security Agency, military intelligence, the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service as well as the CIA.

Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., senior Republican on the present committee, said the panel should be abolished to end the personality conflicts that have blocked its work but that a new committee should be formed with an equally broad charter.

DELLUMS, Kasten and Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., all urged the Rules Committee to stick

the department has not refused to provide the documents but has not yet done so.

Committee chief counsel F.A.O. Schwartz said the material the committee is seeking refers to a series of charges of misconduct by the FBI.

Schwartz said the allegations include political abuse of the FBI, misuse of secret files, wiretapping and bugging, breakins, disruption of dissident groups, the Huston plan and establishment by the government of bogus radical groups to discredit anti-war activities.

Although the committee is now concentrating on the CIA, its mandate includes the FBI and other intelligence agencies.

with the present membership.

Dellums said the House should direct Nedzi to either call a meeting of the committee or resubmit his resignation.

"Why do we all have to go down because of petty personalities?" Dellums demanded.

Meanwhile, Church summoned Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi and FBI Director Clarence M. Kelly to appear before his Senate CIA committee next week to explain why the Justice Department has not sent the committee FBI files and documents requested almost two months ago.

"We want to determine what the roadblocks have been," Church said. He said

ASHLAND OIL PAID BY C.I.A. IN SECRET

Nearly \$99,000 Was Involved
Over Five-Year Period—
Purpose Undisclosed

By ROBERT M. SMITH

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 8—The Central Intelligence Agency secretly paid Ashland Oil, Inc., nearly \$99,000 in five recent years—more than \$50,000 of it in cash—for undisclosed purposes.

The C.I.A. payments to Ashland, which has petroleum operations in some 70 countries, was disclosed in a report filed by Ashland with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The report was the result of an internal investigation carried out for Ashland, the nation's largest independent oil company, by lawyers and accountants as part of the settlement of a law suit brought by the S.E.C. against the company.

The suit was based on the company's failure to report to its shareholders payments it had made both here and abroad. The oil company pleaded guilty in 1974 to five counts of making illegal domestic campaign contributions.

Purpose Unknown

The S.E.C. has held in such suits that contributions and payments to Government officials and others are "material" information which the securities laws requires be divulged to shareholders. Asked today what the C.I.A. payments to Ashland were for, however, an S.E.C. spokesman said, "no comment."

Spokesmen for both the C.I.A. and Ashland also said, "no comment."

It is known that the C.I.A. has asked American concerns to put intelligence operatives on their foreign payrolls so as to provide a cover for the operatives. It is not known, however, that this occurred in the case of Ashland.

The C.I.A. payments were uncovered by Coopers & Lybrand, the independent auditing firm called in by Ashland to look at its books and interview its officials in the wake of the suit. Lybrand called the payments to the attention of a special committee of Ashland's board of directors in a letter dated June 18 and marked "confidential."

Amounts Detailed

According to the letter, the C.I.A. transferred the following amounts to Ashland in cash: \$10,557 in December, 1968; \$9,111 in July, 1969, and \$30,000 in February, 1971.

The C.I.A. also wrote two checks to Ashland: one for \$37,500 in June, 1972, and one for \$11,000 in March, 1973.

The accountants said that they had been "informed by officers of Ashland that the cash, \$50,468, had been put into a safe at Ashland's home office and not recorded on the corporate books until October, 1973, when a total of \$56,800 was taken from the safe and deposited in a corporate bank account."

The letter went on to say that "the subject of C.I.A. funds received by Ashland was discussed at a meeting held at the offices of the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington on March 31, 1975."

Data Verified

It closed by noting that an S.E.C. attorney, Joel S. Gallay, "had verified that the data we had received from the company were correct and that there were no additional payments made by the C.I.A. to Ashland."

Asked why the commission refused to explain the reason for the agency's payments in light of its own record of pressing for the fullest possible corporate disclosure, S. James Rosenfeld, a spokesman for the S.E.C., would only reiterate, "no comment."

The Ashland report raised another important issue for the securities commission. It did not name the recipients of the company's political contributions but listed them in a separate document, schedule I, which was given to Ashland's directors, but not to the S.E.C.

The commission must therefore decide whether it will be satisfied with a report from a company that acknowledges having made illegal contributions but does not name the recipients.

While Stanley Sporkin, director of the S.E.C.'s enforcement division, is widely known to feel that moral issues are involved, the commission must wrestle with the legal question of whether its charter to require information "material" to stockholders' decisions to buy and sell fairly requires the disclosure of the identities of recipients.

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Harrington Says Congress Plays the 'Secrecy Game'

By Norman Kempster
Washington Star Staff Writer

Accusing his fellow lawmakers of playing a cozy "game of shared secrets," Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., said today a congressman has a duty to lift the cover of secrecy from illegal acts of the CIA or other government agencies.

In a counterattack against the House Armed Services Committee which voted to deny him access to classified information, the Massachusetts Democrat called for a meeting of all House Democrats to review the basic assumptions of the classification system.

In effect, Harrington wants to establish as an obligation of office the now surreptitious practice of leaking secret information.

Under present procedures, the Pentagon, CIA and other government agencies frequently brief members of Congress on classified information after receiving promises that the secrets will be kept.

IN A LETTER to House Speaker Carl Albert, Harrington said this pattern amounts to "congressional acquiescence in what I have called the game of shared secrets."

"Players in this game are first given one secret about illegal activity, and then another, and then another," he said. "The more they know, the more they are responsible for hiding, and the more they hide, the further the intelligence agencies of the Defense Department have compromised them."

Harrington's proposal to give each of the 535 senators and House members the right to declassify secrets is sure to be resisted by the Pentagon and many members of Congress. But the issue could win support among some House Democrats,

especially first-term activists who have shown impatience with the clubby rules that govern Capitol Hill.

With Democrats holding a 2-to-1 edge in the House, a vote of the majority party caucus is — in theory at least — tantamount to action by the full House.

HARRINGTON URGED Albert to call a meeting of the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee to consider the issue. In a separate letter to Caucus Chairman Phillip Burton, Harrington demanded that the matter be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the Democratic Caucus.

The House Armed Services Committee voted last month to refuse to permit Harrington to see additional classified documents in the committee's file because he informed other lawmakers, some congressional staffers and at least one reporter about previously secret testimony of CIA Director William E. Colby concerning CIA efforts to undermine the government of former President Salvadore Allende of Chile.

In order to obtain a copy of the transcript of Colby's testimony, Harrington, who is not a member of the committee, was required to sign a pledge to keep the matters secret.

"ORDINARILY those who sign such agreements expect to see references to secret but legal activities," Harrington said in his letter to Albert. He said the committee action against him raises another question: "What is the responsibility of a member of Congress who discovers in classified records a clear indication that the government has broken the law?"

The Colby testimony, given April 22, 1974, detailed CIA efforts to defeat Allende at the polls and, following the election of the Marxist president, to weaken his government.

Allende died during a military coup in September 1973 that ousted his government.

Harrington said a member of Congress, faced with such testimony, does not have the right to keep it secret.

"I MAINTAIN that there is a higher responsibility, inherent in the law, to proceed . . . so the facts are made known to the appropriate authorities and the truth is ultimately told to the American people," Harrington said.

The Armed Services Committee took its action against Harrington a few hours before the full House blocked an effort to unseat Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., as chairman of a special House committee created to investigate the intelligence community.

A majority of the Democrats

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crats on the committee called for Nedzi's resignation because the Michigan congressman had received earlier briefings about controversial CIA activities. The House backed Nedzi against the committee insurgents, thus producing a paralysis that so far has prevented the committee from beginning its probe.

HARRINGTON is a member of the committee and one of Nedzi's most outspoken critics. Although Nedzi insists the dispute is not between him and Harrington, the Massachusetts lawmaker has frequently described the impasse in terms of a Nedzi-Harrington battle.

In his letter to Albert, Harrington objected to "the curious timing" of the Armed Services Committee's action. Although the committee held a hearing on Harrington's leak last September, the action to deny him classified documents did not come until the dispute over the intelligence committee reached a climax.

In a separate action, 50 House members, including Harrington, yesterday called on the Democratic Caucus to block any attempts to abolish the special intelligence committee.

REP. B.F. SISK, D-Calif., has suggested the only way to break the deadlock is to abolish the present committee and start over.

In addition to his letters to Albert and Burton, Harrington protested the Armed Services Committee's action in letters to Rep. John J. Flynt Jr., D-Ga., chairman of the House Ethics Committee, and to Rep. Melvin Price, D-Ill., chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

The Armed Services panel urged the Ethics Committee to issue a ruling on Harrington's conduct. But the committee has shown little enthusiasm for tackling the matter which could prove to be the most controversial action involving a member since the House voted to refuse to seat the Rep. Adam Clayton Powell.

"I do not intend to let this matter lie," Harrington wrote to Flynt. "I see the Armed Services move as an unprecedented attempt to sully my reputation and to help subvert the House Select Committee on Intelligence."

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

Fifty House Democrats called yesterday for a special party caucus to prevent abolition of the dormant House intelligence committee.

In a petition gathered by Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.), the 50 House members endorsed a proposed resolution instructing Democrats on the House Rules Committee to oppose dismantling of the select investigating committee.

Efforts to abolish the committee, Harrington said in a statement, "will, and perhaps should, be viewed as an attempt on the part of the House to shift focus away from the primary issue—illegal intelligence activities. Such action would clearly suggest a lack of interest in revealing the truth and throw into question the integrity of the entire House membership."

The intelligence committee has been tied up for weeks in an impasse between Chairman Lucien N. Nedzi (D-Mich.) and Democratic members of the committee who questioned his ability to conduct a thorough investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The House voted overwhelmingly on June 16 to reject Nedzi's tendered resignation, but attempts on the part of the Democratic leadership, since then to patch up the rift within the committee have proved fruitless.

The Rules Committee is scheduled to meet Wednesday morning to consider a proposal by Rep. B. F. Sisk (D-Calif.) to abolish the special 10-member panel.

The petition for a special meeting of the House Democratic Caucus to block the Sisk resolution was submitted yesterday to caucus Chairman Phillip Burton (D-Calif.). The signers included Harrington and two other Democrats on the intelligence committee, Reps. Don Edwards (Calif.) and Ronald V. Dellums (Calif.) who have been critical of Nedzi's leadership. more members, Burton said he

Although a caucus must be held at the request of 50 or doubted he could schedule a meeting before next week. He told a reporter that he would probably seek postponement of the Sisk resolution before the Rules Committee so that the caucus could be held first.

Harrington, Dellums and Edwards have also formally asked Nedzi to convene a meeting of the intelligence committee, but the Michigan Democrat has indicated that he favors creation of an entirely new panel to replace the current membership.

While the House CIA inquiry remains in limbo, the Senate intelligence committee operations proceed with its investigation of CIA involvement in foreign assassination plots.

Back from a 10-day recess, the Senate committee will meet in executive session today to take testimony from retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Edward Lansdale, a counterinsurgency expert during the Kennedy administration, and Roswell Gilpatric, who was deputy secretary of defense in the Kennedy administration.

The Senate committee has been attempting to determine who authorized the CIA to take part in various assassination schemes and has tentatively scheduled closed hearings on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday with former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, former White House national security advisers McGeorge Bundy and Walt W. Rostow, and retired Army Gen. Maxwell Taylor, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Committee Chairman Frank Church (D-Idaho) has said the Senate investigation has so far failed to turn up any evidence directly linking any President to assassination plots.

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50 in House Try To Save Life of CIA Probe Unit

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(CIA)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- REP. MICHAEL HARRINGTON, D-MASS., SAID TODAY HE HAS GATHERED ENOUGH HOUSE SIGNATURES TO FORCE A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS TO DECIDE THE FATE OF THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.

IN AN EFFORT TO FORESTALL POSSIBLE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE ACTION WEDNESDAY TO ABOLISH THE COMMITTEE, HARRINGTON GATHERED THE SIGNATURES OF 50 DEMOCRATS ON A LETTER TO CAUCUS CHAIRMAN PHILLIP BURTON, D-CALIF.

UNDER CAUCUS BYLAWS, 50 MEMBERS CAN REQUIRE A SPECIAL MEETING, BUT A SPOKESMAN FOR THE CAUCUS SAID NONE HAD YET BEEN SCHEDULED IN ADVANCE OF THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING JULY 15.

A RESOLUTION WHICH THE RULES COMMITTEE WILL TAKE UP ON WEDNESDAY WOULD ABOLISH THE SPECIAL PANEL ON GROUNDS A RIFT BETWEEN COMMITTEE FACTIONS HAS MADE THE PANEL UNABLE TO FUNCTION.

HARRINGTON SAID, "EFFORT TO ABOLISH THE SELECT COMMITTEE RATHER THAN SEEK THE NECESSARY SOLUTIONS WILL, AND PERHAPS SHOULD, BE VIEWED AS AN ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE TO SHIFT FOCUS AWAY FROM THE PRIMARY ISSUE -- ILLEGAL INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. SUCH ACTION WOULD CLEARLY SUGGEST A LACK OF INTEREST IN REVEALING THE TRUTH, AND THROW INTO QUESTION THE INTEGRITY OF THE ENTIRE HOUSE MEMBERSHIP."

WHEN THE SPECIAL MEETING IS CALLED, HARRINGTON SAID, HE WILL OFFER A MOTION "FOR THE CAUCUS TO INSTRUCT MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES NOT TO APPROVE OR REPORT ANY RESOLUTION TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE."

THE 50 SIGNATURES SUPPORTING THE SPECIAL MEETING CONSISTED PRIMARILY OF FRESHMEN AND THE MORE LIBERAL MEMBERS OF THE MAJORITY DEMOCRATS.

HARRINGTON WAS ONE OF SEVERAL MEMBERS WHO PRESSED EARLY THIS YEAR FOR CREATION OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO LOOK INTO CHARGES THE CIA CONDUCTED ILLEGAL DOMESTIC SURVEILLANCE AND TOOK PART IN PLANNED POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS ABROAD.

REP. LUCIEN NEDZI, D-MICH., WAS APPOINTED CHAIRMAN BY THE LEADERSHIP, BUT HARRINGTON AND OTHERS COMPLAINED THAT HE WAS DOING NOTHING ABOUT THE INVESTIGATION. THEY FORCED A VOTE TO TAKE THE CIA MATTER OUT OF NEDZI'S HANDS. NEDZI OFFERED HIS RESIGNATION, THE HOUSE REFUSED TO ACCEPT IT, AND A RESOLUTION WAS SENT TO THE RULES COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE PANEL.

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Colby Says C.I.A. Can Maintain Watch on Congressmen Abroad

By JOHN M. CREWDSON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 25—William E. Colby, the Director of Central Intelligence, cautioned members of a House subcommittee today that they and their Congressional colleagues were not "immune" from surveillance by his agency during their travels abroad.

Mr. Colby's admission, which provoked an outburst from Representative Bella S. Abzug, Democrat of Manhattan, came during his first public appearance since the release two weeks ago of a Presidential report that scored the Central Intelligence Agency for having collected files on more than 7,000 American citizens, including members of Congress.

"In my mind," Mr. Colby told the House panel, "a Congressman is neither a target nor immune" from surveillance abroad by the C.I.A.

"If a Congressman appeared abroad in contact with some group that was a legitimate target of this agency, that name would undoubtedly appear in the files of that group" maintained within the C.I.A.'s complex network of computers, Mr. Colby said.

Mr. Colby confirmed, in nearly six hours before the House Government operations Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights that Mrs. Abzug heads, that his agency now held 75 files on incumbent members of Congress that were filled with such items as C.I.A. reports on their activities abroad, reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and newspaper articles. The existence of the files was reported earlier by the Rockefeller commission, which was named by President Ford to look into published reports that the C.I.A. had engaged in illegal domestic spying.

Mrs. Abzug, who has tangled publicly with Mr. Colby in the past, replied that she seriously questioned whether it was "appropriate" for the C.I.A. simply to maintain files on members of Congress, much less to continue to add to them.

"The electorate," she said in a rising voice, "determines our behavior and they judge us, not some super-spy organization."

Mr. Colby declared today that "American intelligence is the best in the world" and "the envy of other intelligence services." President Ford later echoed that view when he maintained at a news conference today that there was "an expert intelligence-gathering community in our Federal Government," as well as "a first-class counterintelligence organization." [Question—15, Page 26.]

Discrepancies Seen

Mrs. Abzug pointed out repeatedly today what she termed discrepancies between President Ford's report on domestic C.I.A. activities and testimony by Mr. Colby on that subject before her subcommittee last March, which she suggested had been less than complete.

In March, she noted, Mr. Colby had referred to an "instance" in which the C.I.A. had opened first-class mail sent by American citizens, including Mrs. Abzug herself, as it passed through the postal system on the way to Communist countries.

Mrs. Abzug then pointed out that the Presidential commission had found that the C.I.A. had examined more than four million pieces of mail over a 20-year period ending in 1973 and had opened some 13,000 of them to photograph their contents.

"I referred to it as an instance," Mr. Colby replied, "because it was one project."

Material Destroyed

Mr. Colby also noted in his March testimony that, over the last "several years" the C.I.A.'s voluminous files had been searched in an effort to find and destroy material, such as that on American citizens with no foreign connections, that was not appropriate for the agency to retain.

He conceded today, however, that some of the information destroyed, such as that relating to mail openings, which he termed "illegal," might have amounted to evidence of criminal activity by the C.I.A.

"If I had thought of it in those terms," Mr. Colby said, "I would not have destroyed it, of course."

Noting that the destruction of potential criminal evidence is itself a crime, Mrs. Abzug asked Mr. Colby when he had

first learned of a 20-year agreement between the C.I.A. and the Justice Department that exempted agency employees from criminal prosecutions.

The director replied that it had not been known of the agreement, which was first publicly disclosed in the Presidential report, until last December when he and a high Justice Department official were discussing the potential prosecution of an agency employee and the official told him that the agreement was invalid.

Rogers's Role Note

Mr. Colby provided the subcommittee today with an exchange of correspondence between the C.I.A. and the Justice Department in early 1954 settling out the terms of the then secret agreement, and which shows that William P. Rogers, then the Deputy Attorney General, was an active participant in its drafting.

Mr. Rogers told The New York Times on June 10, the day the Presidential report was released, however, that he "remembered no such agreement" with the C.I.A. during his tenure in the Justice Department.

Mr. Colby declined to discuss allegations that the C.I.A. had attempted political assassinations or to deny directly that its agents were continuing to infiltrate domestic organizations.

When Mrs. Abzug pressed the latter question, his only reply was that "The C.I.A.'s activities today are carried out within the limits of its statutory authority."

Mr. Colby also refused to identify the political candidate who, according to the Presidential report, was joined some years ago during his primary campaign by a C.I.A. agent who, unbeknownst to the politician, reported back to the agency on aspects of the campaign.

Mr. Colby said that the candidate, who had lost the election, could identify the agent "very quickly," thus jeopardizing his future as a covert C.I.A. operative overseas.

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Date 6-26-75

Preview

The CIA Under Scrutiny On TV

Two former CIA agents will appear today on programs scrutinizing the operations of the currently controversial agency.

Philip Agee, ex-agent and author of "Inside the Company: A CIA Diary," and David Atlee Phillips, once chief of Latin American operations for the CIA, will discuss the agency on ABC's "AM America" talk show at 7 a.m. The entire first hour of the program will be devoted to the CIA and its activities.

Series regular Bill Beutel, cohost Barbara Howar, and columnist Jack Anderson will question the pair.

Tonight at 8 o'clock, Channel 5 offers a special one-hour nighttime version of

Tonight at 8 o'clock, Channel 5 offers a special one-hour nighttime version of its daytime talk show "Panorama," which will include an interview host Maury Povich taped with Agee in Toronto.

In addition to Agee and Phillips, Povich will discuss the CIA with New York Times investigative reporter Seymour Hersh, columnist and ex-CIA agent Tom Braden, and Rep. John Stanton (R-Ohio), a member of the House Subcommittee on Intelligence, which is investigating the agency.

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Date 6-25-75

CIA Spied on Candidate

By Norman Kempster

Washington Star Staff Writer

CIA Director William Colby revealed today a CIA agent participated in a congressional campaign without the knowledge of the candidate and filed reports on campaign activities to the CIA's "Operation Chaos" campaign against domestic anti-war groups.

In testimony to a House subcommittee Colby conceded the activity was not proper and he pledged, "it will not occur again."

Colby refused to identify the congressional candidate or the agent. But he said the candidate did not realize that the agent worked for the CIA.

REP. JOHN CONYERS, D-Mich., asked Colby if he was aware of an agent being placed in a congressional campaign.

"Not placed," Colby responded, "I am aware of a CIA agent, visiting America from abroad, who was invited by a candidate to accompany him for a few days. The candidate did not know that he was a CIA agent."

Conyers asked if the candidate won or lost.

"I think he lost," Colby said.

"That follows," Conyers said with a touch of sarcasm.

"The CIA had nothing to do with him losing," Colby said.

Colby said he could not identify the candidate because to do so might reveal the identity of the agent, who is still working for the CIA overseas.

"I TAKE A strong position on protecting the identity of CIA agents," Colby said. "We are having a hard time just now."

Conyers responded, "I take a strong position on the CIA helping people win or lose congressional elections. We don't know if there were more (cases of this type)."

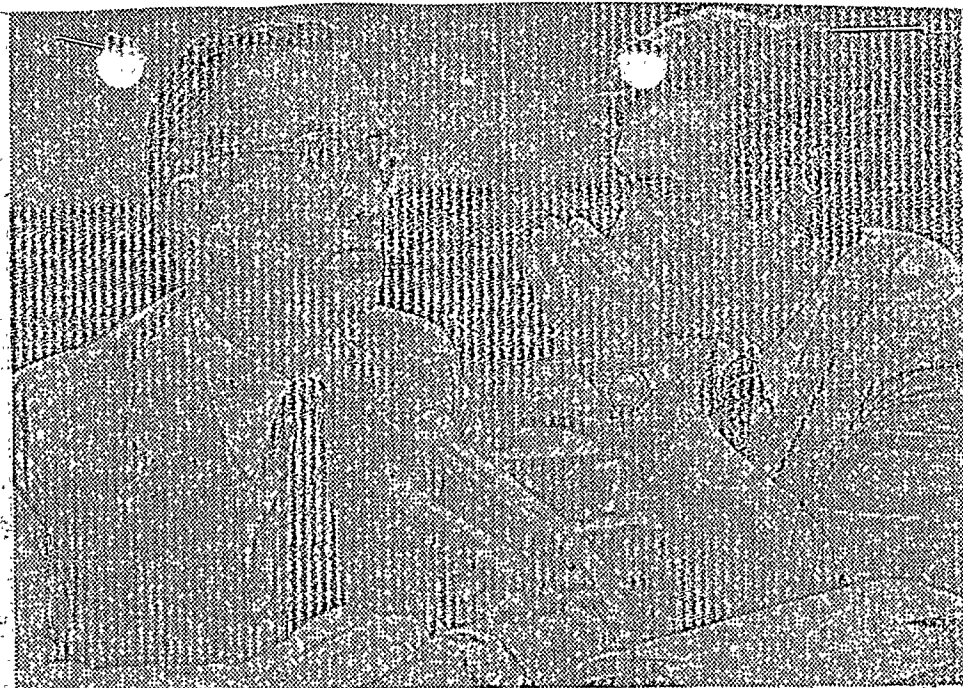
"There were no more," Colby said.

In response to a question from Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Government Operations Committee's subcommittee on government information and individual rights, Colby confirmed that the agent filed reports to Operation Chaos.

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Date 10-25-75



—Washington Star Photographer John Bowden.

William Colby, acting director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and his legislative attorney, Lyle Miller, confer during hearing of House subcommittee today.

"Is that proper?" Abzug asked.

"No," Colby said. "I have corrected the errors of the past. It will not occur again."

COLBY ALSO said the CIA has files on between 70 and 75 members of Congress. He said that if any member asks for information from his file the agency will provide it. He said about 30 lawmakers have filed such requests.

The hearing was frequently acrimonious. Colby insisted that further investigations could damage the nation's intelligence system while Democrats on the committee accused the director of failing to provide adequate information to permit the Congress to supervise the CIA.

"The United States has developed the best intelligence service in the world," Colby said. "We must not destroy it through sensational or irresponsible exposure."

Colby and Abzug clashed sharply, with accusing the CIA of sharing its files and information with other government agencies "much like back-fence gossip."

The purpose of the hearings is to determine if the CIA should continue to enjoy an exemption from the Privacy Act of 1974.

IN HIS OPENING statement Colby said Congress

should limit its prying into agency secrets.

"If American intelligence is to continue to be effective, there must be limits to public exposure of its activities," the CIA director said.

But Abzug said such arguments are an attempt by the CIA "to blind the Congress and the American people to the fact that no agency like the CIA can function properly if it is going to violate every single law of the country."

She then cited examples from the Rockefeller Commission report of CIA mail openings, attempts to disrupt dissident groups and other violations of the agency's charter.

Even before Colby was permitted to read his opening statement he and the chairman engaged in a heated exchange.

Abzug asked why Richard Ober, operational head of Operation Chaos, had not come as a witness. "I will speak for the agency," Colby replied.

"IS THERE any reason why he is not here this morning?" Abzug snapped.

"I did not ask him to come," Colby replied blandly.

"Are you aware that the committee wanted him to come?" Abzug asked.

"I have been so informed," Colby replied.

Meanwhile, House Demo-

cratic leaders are urging the antagonists in the battle that has immobilized the House CIA committee to paper over their differences soon so that the long-stalled investigation can get started.

House Speaker Carl Albert, Democratic Floor Leader Thomas P. O'Neill and Caucus Chairman Philip Burton have made it plain that they want a settlement that will not invite charges of cover-up.

Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., whose harsh criticism of Committee Chairman Lucien Nedzi contributed to the impasse, said Albert, O'Neill and Burton yesterday urged him to get together with Nedzi in the hopes of reaching an accommodation.

But a spokesman for Nedzi, D-Mich., said the chairman was not interested in a "patch-up" agreement that would restore a situation which Nedzi had earlier found "intolerable."

THE HOUSE investigation broke down into internal strife earlier this month when a majority of the committee's Democrats demanded that Nedzi quit as chairman because the Michigan Democrat had been briefed on CIA misdeeds and had not informed other members of the panel.

Dispute Over Nedzi Puts Future of House C.I.A. Inquiry in Doubt

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The future of the House Select Committee on Intelligence Activities was cast into doubt today as Democratic leaders struggled to work out a compromise between Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, the committee chairman who does not want the job but cannot resign, and six Democrats on the panel who find his leadership unacceptable. Consideration of a resolution that would dissolve the five-month-old committee altogether was put off temporarily in the House Rules Committee following a request by Speaker Carl Albert, who reportedly was talking and meeting informally with key Congressmen, including Mr. Nedzi, in a last-minute effort to "reconstitute" the panel.

A number of alternatives short of abolition were being discussed off the floor today by proponents intent on preserving an intelligence investigation in the House while surmounting the animosity between Mr. Nedzi, whose emotional resignation of his chairmanship was rejected by the House yesterday, and insurgent Democrats who believe that his objectivity has been compromised.

The alternative solutions, which ranged from revamping the membership of the panel to merging it with the Senate Select Intelligence Committee, were overshadowed, however, by what several House aides described as a growing general disillusion with the internal squabbling that has inhibited the committee's investigation and led to the impasse between Mr. Nedzi and its six other Democrats.

Doubt About Compromise

An aide to Mr. Nedzi, a Michigan Democrat, said today that he doubted whether any compromise would be acceptable to the chairman.

"I think it's a little late for that," he said, adding that Mr. Nedzi had "made his position clear" yesterday with his assertion on the House floor that to remain as chairman under present conditions would make him an accomplice of a "charade."

One Democratic committee member said today he believed that the House's decision, by a lopsided vote of 290 to 64, to reject Mr. Nedzi's resignation had been not an accurate statement of anticommunist sentiment

in the House, but rather an affirmation of Mr. Nedzi's integrity, which the chairman had unnecessarily put on the line.

The committee member said that the task he and his Democratic colleagues on the panel

faced was to persuade the House Democratic Caucus to intervene with the Rules Committee to prevent the abolition resolution, introduced yesterday by Representative B. F. Sisk, a California Democrat, from reaching the House floor.

Influential members of the caucus are reportedly disturbed at the rejection of Mr. Nedzi by the select committee's Democratic membership, an uprising that they view as a threat to the orderly process of the House and, not incidentally, to their own power as a body to assign committee chairmen.

In an apparent attempt to dilute the caucus, representative Michael J. Harrington, one of the insurgents who is an outspoken critic of the C.I.A., let it be known privately today that he was prepared to resign from the select committee's Subcommittee on the C.I.A. if it would help keep the full panel intact.

That subcommittee was established by Mr. Nedzi last week as a conciliatory move, following news reports that, ahead of a separate standing House subcommittee that oversees the C.I.A., he had been

made privy over a year ago to the agency's alleged involvement in assassination plots and domestic surveillance, but had kept the knowledge to himself.

Those topics are two of the foremost areas under investigation by the select committee in the Senate and formed the bulk of the recently completed inquiry by President Ford's Commission on C.I.A. Activities. Committee Democrats subsequently decided among themselves, however, that the select committee's C.I.A. subcommittee, headed by Repre-

sentative James V. Stanton, Democrat of Ohio, should be expanded to include all 10 committee members, thus effectively replacing Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Stanton as chairman in all matters concerning the C.I.A.

That was the point at which Mr. Nedzi rebelled, proclaiming that he had been stripped of all the trappings of his chairmanship except for "a gavel and a title" and decided to announce his resignation.

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Wash. Post
 6/18/75 p. A-18 **The House and the CIA**

THE HOUSE BADLY NEEDS to pull itself together on the CIA and to get on with its inquiry into United States intelligence activities. It cannot allow its division over whether to proceed, and its confusion over how to proceed, to keep it from carrying out its plain responsibility. At best, even if it were to get quickly down to business, the House would be getting off to a late start: the Rockefeller commission's report on CIA domestic activities is already in and the Senate select committee's broad investigation of all U.S. intelligence operations and needs is months along. But the field of inquiry is vast and a conscientious House committee could still play an important role. An inquiry is also an essential means by which the House can start preparing itself to exercise the oversight over intelligence that it has never conducted adequately in the past.

The trouble in the House really began when the Speaker appointed Rep. Lucien Nedzi (D-Mich.) chairman of the select committee. For Mr. Nedzi is also chairman of the standing Armed Services CIA oversight subcommittee—one of the Congressional bodies whose past lapses had brought the select committee into being. Several critics of the CIA also were named to the select committee. Tensions were sharp from the start. When the critics learned by a leak that Mr. Nedzi in April 1974 had received and kept secret a CIA briefing on some of the very activities the select committee intended to probe, they exploded. Using regular caucus rules, they wrenched the CIA part of the investigation away from Mr. Nedzi. He then sought what was in effect a vote of confidence from the House by asking the members to accept his resignation as select committee chairman.

The House on Monday gave him the desired vote of confidence, by rejecting his resignation, by a margin of 290 to 64. Part of the vote reflected good feeling for Mr. Nedzi and irritation at the caucus procedures used by the insurgents. Another part reflected a judgment that the insurgents were charging too hard against the CIA and that the inquiry ought to be taken back from them, if not entirely shelved. It was precisely to embarrass the insurgents that the House Armed Services Committee, on Monday, suddenly interrupted nine months of somnolence and moved to rebuke one of them, Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.), for his earlier leaking of confidential information on the CIA's "destabilizing" operations in Chile in 1973.

In getting the inquiry back on the track, several considerations strike us as essential. First, it is very unfair of the House to expect select committee chairman Nedzi to pass judgment on CIA oversight subcommittee chairman Nedzi. His stated wish to resign should be respected and a chairman should be named who does not have such political or ideological encumbrance. Then the House deserves to be assured that all select committee members will honor the agreed-on conditions under which classified material is given to them. That Mr. Harrington is prepared not to sit on the subcommittee dealing specifically with the CIA is a wise gesture on his part but may not go far enough. Finally, the members of the House must realize that they are being judged in three ways: against their own decision to conduct an effective intelligence inquiry, against the Senate's example of an inquiry already going on, and against the public's right to be assured that the House is competent to do its share of governing.

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P A-2

Intelligence Panel Survival Foreseen

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Staff Writer

House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) said yesterday that he does not think the dissension-torn House intelligence committee will be abolished. "I think that would be taken

as a cover-up," Albert said of the still sputtering House inquiry of the Central Intelligence Agency and the rest of the government's intelligence community.

Although some critical House members have proposed abolition of the committee, Albert and other leading House Democrats indicated yesterday that a realignment of the panel is a more likely prospect.

Rep. Phillip Burton (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, told reporters he thought a compromise between committee Chairman Lucien Nedzi (D-Mich.) and committee Democrats dissatisfied with Nedzi's leadership was still "a reasonable prospect."

The House voted Monday to

reject Nedzi's resignation from the chairmanship and the committee, and thus cleared the way for moves to restrict or even end the entire investigation.

Nedzi's most outspoken critic on the committee, Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.), was rebuked at the same time by a narrow vote of the House Armed Services Committee for leaking information last year about the CIA's secret operations in Chile.

The House Ethics Committee met secretly yesterday to discuss the Armed Services Committee's decision to deny Harrington access to its files. No action was taken. Ethics Committee Acting Chairman Olin E. Teague (D-Tex.) indicated that hearings would be held on the issue, in light of Harrington's request for an opportunity to testify, but no date was set.

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Nedzi's Victory Clouds House Probe of the CIA

By James R. Dickenson
Washington Star Staff Writer

Just before the unprecedented vote in the House of Representatives to reject the resignation of Lucien Nedzi as chairman of the select committee formed to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency, Rep. Andrew Young, D-Ga., expressed concern over how it might be interpreted by the public.

"I'm afraid a vote to reject will be read as a whitewash of the CIA," he told his colleagues. "I want it reaffirmed that the investigation will go on."

The overwhelming vote — 290 to reject Nedzi's resignation, 64 to accept it and 44 voting "present" — made it possible to abolish the dissension-torn committee, however. It raised at least as many questions about the relationship of the leaders and senior members to the House's Young Turks and the House's ability to organize itself to conduct such an investigation.

The House Rules Committee will soon decide when the House will consider a motion by Rep. B. F. Sisk, D-Calif., that the select committee be abolished and alternate actions explored.

ONE POSSIBILITY, which appeals to many members weary of the debilitating fight between Nedzi and the liberal Democrats on the committee, is that the committee be dissolved and the whole matter forgotten.

Many, including Sisk, think the committee may be losing its credibility because of its internal squabbles. They also fear it may be something of a security risk because of such leaks as the statement of one member, James Stanton, D-Ohio, that the CIA was involved in at least one successful foreign assassination.

Another possibility is that an entirely different committee be formed. A third is that some of the dissident Democrats be persuaded to resign so that the leadership could replace them with members more sympathetic to Nedzi, which is not considered a likelihood.

If his resignation had been accepted, as is customary, Speaker Carl Albert would have had to appoint a replacement chairman and the committee would have been assured of continuing as it is.

Nedzi's troubles stem

from a dispute with Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., one of the House's sternest CIA critics, who charged Nedzi with participating in a cover-up of CIA complicity in plots to assassinate foreign political leaders.

NEDZI, chairman of the Armed Services subcommittee on intelligence, was briefed by the CIA last year on its activities in Chile during the regime of Marxist President Salvador Allende, who was subsequently assassinated. Harrington is critical of Nedzi for not acting on his information.

In an attempt to force Nedzi to action, Harrington passed the details of the secret testimony of CIA Director William Colby on to other House and Senate committee chairmen and confirmed that he gave it to the Washington Post after he learned the New York Times was going to publish it.

In a related action yesterday, the Armed Services Committee voted 16-13 to withhold secret CIA material from Harrington on the grounds he had violated committee rules against leaking classified information. Harrington has sought information on the CIA's attempt to salvage a Soviet nuclear submarine in the Pacific.

Harrington describes himself as "anti-establishment" and described the vote against Nedzi's resigning as "the House's hesitation to remove a guy who is so reflective of the inside majority." He said he would not voluntarily step down from the committee and wants the full Democratic caucus to issue guidelines on its membership and functions.

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Sisk and Nedzi talked as though they would prefer to be shut out of the entire matter of investigating the CIA. Sisk proposed that the select committee function under the supervision of the House Judiciary Committee, but chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., refused, pleading the committee's workload.

"A NUMBER of members have questioned the advisability and necessity of continuing the committee," Sisk said. "With all this delay, it's pretty late getting started. Its work should be timely and not just a follow-on."

Nedzi was stymied by the fact that five of the seven Democratic members demanded his resignation and invoked the Democrats' rule that a majority of the Democratic members of a committee can impose their will on the chairman.

Thus, when a compromise to the impasse was sought last week by the formation of a special CIA subcommittee, they rendered it meaningless by voting to put all 10 of the full select committee members on the subcommittee and making Stanton the subcommittee chairman.

Nedzi said after the vote that the committee is so torn it probably couldn't conduct an effective investigation and questioned whether a House investigation was even necessary because of the Rockefeller commission report and the Senate investigation which is already under way. "It may just be plowing ground that's already been gone over."

HE AND SISK described the vote as a "tremendous vote of confidence" in Nedzi. In a statement before the vote, Nedzi defended his actions as chairman. Under the rule allowing a majority of the Democratic members to impose their will, however, he said being chairman was just a "charade."

"Even if the House as a whole were to give me a vote of confidence the small committee caucus could stage ambush after ambush," he said.

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Harrington Rebuked for Leaks on CIA

By George Lardner Jr.
 Washington Post Staff Writer

In a close vote marked by bitter debate, the House Armed Services Committee rebuked Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.) yesterday for leaking classified information about Central Intelligence Agency operations in Chile.

Now a member of the House intelligence committee investigating the CIA, Harrington said he had no regrets over what he did. He said he welcomed the Armed Services Committee action as an opportunity to force a showdown over "the real issue—secrecy in government."

"It appears that Congress does not control the CIA, but that the CIA controls Congress," Harrington declared in a statement. "It is easy to see how and through whom."

The Armed Services Committee voted 15 to 13 to deny Harrington access to its classified files pending a

formal ruling by the House Ethics Committee.

House rules give all members the right to inspect any committee's files, but the Armed Services Committee majority maintained that some sanctions ought to be imposed against anyone who makes classified material public.

Rep. Richard Ichord (D-Mo.) said Harrington had "indisputably violated" another House rule forbidding the release or use of evidence received in closed session without the consent of the full committee.

Harrington's defenders said the rule Ichord cited has always been toothless until now and carries no enforcement provisions. Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.) called the attempt to penalize Harrington "petty . . . ludicrous and tragic" and an "unwarranted prior restraint."

At one point while Dellums was

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Harrington Rebuked for Leaks on CIA

HARRINGTON, From A1

speaking, Rep. Robin L. Beard (R-Tenn.) exclaimed in a voice clearly heard at the press table that Dellums' remarks were "a bunch of . . ." and said he was considering introducing a resolution to censure Harrington on the floor. Dellums later suggested that he and Beard might best settle their differences outside the hearing room, but nothing came of the offer.

Acting Committee Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D-La.) said the meeting was called to erase "any question" over a similar decision reached last week at a secret session that only 13 members—less than a quorum of the 40-member committee—attended.

Harrington told reporters later he considered it a moral victory to get so close a vote out of "this crowd."

He maintained that blind insistence on government secrecy was what enabled the CIA to interfere in Chile's internal affairs and help bring down the government of the late Salvador Allende to begin with.

The vote against Harrington was finally recorded as 16 to 13 when Rep. G. William Whitehurst (R-Va.), who arrived after it was taken, added his tally to the majority.

According to heretofore secret transcripts released at yesterday's meeting, Harrington inspected secret CIA testimony on Chilean operations in June of 1974 and followed up with letters to the chairmen of the House and Senate foreign affairs commit-

tees in hopes of securing public hearings.

Testifying before the Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence headed by Rep. Lucien Nedzi (D-Mich.) last Sept. 25, Harrington acknowledged briefing several members of his own staff, a Senate aid to Frank Church (D-Idaho), and Washington Post staff writer Laurence Stern over the summer. When The New York Times published a story based on the CIA's Chilean operations from some source other than himself, Harrington said, he told Stern not to feel bound by any confidences.

Harrington said he had also asked Nedzi at that same secret hearing what a congressional overseer's duty was "when you know that Congress and the public are being lied to."

The Massachusetts Democrat said he has since made repeated requests to Nedzi's subcommittee for information regarding other CIA operations, but all have been ignored.

Yesterday's acrimonious hearing was marked by talk of "treason" on the one hand and futile efforts on the other to hear Harrington out before a vote was taken.

Hebert said Harrington had already had his chance last September and would get another before the Ethics Committee, on which Hebert and four other members of the Armed Services Committee also sit. Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.) is chairman of both committees.

Rep. Charles H. Wilson (D-Calif.) protested that the Ethics Committee's

handling of the dispute promised to be "a cut and dried operation" because three of its members had already voted against Harrington.

Hebert demanded to know whether Wilson was casting aspersions on the integrity of the members of the Ethics Committee.

"Absolutely not," Wilson responded in a half-innocent, half-injured tone.

Rep. Larry McDonald (D-Ga.) used the word "treason," and called Harrington's conduct "a potential course of giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

Teddy Roosevelt, McDonald declared, once defined patriotism as "stating the truth except where to do so would give aid and comfort to the enemy."

In a sarcastic reply, Charles Wilson asked McDonald: "Will you tell me who the enemy is, and will you also tell the Secretary of State?"

Harrington's supporters, including several Southern Democrats such as G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (Miss.) and Mendel J. Davis (S.C.), questioned the legality of penalizing Harrington in the 94th Congress for something he did in the 93d Congress. The committee majority referred that issue to the Ethics Committee.

Meanwhile, the committee decided, Harrington will be "denied access to any committee files or classified information maintained therein" because of his previous refusal to honor House and committee rules regarding material received by the committee in executive session.

Nedzi Resignation Barred By House in a 290-64 Vote

House Rejects Offer

By RICHARD L. MADDEN

Special to The New York Times

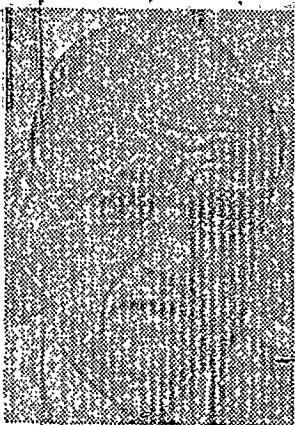
WASHINGTON, June 16—

The House of Representatives, in a highly unusual action, refused today to accept the resignation of Representative Lucien N. Nedzi as chairman and a member of its Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

The vote, which was 290 to 64, with 44 other Representatives voting "present," appeared to cast new doubts on the future of the committee created earlier this year by the House to investigate allegations of illegal and improper intelligence activities in the United States and overseas.

Even after the vote, Mr. Nedzi, a Michigan Democrat who has been at odds with insurgent Democrats on the committee, told reporters he could not continue to serve as chairman of the 10-member com-

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The New York Times

Lucien N. Nedzi after his resignation was rejected.

mittee as now constituted.

"I frankly don't see how I could make a valuable contribution," he said.

Other possibilities that appeared to be open to the House leadership included abolishing the committee, reconstituting it with new members or transferring its duties to another committee. Earlier today, Representative B. F. Sisk, Democrat of California, a member of the House Rules Committee, intro-

duced a resolution to abolish the intelligence committee.

Mr. Nedzi said the vote, which he had not sought, would "maintain the status quo" for the time being and "provide people with an opportunity to think through the precise role the House should play" in the various investigations of the intelligence community.

In an apparent reference to the investigation being undertaken by a Senate select committee and the recently completed investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency by the Rockefeller commission, Mr. Nedzi told reporters at one point:

"To send investigators out to plow the same ground that has already been plowed is of questionable wisdom."

Briefings Cause Split

Mr. Nedzi's difficulties with his committee began earlier this month after a news article quoted authoritative sources as saying that Mr. Nedzi had received briefings more than a year ago, in which he was told about the C.I.A.'s involvement in assassination plots and about possible illegal domestic activity, but did not inform fellow members of his committee.

This caused some committee members to question Mr. Nedzi's ability to conduct an impartial investigation, and last Monday, a compromise was worked out under which a small subcommittee, headed by Representative James V. Stanton, Democrat of Ohio, would investigate the C.I.A., while Mr. Nedzi would remain head of the inquiry into other intelligence activities.

But last Wednesday night, committee Democrats decided at a caucus that the new subcommittee should include all 10 committee members, and Mr. Nedzi, protesting that he had been stripped of all but "a gavel and a title," announced his resignation.

Resignation Indicated

Carl Albert, the Speaker of the House, asked Mr. Nedzi to delay submitting his resignation to the House until today and as late as this morning Mr. Albert indicated to reporters that he was prepared to announce the selection of a new chairman to replace Mr. Nedzi.

Normally, such resignations are routinely received and accepted by the House without a vote being taken. Veteran House staff members said that they could not recall a case in recent years when a resignation had been refused.

An unusually large number of Representatives were on the floor as Mr. Nedzi, a baldish man with bushy sideburns, stood in the well of the House chamber to explain his resignation. To remain as chairman under the present conditions would be to be an "accomplice to a charade," he said.

He drew applause at one point when he said: "Mr. Speaker, my service in this Congress for 14 years has, I believe, been honorable. I have not ducked my responsibilities. I have not coveted the role of show horse. I have not made money in politics."

Mr. Nedzi said that even if the House were to give him a vote of confidence, "the small committee caucus," which expanded the C.I.A. subcommittee to the full 10 members, "could still control me."

He said, "The ironic combi-

nation of this [subcommittee caucus] rule and the personalities involved on the Democratic side has made my position as chairman intolerable. I have no alternative," he added.

"I know I bent over backwards to be fair to my colleagues and to pursue the investigation in a vigorous and responsible manner. But having been raised in the hard knocks of Detroit-area life, I surely know the difference between a welcome mat and a doormat."

Several influential Democrats, such as Representative Phillip Burton of California, chairman of the House Democratic Caucus; Richard Bolling of Missouri; James G. O'Hara of Michigan; and Samuel S. Stratton of upstate New York, urged the House to reject the resignation, in part to show support for Mr. Nedzi and as Mr. Bolling put it, to dispel the appearance that "we have resorted to cannibalism."

One of the few committee members who spoke, Representative Don Edwards, Democrat

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of California, said that he strongly disagreed with the view that only Mr. Nedzi could head a proper investigation and noted that Mr. Nedzi even without jurisdiction over the C.I.A. inquiry would still have been in charge of the bulk of the investigation.

"This, my colleagues, is hardly being left with a title and gavel," he said.

All 64 votes to accept Mr. Nedzi's resignation came from Democrats. Voting to reject the resignation were 193 Democrats and 97 Republicans, while 34 Republicans and 10 Democrats voted "present."

Earlier today, the House

Armed Services committee voted, 16 to 13, to deny one of its members, Representative Michael J. Harrington, access to classified information.

The action was taken against Mr. Harrington, a liberal democrat from Massachusetts, because last year he admittedly made classified material about C.I.A. operations in Chile available to a reporter for the Washington Post.

Mr. Harrington contended today that the material—secret testimony by William E. Golby, Director of Central Intelligence—should not have been classified in the first place.

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House Supports Nedzi

Move to Curb Or End Probe On CIA Seen

By George Lardner Jr.
 Washington Post Staff Writer

The House voted overwhelmingly yesterday to reject the resignation of Rep. Lucien Nedzi (D-Mich.) from its select CIA investigating committee, setting the stage for efforts either to curb or to end the entire investigation.

The vote was 290 to 44 to keep Nedzi as chairman, but Nedzi said later that he did not see how he could preside over the inquiry with the committee's present membership.

"It's not going to end with this and I don't think it should end with this," Nedzi told reporters. He said he thought it might be just as well to abandon the entire House inquiry on the Central Intelligence Agency.

A ranking member of the House Rules Committee, Rep. B. F. Sisk (D-Calif.), promptly filed a resolution to abolish the select committee altogether.

Nedzi said he intends to wait and see what happens to the Sisk proposal before even calling another meeting of his deeply divided panel.

Struggling in vain against the tide on the House floor, five of the six other Democrats on the select committee voted to accept Nedzi's resignation in hopes of getting another chairman. They said earlier this month that they had lost all faith in Nedzi's determination to conduct a vigorous investigation.

"They don't want an aggressive investigation—that's obvious," Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.), one of the committee members, said of the mood on the House floor. "But we'll get our day in court."

Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.), Nedzi's most outspoken critic on the select committee, said he planned to go to the House Democratic caucus on Wednesday in an effort to insure a thorough CIA investigation.

"We're not going to lie down and roll over," he vowed.

The House vote, however, represented a solid defeat for the committee's restive members. Not a single Republican voted to accept Nedzi's resignation. Ninety-seven GOP members lined up with 193 House Democrats to keep Nedzi as chairman, but without any commitment to keeping the committee in business.

Rep. Andrew Young (D-Ga.) announcing that he was going to vote for Nedzi, said he was worried that the House debate would make it seem as though the membership wanted "to give a whitewash to the CIA." He hoped the House would insist at the same time that there be "a thorough investigation of the intelligence community."

"That question has yet to be determined by the House," Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), who led the floor fight for Nedzi, replied pointedly.

Sisk told reporters that his proposal to abolish the select committee was intended primarily as a vehicle to determine what the Rules Committee wants to do.

As alternatives, Sisk suggested that the House might wind up endorsing a new committee to investigate only the CIA rather than the government's entire intelligence community or imposing restrictions on the present committee's conduct, presumably with Nedzi in the driver's seat.

Nedzi, however, voiced

See NEDZI, AG, Col. 1

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THE WASHINGTON POST

A-6 Tuesday, June 17, 1975

Nedzi Gets Support Of House

NEDZI, From A1

doubts that the House investigation was needed at all. He pointed to the CIA inquiry already under way by the Senate select committee headed by Frank Church (D-Idaho) and the one already completed by the Rockefeller commission.

"To send investigators out to plow the same ground that's already been plowed is questionable wisdom," he declared after the vote.

Nedzi outlined his reasons for wanting to resign in a midafternoon speech on the House floor.

He said he had tried to act "responsibly" since the House created the committee in February, but protested that hopes of "successful achievement through mutual trust and respect" had been non-existent from the outset. Then, on June 2, his five Democratic critics on the committee—Reps. Robert Giaino (Conn.), Don Edwards (Calif.), James Stanton (Ohio), Harrington and Dellums—demanded that he resign on the grounds that he was "not impartial" as far as the CIA was concerned.

The five Democrats, reportedly joined at times by a wavering Rep. Morgan Murphy (D-Ill.), made the move in light of disclosures that Nedzi, as chairman since 1971 of the Armed Services subcommittee in charge of CIA oversight, had been briefed two years ago about the agency's misdeeds and done nothing about them.

His voice trembling with emotion, Nedzi defended his 14-year record in the House as entirely honorable.

"I have not ducked my responsibilities, I have not coveted the role of showhorse," he protested. "I am honored to be a member of the House. I never want to dishonor it, nor myself."

Nedzi said he finally agreed on a compromise plan last week to name a special CIA investigating subcommittee with Stanton as chairman, but the restive Democrats were dissatisfied with his appointments and insisted that every member of the full committee double as a member of the Stanton subcommittee.

"Thus, even if the House as a whole were to give me a vote of confidence, the small committee caucus could still control me," Nedzi said. "To remain as chairman under the present conditions would be to be an accomplice to a charade."

Having been raised in the hard knocks of Detroit-area life, I surely know the difference between a welcome mat and a doormat."

O'Hara said in a follow-up speech that he knew Nedzi too well to think that he would be "party to any cover-up." And although Nedzi said he was determined to resign both from the chairmanship and from the committee, Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) said that for the House to accept it would mean "we have resorted to cannibalism."

The select committee, Bolling declared, was a creature of the House and it was up to the House "to determine how its creature, a committee, will function."

Rep. Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.) said he was afraid the CIA itself would be in jeopardy if the committee's Democratic majority had its way. What was needed, he maintained, was a chairman like Nedzi who could be counted on to conduct the inquiry "without putting everything in the (news) papers. That's the kind of a man we want."

Speaking for the committee Democrats, Edwards argued that a CIA investigation under Nedzi, in light of his past inaction, would simply not be "credible." He complained that Nedzi had not even consulted the Democratic majority on the panel about his appointments to the CIA subcommittee, although it had been their understanding that he would do so.

Edwards contended that Nedzi would still have plenty to do presiding over an investigation of all the other agencies under the select committee's jurisdiction, but few members seemed impressed. The debate was cut short moments later.

House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.) said he had initially felt that GOP members should abstain from the Democratic issue, but decided to support Nedzi since he was seeking to resign from the committee as well as from the chairmanship.

Dellums told reporters that moments after the vote, he asked Nedzi on the House floor when the select committee would meet, only to be told that this would have to wait until the Rules Committee works its will.

"It's just the next phase of the cover-up," Dellums charged.

Rules Committee Chairman Ray Madden (D-Ind.) said he doubted Sisk's resolution would come up before Wednesday at the earliest.

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SISK, A MEMBER OF THE RULES COMMITTEE THAT ESTABLISHED THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING PANEL, SAID HIS PROPOSAL WOULD PROVIDE A BETTER SOLUTION.

"THIS WILL PUT THE ISSUE BACK BEFORE US (THE RULES COMMITTEE) AND THERE ARE A COUPLE OF POSSIBILITIES I HAVE IN MIND," SISK SAID.

ONE OF SISK'S ALTERNATIVES WOULD BE TO TRANSFER THE SELECT PANEL'S AUTHORITY TO THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. THE OTHER WOULD BE CREATE A NEW SELECT COMMITTEE "LIMITING ITS JURISDICTION TO THE CIA AND ITS LIFE TO THREE TO SIX MONTHS," SISK SAID.

THE PRESENT COMMITTEE WAS GIVEN WIDE AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE ALL INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES OF THE GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THE CIA. DEMOCRATS ON THE PANEL CRITICIZED NEDZI BECAUSE HE FAILED TO TAKE ACTION AFTER BEING BRIEFED MORE THAN A YEAR AGO BY THE CIA ABOUT ITS INVOLVEMENT IN THE OVERTHROW OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

SISK SAID HE WAS ACTING ON HIS OWN IN PROPOSING ABOLISHING THE COMMITTEE. "BUT," HE ADDED, "THERE ARE A NUMBER OF MEMBERS WHO FEEL AS I DO AND THAT INCLUDES A NUMBER OF THE MEMBERS OF THE RULES COMMITTEE."

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Mary McGroarty

Cast of CIA Inquiry Could Backfire on House

The CIA brawl has brought out the worst in the House of Representatives, which hardly needed to remind anyone of its pettiness, weakness and inability to focus on the questions of the day.

The knives and the rumors are flying. The CIA's friends have mounted a ferocious attack on its enemies, careless of the implication that the agency might not survive serious probing. Speaker Carl Albert is wringing his hands and desperately trying to find an exit from the snarl he created in the first place by naming Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., to head the Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

Nedzi, who resigned after a rebellion in committee ranks, is being pictured as a martyr, and being urged to "hang in there" by some who think it is safe to be sentimental and by others who genuinely feel it would be better to have someone who is notoriously soft on the agency uncover its secrets.

Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., CIA's most truculent critic, who told Albert last January that Nedzi, as chairman of the House CIA Oversight Committee, had done more overlooking than overseeing, has become the target of a clumsy move to brand him as a "security risk."

ON TUESDAY, the House Armed Services Committee, a stronghold of loyalty to any branch of the military-industrial complex, voted to bar Harrington from classified information on the grounds he had shared some with "unauthorized persons."

Harrington admits he addressed letters of inquiry to colleagues about closed-door testimony on CIA intervention in Chile. He denies leaking it to the press. The matter was thrashed out last September in secret session, but Richard Ichord, chairman of the defunct House Internal Security Committee, is not a man to let the staleness of charges deter him in a little McCarthyism, and 12 members went along with him.

Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., gave the matter a little push when, asked by reporters if he had heard of "security problems" within the Select Committee, he mentioned Harrington.

Later, McClory explained that he was just being "responsive" and named Harrington "reluctantly." He is one of those who believes that the function of the committee is "to protect the legitimate assignments of the CIA." He has never, he said, discussed "political assassinations" with CIA Director William E. Colby.

It was the revelation that Nedzi, who knew about CIA's domestic transgressions well in advance of the New York Times' disclosure, also

Point of View

knew more than a year ago about political murder that sparked a revolt in the Select Committee.

Rep. Robert Giaimo, D-Conn., a seasoned eight-term member, stormed at Nedzi that he could hardly conduct an investigation of which he would be a subject. The question of congressional supervision will certainly come up if the committee ever gets down to business.

AFTER DAYS of furious fighting, Nedzi agreed to create a "compromise" CIA-only subcommittee, chaired by Rep. James V. Stanton, D-Ohio, but conspicuously omitting Harrington. Nedzi offered as a substitute Rep. Ron Dellums, D-Calif., nobody's idea of an establishment figure, but Dellums refused, and the deal fell through.

Dellums happened upon a group of what he describes as "uptight hacks" in the cloakroom who were discussing a move to abolish the committee and start all over again. He told them they would "feel like idiots" if they tried a cover-up when the "full severity" of the question came out.

But the level of the discussion has been ankle deep. Last Wednesday night Speaker Albert told Harrington he should resign if charges were true that Communists had paid Harrington's expenses to a Mexico City meeting where Harrington shared a platform with the widow of Salvador Allende. Harrington said it was not true, and Albert said he had only "heard" it, did not believe it.

ALBERT has also been visited by critics who warn that Stanton is ambitious and will use the chairmanship to run for the Senate in Ohio.

"The hawks are after us," said Stanton, just after Rep. Sam Stratton, D-N.Y., a Nedzi defender, had taken the floor to accuse committee Democrats of "cannibalism."

"They're red-baiting Harrington to death," said Dellums, scornfully. "I know the game. The game is, what's a little murder, what's a little wire tapping, what's a little mail opening, we need the CIA."

Unless Albert can find a Select Committee chairman of the stature of Peter Rodino, who as leader of the impeachment panel, coaxed cooperation and even statesmanship out of the members, the House seems doomed by the CIA affair to add to its image as the largest collection of small-minded people in the country.

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CIA Allegedly Aided Killers Of Trujillo

By Nicholas M. Horrock
New York Times News Service

The CIA contributed "material support" to a group of Dominicans who assassinated the Dominican Republic's dictator, Gen. Rafael Trujillo Molina on May 30, 1961, authoritative government sources say.

According to the sources, that is one of the "successful assassination attempts" mentioned yesterday by Rep. James V. Stanton, D-Ohio, who is the chairman of a House subcommittee investigating the CIA.

The details of the assassination have also been supplied to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Several government sources said that the Trujillo case was the successful attempt mentioned recently by the committee's chairman, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

INFORMATION about the Dominican assassination was given to President Ford by CIA Director William E. Colby in January, authoritative sources said. A CIA spokesman had no comment on the report.

It is unclear what foreign policy objective of the United States would have been served in 1961 by the killing of Trujillo. Several sources, however, said it was part of a "series of events" connected with the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba the month before.

It is also unclear from public or private reports at how high a level Trujillo's death was authorized. Nor is it clear whether authorization was given during the administration of President John F. Kennedy, who took office in January 1961, or that of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Kennedy's predecessor.

TRUJILLO WAS KILLED by gunmen as he drove from his home in San Cristobal to Ciudad Trujillo, capital of the Dominican Republic. His death ended 31 years of what has been called an oppressive dictatorship.

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The general was killed by seven Dominicans allegedly led by Gen. Juan Tomas Diaz, who was later killed in a gunfight with Dominican policemen.

According to sources, CIA files indicate that the agency supplied "material support" to what one source called an "indigenous" group of Dominicans who plotted and killed Trujillo.

The assassination touched off a roundup of opponents of the Trujillo regime. At one point some 60 persons had been taken into custody, news accounts said.

ACCORDING to authoritative sources, one of the men involved in the attack cracked under interrogation, which included torture, and told his captors that at least one of the guns used had been supplied by CIA operatives. An account of that incident is included in documents discovered in the growing investigation of the agency, the sources said.

During the early stages of the investigations of the agency, several of its former officials said that, though there may have been plots to assassinate foreign leaders, there had been no "successful attempts." Other intelligence sources said that that should be amended to "no attempts where Americans actually became involved directly in the killings."

"When this is all said and done," one source said, "I think it will be clear that no member of the CIA or Americans were hired to assassinate Trujillo or Castro. What we are talking about in these cases is aid and comfort to indigenous elements."

"THE DECREE to which the Dominican group got aid," this source said, "may have been more than we now wish."

These sources said the matter of plots against Trujillo and Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba were covered in the page summary prepared by the Rockefeller commission but were not made public in its report.

The material from the commission has been sent to the Justice Department for possible prosecutions. The White House also made public a memorandum to Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi in which it noted, "in addition to the materials (on assassinations) accumulat-

ed by the commission there are relevant materials on these subjects in the files of the National Security Council and certain State Department and Defense Department files of similar relevance."

THE MEMO, SIGNED by Ford, said "I hereby request that you review all of these materials as soon as possible and take such action as you deem warranted as a result of your investigation." Sources within the Justice Department have said that it is unclear whether the alleged plots against Castro would constitute a violation of U.S. law that is within the statute of limitations.

But, one key source said, there is a clear federal prohibition against such a plot aimed at Trujillo. According to this source the Dominican Republic was a

"friendly nation" in 1961, while Cuba was the subject of diplomatic strictures by the United States.

Under the U.S. Criminal Code, a person in the United States is acting illegally if he "knowingly begins or sets foot or provides or prepares a means for or furnishes the money for, or takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States is at peace."

The charge is a felony punishable by a \$3,000 fine or imprisonment for not more than three years or both. Though the statute of limitations may have run out on this charge, a conspiracy to commit the act may have continued well after Trujillo's death.

New Chairman Due for CIA Probe

By Norman Kempster
Washington Staff Writer

House Speaker Carl Albert said today he will appoint a new chairman for a special committee to investigate the CIA, apparently ending for now a controversy that followed the resignation of Rep. Lucien Nedzi.

Albert, who earlier had been urging Nedzi to remain as chairman of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, announced he has agreed to accept the resignation and name a new chairman Monday after the Michigan Democrat said his decision to step down as chairman was "irrevocable."

"It's over now," Albert told reporters before the opening of today's House session. "I'm not going to punish him by asking him to stay on."

IN A MOVE that derailed the House CIA investigation, Nedzi had quit yesterday as an outgrowth of charges by some Intelligence Committee members that he is soft on the CIA and incapable of overseeing the inquiry impartially. At Albert's request, however, Nedzi had delayed his formal resignation until Monday.

The Speaker declined to say whether the new chairman he will appoint Monday will be drawn from the present membership of the Select Committee. But he said he plans no other changes in the committee's members.

Nedzi had suggested yesterday the speaker might prefer to start afresh with a whole new committee.

THE FIRST PUBLIC subcommittee hearing was adjourned before it started yesterday because Republican panel members refused to attend it in the wake of Nedzi's declared intention to resign.

The last straw for Nedzi appeared to come Wednesday night when the full Intelligence Committee voted 6-1 to disapprove his attempt to name the five

members of the CIA subcommittee — including himself as "ex officio" member but excluding several Democrats who have criticized him.

Nedzi refused to appoint one of his harshest critics, Rep. Michael J. Harrington, D-Mass., to the subcommittee. But he did agree to name another critic, Rep. Ronald Delums, D-Calif., as part of a deal that would have excluded Harrington.

Delums refused to accept the proposal and backed efforts to appoint all members of the full committee to the subcommittee.

IN A TELEPHONE interview today before Albert's announcement, Harrington said the committee's revolt against Nedzi was a "declaration of independence" from the sort of kid gloves handling which he said other committees have given the CIA.

Harrington predicted the committee would be able to get its investigation going soon regardless of what happens to Nedzi.

Nedzi had been criticized for months by Harrington and others, who contend that he has long neglected a

duty to investigate CIA misdeeds.

The critics say Nedzi heard ample evidence of illegal CIA actions in the briefings he attends periodically as a member of another CIA "oversight" committee, without ever taking action.

The full Intelligence Committee will conduct a sweeping probe of all the other major intelligence agencies, but it set up a subcommittee chaired by Rep. James Stanton, D-Ohio, to handle CIA matters separately as a compromise designed to resolve the controversy over Nedzi. Then came the jurisdictional dispute.

After Republican panel members refused to attend the opening subcommittee hearing yesterday in order to stay clear of what one of them called "a Democratic problem," Chairman Stanton adjourned the meeting and apologized to CIA Director William Colby, who had waited 30 minutes in the glare of television lights to testify.

Colby has testified in private before CIA investigating panels on several occasions — including the

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Senate Intelligence Committee, which was in recess yesterday — but this would have been his first public testimony on the issue of improper agency activity.

STANTON ASKED Colby to remain ready to testify whenever the subcommittee is ready to try again after the Intelligence Committee settles its leadership problem and resolves its factional disputes.

Colby refused to leave behind the classified documents he brought with him. He said the panel's security arrangements were inadequate and Stanton promised to improve them by "early next week."

Like the Senate Intelligence Committee, which has been going full steam, the House panel intends to carry out an intensive probe of all major U.S. intelligence agencies and to go beyond the Rockefeller commission report in checking charges the CIA plotted to assassinate foreign leaders.

Stanton said in a television interview yesterday that he knew of successful assassination plots carried out by the CIA. He declined to elaborate.

Nedzi Quitting CIA Unit

Fight Centers On Harrington, Agency Critic

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi (D-Mich.) decided to resign as chairman of the House intelligence committee yesterday after renewed infighting over its investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Under fire from restive committee Democrats dissatisfied with his leadership, Nedzi turned in a letter of resignation to Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) yesterday afternoon, but the controversy remains unsettled and threatens to spill over onto the House floor next week.

Declaring that he had been left with nothing but "a gavel and a title," Nedzi said his decision was final, but he agreed to postpone the issue until Monday at Albert's request.

The controversy, which could jeopardize the entire House investigation, resulted in the abrupt cancellation yesterday morning of public questioning of CIA Director William E. Colby. He had been called to testify on the post-Watergate discovery within the agency of various illegal and improper activities.

The House committee's three Republicans boycotted the meeting at Nedzi's request and it had to be called off under rules requiring the presence of at least one GOP member. Colby and his aides picked up their briefcases and returned to CIA headquarters at Langley without testifying.

The infighting revolved around Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-Mass.), an outspoken critic of the CIA whom Nedzi had passed over, despite seniority, in setting up a separate subcommittee to investigate the agency.

The committee's Democratic majority rebelled against Nedzi last week, amid disclosures that he had been briefed by the CIA more than a year ago about the agency's involvement in assassination plots and other misdeeds and took no action on the information.

The six Democrats initially called for Nedzi's resignation, but under a compromise hammered out with the House Democratic leadership, agreed instead to the formation of a separate CIA subcommittee under Rep. James V. Stanton (D-Ohio).

The compromise fell apart Wednesday in a sharp dispute over the subcommittee's makeup. Nedzi's four appointments ignored Democratic seniority on the full committee and left out both Harrington and Rep. Ronald V. Delums (D-Calif.), another outspoken critic of the CIA.

As one member put it, this shattered "the fragile veneer of accommodation" holding the compromise together. Led by Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.), the Democratic committee members protested to Nedzi at a caucus Wednesday afternoon. When he refused to yield, they voted 6 to 1 to enlarge the subcommittee and to adopt House Democratic caucus rules that would have forced Nedzi to carry out the decision and to take seniority into account.

At a final meeting with House Democratic Caucus Chairman Philip Burton (Calif.) Wednesday night, Nedzi proposed to put Del-

See CIA, A6, Col. 1

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CIA, From A1

sums on the subcommittee. Dellums and the other Democrats refused the offer and voted instead to have all 10 members of the full committee double as members of the CIA subcommittee headed by Stanton.

"I think the contract's out on Mike Harrington," Dellums told reporters, pointing out that Harrington outranks him in terms of seniority. "We're supposed to be the liberal left wing on the committee, but we're not the Gold Dust twins."

Nedzi said he finally decided to resign yesterday morning instead of taking part in what he called a "gavel switching" operation.

Defending his choices for the subcommittee, Nedzi said he picked the members "who, I thought from their interests and energy, would do a responsible job" in investigating the CIA.

The subcommittee, Nedzi originally picked included Stanton, Giaimo, freshman Morgan Murphy (D-Ill.), and

David Treer (R-La.). Nedzi and the ranking Republican on the full committee, Robert McClory (Ill.) would also have had votes as ex-officio members.

Both Giaimo and Dellums called it a clear effort to keep Harrington off the CIA subcommittee. Dellums also cited an action by the House Armed Services Committee Tuesday as evidence of a concerted anti-Harrington campaign by the congressional establishment.

Despite House rules granting every member access to any committee's files, the Armed Services Committee voted to deny Harrington access to its secret records, charging that he leaked secret testimony last year on CIA operations against the late Chilean President Salvador Allende. Harrington has denied leaking the information.

For his part, Nedzi said he felt he had been put in "an intolerable position" and intends to leave the committee entirely. He said it would take a vote of the House to accept his resignation, but could not

envision being forced to stay on against his will.

The Michigan Democrat also said he thought it would be "preferable" for Albert to name an outsider as chairman simply because of the chemistry that exists within the committee. He pointed out that it took three months to get majority agreement on a staff director.

Asked whether the committee might be dissolved and a new one appointed, Nedzi smiled and said, "that's an appealing course of action." He said Speaker Albert did not give him any reason for postponing a planned farewell speech until Monday, but "obviously someone wants to think through the problem."

Another Michigan Democrat, Rep. James G. O'Hara, had been carrying around a speech in his pocket yesterday calling for other Democrats on the committee to step down along with Nedzi.

CIA Director Colby spent some 15 minutes waiting before the Stanton subcommittee yesterday morning before

Stanton announced that the hearing could not be held because "the Republican members have decided not to participate."

Speaking with reporters later, Stanton confirmed telling a reporter for the Cleveland Plain Dealer that the CIA had been involved in a successful assassination, but he declined to give any details or to indicate how direct that involvement has been.

Colby agreed to stand by for a return visit next week, but voiced reservations when Harrington asked that he supply the CIA materials for the hearing in advance so members could study them. When the CIA director said that most of the documents would have to be kept at Langley for inspection there, until "secrecy agreements" and other arrangements were nailed down, Harrington asked whether "the committee or Mr. Colby" was in charge.

"The committee," Stanton replied.

Colby said he would comply "to the extent we can and still protect the CIA's security."

Head of House Inquiry Into C.I.A.

James Vincent Stanton

By LINDA CHARLTON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 11 — The biographical sketch of Representative James V. Stanton produced by his office begins with a flat assertion that Mr. Stanton, just named to head the House subcommittee investigating the Central Intelligence Agency, "has outflanked the seniority system . . . to reach the top in less than three terms."

The sketch was written last month, before the 43-year-old Ohio Democrat had battled his way to the subcommittee chairmanship. But to both critics and admirers it seems a reflection of the politically shrewd self-confidence—which some call self-importance or even arrogance—that has been a hallmark of his career.

He began when he was 27, winning election to the Cleveland City Council from a traditionally Republican ward; by 1964 he was powerful enough to become president of the Council. By 1970, he was able to defeat a veteran incumbent Democrat, Representative Michael A. Feighan, for the nomination from Cleveland's 20th district, which has sent him back to Congress twice since then.

One of his rare defeats came in 1968, when he made his first bid for Congress, but lost to former Representative William E. Minshall. But that was the exception.



The New York Times
"Gutty and gritty"

for the man whom one politically knowledgeable Cleveland describes as "about as gutty and gritty a politician as I know."

James Vincent Stanton was born February 27, 1932, in the heavily Irish, blue-collar West Side of Cleveland. His father, Martin, was a fireman like his father before him; his mother, Loretta, died when Mr. Stanton, the youngest of their five children, was eight years old.

He went to Roman Catholic parochial schools and the University of Dayton, where he majored in English and received his bachelor's degree in 1958. He went to Cleveland-Marshall law

school at night while on the City Council.

He became a partner in the law firm of Kraus & Stanton, an affiliation he retains, despite some criticism, maintaining that there is no conflict of interest.

In Congress, Mr. Stanton quickly became known as an energetic and aggressive freshman, hard-working and at ease with his House colleagues. He has been involved, legislatively, with campaign financing reform, mass transit, and crime control.

In recent months, as the winds of change began to stir on Capitol Hill, Mr. Stanton has been on the winning side of several in-House battles, including the ousting of the House doorkeeper, and the successful defense of Representative Wayne L. Hays of Ohio against attempts to oust him from the chairmanship of the House Administration Committee. Mr. Stanton has cultivated Mr. Hays, a man many in the House find difficult.

"When he gets hold of something, he'll go," says a Cleveland politician. "He's a very good politician, very tenacious, a pretty fast mover who does his homework and knows what he's doing."

Mr. Stanton's own description of himself is this: "I think I'm, you know, and an average individual who is concerned about his country and where its going." And he added, "I'm in a profession I like."

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Critic of Nedzi Named to Head Special Panel on C.I.A. Inquiry

By LINDA CHARLTON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 10—Representative James V. Stanton, a leader of the rebellion in the House Select Committee on Intelligence against its chairman, Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, was named today by Mr. Nedzi to head the new investigative subcommittee created in response to the rebellion.

Mr. Stanton, an Ohio Democrat, and Representative Robert N. Giaimo, Democrat of Connecticut, had led the revolt among Democratic members of the committee after it was learned that Mr. Nedzi, a Michigan Democrat, had been given secret briefings by the Central Intelligence Agency concerning the agency's involvement in assassination plans.

When initial attempts to unseat Mr. Nedzi failed, Mr. Stanton and Mr. Giaimo agreed yesterday to the creation of the special C.I.A. investigation subcommittee.

'No Strings Attached'

In an interview this afternoon, Mr. Stanton said he had been assured that he would have "complete and sole authority" with "no limitations, no strings attached."

He said the subcommittee intended to "take the Rockefeller report and the briefings by the Senate committee and proceed to complete the investigation of the C.I.A. so that we might make recommendations to the full House on how to preserve the individual liberties of all Americans and how to stop any illegal acts by convert operations of the United States Government so that we can have an intelligence community that functions properly in a free society."

Asked to comment on the Rockefeller commission's report on the agency's domestic activities, Mr. Stanton said it was "a starting mark." The Ohioan, who walked back and forth beside his desk as he talked in the measured, oratorical manner of a courtroom lawyer, said he felt the Rockefeller

report was "by no means a full and complete assessment of the C.I.A."

The subcommittee, he said, will use its subpoena power if necessary and will make its investigation "as open and as ventilated as humanly possible. Wherever I can have open hearings, I will have open hearings."

The first witness who will be called, Mr. Stanton said, will be William E. Colby, Director of Central Intelligence, who is expected to appear next week. Mr. Stanton said he would recommend that this be an open hearing.

'No Preconceived Notions'

The C.I.A., Mr. Stanton predicted, "is going to have to operate with total oversight" by Congress, so that if clandestine operations are undertaken "Congress is going to have to be responsible for them and could no longer wear 'blindfolds' to evade such responsibility."

Mr. Stanton was asked if he had any presumptions about the C.I.A. and its role. "I have no assumptions and no preconceived notions, and I think that's going to be an asset," he said, "because I have no associations with anybody in the intelligence community."

Reminded of his statement that the Rockefeller report was an incomplete assessment on the agency, Mr. Stanton said: "The Rockefeller report concedes that there is more. That's their assumption and I concur in it."

"He would give no estimate of how long the subcommittee's investigation might run, saying: 'I've been given an assignment. We will start at the beginning and take it step by step. My legal training has taught me never to make a judgment as to how long a case will last.'"

The names of the other subcommittee members had not been decided this afternoon. The full committee has 10 members.

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Stanton To Head CIA Probe

By Linda Charlton
New York Times News Service

Rep. James V. Stanton, a leader of the rebellion in the House Select Committee on Intelligence against Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi, its chairman, was named today to head an investigative subcommittee created in response to the pressure to unseat Nedzi.

Stanton, an Ohio Democrat, and Rep. Robert N. Giaimo, D-Conn., had led the revolt among Democratic members of the committee after it was learned that Nedzi, a Michigan Democrat, had been given secret briefings by the Central Intelligence Agency concerning charges of agency involvement in assassination plans.

After initial attempts to unseat Nedzi failed, Stanton and Giaimo agreed Monday to the creation of the special CIA investigation subcommittee, of which Stanton was named chairman yesterday by Nedzi.

STANTON said in an interview that he had been assured that "I will have complete and sole authority" with "no limitations, no strings attached."

He said the subcommittee intended to "take the Rockefeller report and the briefings by the Senate committees and proceed to complete the investigation of the CIA so that we might make recommendations to the full House on how to preserve the individual liberties of all Americans."

Also to be recommended, he said, are ways "to stop any illegal acts by covert operations" of the federal government "so that we can have an intelligence community that functions properly in a free society."

Asked to comment on the Rockefeller commission's report on the agency's domestic activities, Stanton said it was "a starting mark." He said he felt the Rockefeller report was "by no means a full and complete assessment of the CIA."

THE NEW PANEL, he said, would use its subpoena power if necessary and would make its investigation "as open and as ventilated as humanly possible." "Wherever I can have open hearings, I will have open hearings."

The first witness to be called, Stanton said, will be CIA Director William E. Colby, who is expected to appear next week. Stanton said he would recommend that this be an open hearing.



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Nedzi Reported Subject Of CIA Panel Meeting

Associated Press

The House intelligence committee met in secret session yesterday to discuss reports that Chairman Lucien N. Nedzi had been told by the Central Intelligence Agency of alleged improper activities a year ago and decided to do nothing about them.

Afterward, committee members declined to say what was discussed, but one said: "We decided to take it to the Speaker."

The motion for the secret session was made by Rep. James V. Stanton (D-Ohio), who refused to say in advance why he wanted the session.

Stanton had said earlier he was concerned about The New York Times' report that the

CIA had told Nedzi about alleged agency involvement in discussion of assassination plots and spying on U.S. anti-war activists.

Nedzi (D-Mich.) refused to confirm or deny the story except to say that "whatever we were told was history at that time."

Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.), a committee member, said that some consideration was being given to asking the House Democratic caucus to consider removing Nedzi as chairman.

Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.), who has opposed Nedzi's chairmanship from the start, said he did not believe the committee could vote to remove Nedzi, because he had

been appointed chairman by Speaker Carl Albert.

"I think the Speaker ought to consider his choice," Harrington said. "I've never thought he (Nedzi) could do a good job."

Harrington said his objection to Nedzi goes back to a closed-door session last year at which CIA Director William E. Colby testified that the CIA had spent \$8. million to help opponents of former Marxist Chilean President Salvador Allende.

Allende later died in a coup that overthrew his government.

Harrington contended that Nedzi "failed in his oversight responsibility" by not taking action on the CIA activity in Chile.

Nedzi told reporters he believes the key question before both the Senate and House intelligence committees is whether Congress must exercise better oversight over the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies and whether more congressmen should be informed of the intelligence activities.

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Date 6/6/75

House Panel Discusses Role of Nedzi and C.I.A.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. (AP) —The House Select Committee on Intelligence met in secret session today to discuss reports that its chairman, Lucien N. Nedzi, had been told by the Central Intelligence Agency of alleged improper activities a year ago and decided to do nothing about them.

Afterward, committee members declined to say what was discussed, but one said: "We decided to take it to the Speaker."

The motion for the secret session was made by Representative James V. Stanton, Democrat of Ohio, who refused to say in advance why he wanted it.

Earlier, he had said that he was concerned about a report in The New York Times that the C.I.A. had told Mr. Nedzi about alleged agency involvement in discussion of assassination plots and spying on anti-war activists in the United States.

Mr. Nedzi, a Michigan Democrat, refused to confirm or deny the report except to say that "whatever we were told was history at that time."

Representative Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California, who is a committee member, said that some consideration was being given to asking the House Democratic caucus to consider removing Mr. Nedzi as chairman.

Objections Over Chile
Representative Michael Harrington, Democrat of Massachusetts,

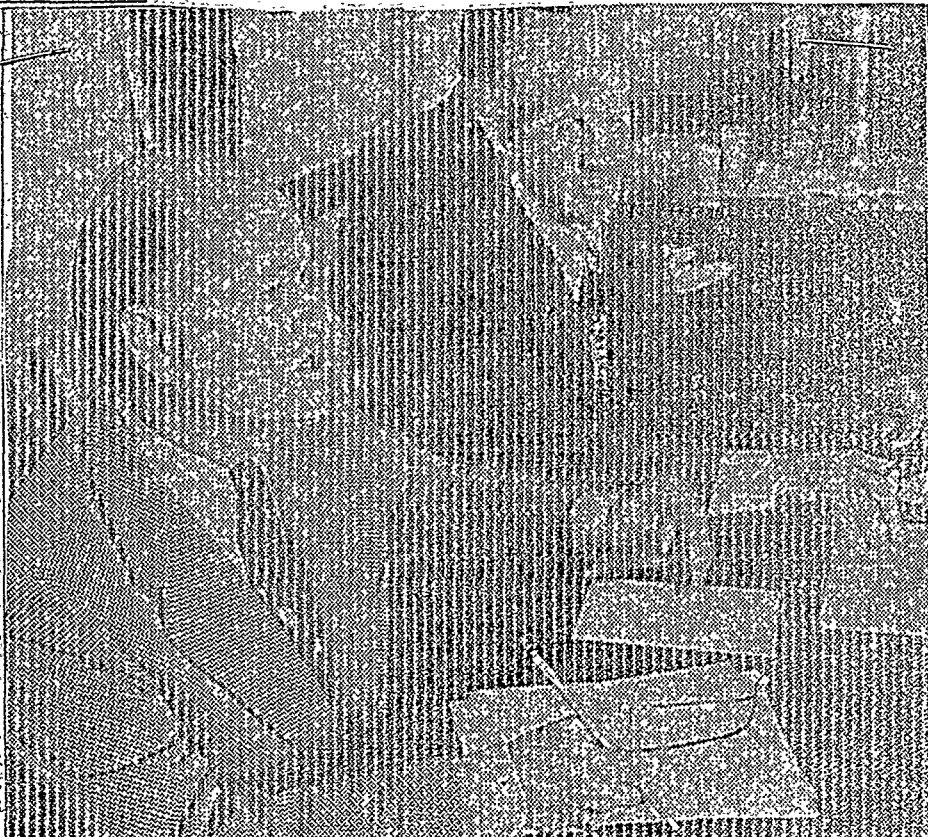
who has opposed Mr. Nedzi's chairmanship from the start, said he did not believe the committee could vote to remove him because he had been appointed chairman by Speaker Carl Albert.

"I think the Speaker ought to reconsider his choice," Mr. Harrington said. "I've never thought he [Nedzi] could do a good job."

Mr. Harrington said his objection to Mr. Nedzi went back to a closed-door session last year at which William E. Colby, the Director of Central Intelligence, testified that the C.I.A. had spent \$8-million to help opponents of former President Salvador Allende Gossens of Chile, a Marxist.

Mr. Allende later died during a coup.

Mr. Barrington concluded that Mr. Nedzi had "by his very tight responsibility



Lucien N. Nedzi, head of the House panel investigating the C.I.A., calling the group to order yesterday. Next to him is Robert McClory, Republican of Illinois.

not taking action on the C.I.A. activity in Chile.

Mr. Nedzi told reporters he believes the key question before both the Senate and House select intelligence committees is whether Congress must exercise better oversight over the C.I.A. and other United States intelligence agencies and whether more members of Congress should be informed of the intelligence activities.

Kennedy Defends Brothers

Senator Edward M. Kennedy has defied his two assassinated brothers against suggestions that they were connected with alleged plots to murder Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, the Associated Press reported today.

The Massachusetts Democrat was asked by a newsman last night about reports linking President Kennedy and Senator Robert F. Kennedy to alleged contingency plans of the C.I.A. to assassinate Mr. Castro in the nineteen-sixties.

"I'm not privileged to any particular information," Senator Kennedy said. "I'm just

satisfied to a moral certainty that any kind of suggestion is inaccurate.

"I think we have to judge on the basis of their lives, their sense of values. And that's the way I look at it."

"I'm not surprised that there are certain agencies that are trying to pass the buck," he said, adding that any full response from him or his family

would have to wait for the Rockefeller Commission's full report on alleged C.I.A. involvement in illegal activities.

There have been reports during the Rockefeller Commission investigation that orders from President Kennedy or Robert Kennedy to develop plans to depose Mr. Castro led to contemplation of assassinating him. Senator Kennedy was in New York to receive an award from the American Cancer Society.

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Democrats Insist Nedzi Step Down

By George Lardner Jr.
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Contending that the integrity of their investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency was at stake, Democrats on the House Intelligence Committee demanded yesterday that Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi (D-Mich.) step down as chairman.

Nedzi refused, first at a tense closed session of the committee in the Capitol and then again at a 75-minute conference of all seven Democrats on the panel with House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.).

A showdown is expected next week. Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.), one of the committee's most influential members, said he was determined to resign unless Nedzi is replaced.

The confrontation was sparked by the realization among Democratic members of the select committee that Nedzi had been secretly briefed on illegal CIA domestic operations and involvement in assassination plots more than a year ago as chairman of the standing House subcommittee on CIA oversight.

Assured that the CIA would take corrective actions, Nedzi did not call for an investigation.

See NEDZI, A8, Col. 5

NEDZI, From A1

tion and apparently did not inform other members of the House about the disclosures.

Rep. James V. Stanton (D-Ohio) told reporters following the meeting with the Speaker that he felt Nedzi's ability to conduct a thorough, impartial investigation now had been irretrievably impaired.

Nedzi declined to comment beyond telling reporters after the committee meeting yesterday afternoon that he expected to continue as chairman and that he saw no reason to quit.

It would take a vote of the full House to oust him unless he changes his mind and decides to resign.

Giaimo, the second-ranking Democrat on the committee, said he felt it so important to get a new chairman that he was taking himself out of the normal line of succession and would carry the fight to the House floor if necessary.

If the House voted to sustain (Nedzi as chairman),

Giaimo added, "I would not stay on the committee."

Nedzi refused to state publicly just what the CIA had told him or whether he promised to keep the disclosures secret, but they were apparently rather detailed.

In congressional testimony outlining the CIA's domestic misdeeds earlier this year, CIA Director William E. Colby said the information was compiled in 1973 as the result of a directive to all CIA employees calling for reports on "any and all activities that they or others might deem questionable."

Colby said these were then reported to the chairmen of the CIA oversight committees of the Senate and House and "accompanied by my assurances that the agency's activities would be conducted strictly within its proper charter."

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Democrats Insist Nedzi Quit

The CIA inspector general's 1973 report on these same activities included a section on assassination schemes.

Nedzi said yesterday that "whatever we were told was history at the time and we were concerned with current problems."

A majority of the six other Democrats on the committee, perhaps all of them, were apparently not persuaded by the explanation.

Giaimo said he did not want to reveal "what Mr. Nedzi admitted" at yesterday's closed session but he said he felt "it raises a very serious question of the integrity of this committee."

Alluding to the current furor over the CIA's clandestine operations, Giaimo said he, for one, had "fought too long to get real oversight of the intelligence community. It happen to think one of the real problems is that Congress has not done its job of oversight. This is the fight that has to be made."

Rep. Robert McClory (R-Ill.), the ranking minority member on the select House committee, had no comment. McClory and the two other Republicans on the panel, Reps. David C. Treen (I-2) and Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (Wis.), have generally supported Nedzi as chairman.

Aides to Nedzi said in his defense that he had still been more vigorous in overseeing CIA operations than any of his predecessors in the Senate or the House and that most of the improper or illegal activities disclosed to him had

taken place before he became chairman of the standing House oversight subcommittee in 1971.

Some congressmen, most notably Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.), argued against Nedzi's appointment as chairman of the new select committee when it was set up this year, but Speaker Albert named him anyway and put Harrington on the committee at the same time.

At first, Harrington was almost alone in voicing his reservations, but dissatisfaction apparently grew as the committee marked time in a prolonged three-month search for a staff director.

Yesterday's committee meet-

ing began in public with debate over proposed security regulations for the House investigation, but finally, after huddling with Giaimo, Stanton moved to go into closed session.

Harrington objected at first and Stanton's motion failed by a 5-to-5 vote—with Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-Calif.) and the three Republicans voting with Harrington to keep the meeting open. Perhaps surprised by the victory, Harrington, however, immediately relented and the meeting was closed.

When Nedzi refused to resign, his fellow Democrats took their case to the Speaker and House Majority Leader Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill (D-

Mass.). Nedzi also attended the meeting in Albert's office. Looking weary at the close, the Speaker said he had heard them all out and persuaded them to wait until after the week end in hopes that "a more restful and sober atmosphere" would take hold.

The committee is scheduled to meet again Monday and Stanton predicted "a final decision" will come then. Both he and Giaimo emphasized that a majority of the Democrats on the committee want a new chairman.

Asked if the committee might fall apart as a result of the controversy, Giaimo said: "There's a very real danger of that."

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Nedzi Is Said to Have Kept House in Dark on C.I.A.

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK
 Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 4—Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, chief of the House of Representatives investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency, learned about C.I.A. involvement in assassination plans and domestic law violations more than a year ago and did not call for a Congressional investigation, authority sources reported today.

Although he was told in secret C.I.A. briefing about serious violations of United States law, Mr. Nedzi did not inform the general membership of the House or call for an investigation, these sources said.

Several members of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, the investigating panel that Mr. Nedzi heads, said this pre-knowledge might impair his ability to conduct a thorough and objective investigation of the C.I.A.

The question of his impartiality might result in a call for his replacement by the House Democratic leadership, one member said.

Mr. Nedzi received the briefings as the chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Intelligence of the House Armed Services Committee, which has oversight responsibility for C.I.A.

In February of this year, he was appointed to head the investigation of whether the C.I.A. and other intelligence agencies had violated the law. The inquiry was authorized by the House after press reports and charges elsewhere had raised

questions about the legality of activities of the intelligence agencies.

Mr. Nedzi did not inform other members of the investigative committee that he had secret briefings on illegal activities at the time of his appointment or since several committee members said.

Comment Declined

Reached by telephone in his Capitol Hill office, the Michigan Democrat said, "At this point it just doesn't serve any useful purpose for me to comment. I'm not going to confirm or deny what specific briefings I've had." However, Mr. Nedzi went on to note that he had had briefings on matters from the C.I.A. that was "history and it didn't prompt me to call for an investigation."

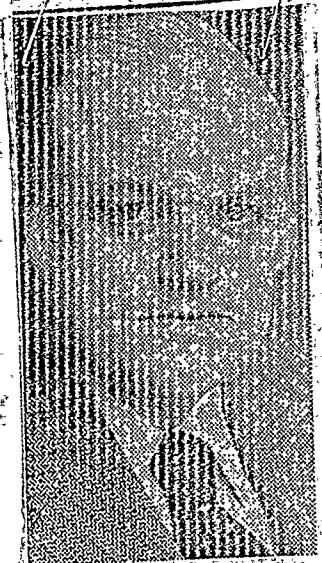
"I think all the things we learned of were long past history," he said, "and we received

assurances [from the C.I.A.] that these things no longer took place."

He said the oversight committee had an "awful lot of things to do" and that he felt it was more important to try to amend the National Security Act to prevent the matters happening in the future than to begin an investigation of C.I.A. wrongdoing.

"I think it would be unfair to say we just ignored these things. We were in the process of amending the National Security Act," he said.

Two other members of the permanent oversight committee said they could not remember being told about either assassinations or C.I.A. violations



The New York Times
 Lucien N. Nedzi

of laws against surveillance in the United States.

Representative F. Edward Hébert, Democrat of Louisiana, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, who appointed Mr. Nedzi to the oversight job, said he had never been told about assassination plots or specific violations of law on surveillance.

Representative Bob Wilson of California, ranking Republican on the oversight committee, said neither Mr. Nedzi nor anyone else ever told him about domestic violations of the law or assassination plots.

Mr. Wilson said that once during a hearing, he had put the question of whether there

had been illegal surveillance in this country to William E. Colby, Director of Central Intelligence, and was told no. "Of course, that hasn't turned out to be true," Mr. Wilson said.

Representative James V. Stanton, Democrat of Ohio, a member of the investigation committee, said, "Any member who knows of illegal acts committed by the C.I.A. and who has oversight responsibilities involving C.I.A. and who fails to try to correct them by informing the members of the House of Representatives would appear to have impaired his ability to conduct an impartial investigation."

Representative Michael J. Harrington, Democrat of Massachusetts, a consistent critic of Mr. Nedzi's chairmanship, said that if Mr. Nedzi had a complete knowledge of violations and had not told the other members of the investigating committee, it was "a deliberate effort to mislead us."

Further Action Planned

He said he had opposed Mr. Nedzi's chairmanship when he was appointed and planned to bring the matter of the secret briefings up at the Democratic caucus.

He said he foresaw that the action could result in a request to the Democratic leadership that it appoint a new chairman.

Representative Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California, said that if Mr. Menzi had had such briefings his present investigatory role would "put him in the position of attacking himself or letting the issues slide by." He said that he felt

Violations

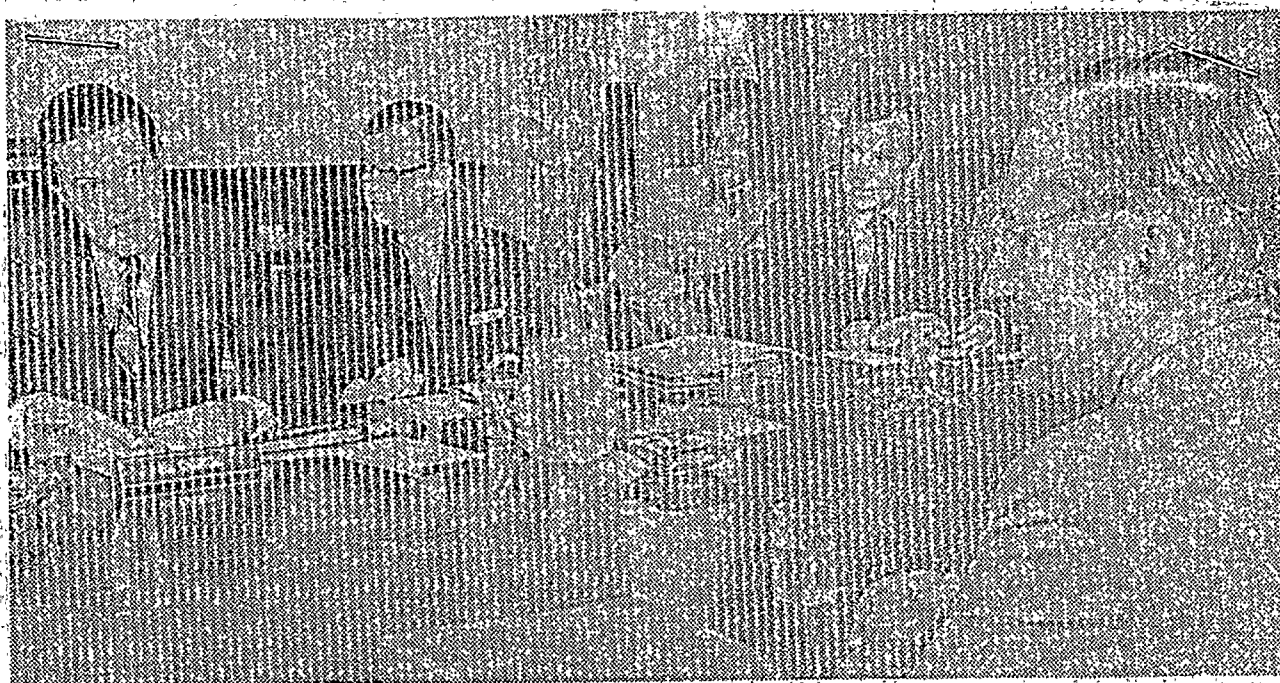
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The New York Times/Mike Llan

William E. Colby, right, G.I.A. chief, appearing yesterday before the Senate select committee headed by Frank Church, left, of Idaho. Right from Mr. Church are Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii and Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee.

this might have impaired Mr. Negri's ability to conduct a thorough investigation.

In January, Mr. Colby appeared before the Senate Armed Services Committee to testify about allegations of C.I.A. domestic surveillance violations. He said in 1973 the then director of the C.I.A., James R. Schlesinger, now Secretary of Defense, had put out a call to employees to report any incidents of wrongdoing or possible law violations.

At the same time the agency made a general review of all activities of the agency which might be considered questionable under the terms of its charter," Mr. Colby said.

The one internal report on incidents reported by employees has come to be known as the "Schlesinger report," and it was combined with C.I.A.'s general review as part of what was used to brief President Ford on the C.I.A. in Vail, Colo. in January.

Colby Testimony

During his testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Mr. Colby said:

"The activities I have described to you in this statement relate to The New York Times allegations and were among those, as I have said that were reported to the director by our officials and employees in 1973 in response to his notice to employees asking them to

report any and all activities that they or others might deem questionable."

Mr. Colby alluded to an article in The Times last Dec. 22 that reported that Government sources had said the C.I.A. conducted illegal domestic surveillance activities.

"These [activities] were reported to the chairmen of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees—the Congressional bodies responsible for oversight of C.I.A.—in May, 1973," he testified. "These briefings were accompanied by my assurances that the agency's activities would be conducted strictly within its proper charter, and specific instructions were issued within the agency along these lines."

According to responsible intelligence sources, the agency also reviewed its role in plans to assassinate foreign leaders during this same period, and a "general" outline of these activities was given to Mr. Negri.

When press reports on domestic intelligence activities and alleged assassination plans were published in December, 1974, and early this year, the result was three major investigations of the C.I.A.

President Ford appointed a special commission under Vice President Rockefeller to investigate them. It will report to the President this Friday.

The Senate also created a special committee to investigate the intelligence agencies, but none of its members was a member of the permanent oversight committee.

The House followed suit. But, unlike the two other investigations, the House inquiry has lagged seriously. It took the House committee from February to May to choose a staff director.

House Intelligence Unit in Quandary

Search for Director Holds Up Investigation of CIA Activities

Washington Post Staff Writer

The House Select Committee on Intelligence Operations has been in business for more than nine weeks, but its only staff member is a security director who, so far, has nothing to guard.

The arrival of top-secret documents from the Central Intelligence Agency and elsewhere in the government and the start of the House investigation have been held up by a prolonged search for someone to run it.

"We have moved rapidly ahead," quipped Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.), a committee member, "and after nine weeks, we have decided to hire a staff directors."

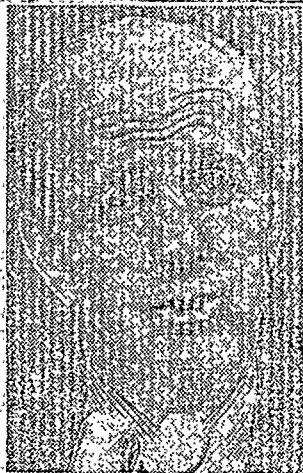
The House established the committee to investigate allegations of illegal or improper activities by the CIA and other government intelligence agencies.

Four lawyers are under consideration for the directorship. Two of them—Chicago lawyer Thomas P. Sullivan and Deputy State Attorney General Kenneth P. Zaubner of New Jersey—have not been interviewed.

The other two lawyers under consideration are Searle Field, a former legislative aide to Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R-Conn.), and Ted Jacobs, a long-time associate of consumer advocate Ralph Nader and a counsel at the Center for the Study of Responsive Law.

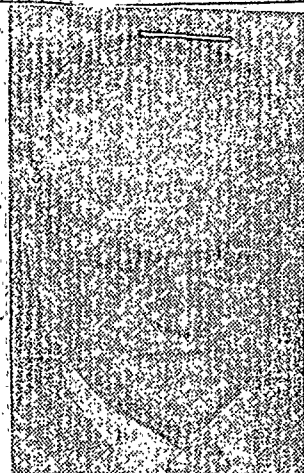
Some committee members are embarrassed by the delay in selecting a director. Their frustration seems heightened by the apparent determination of other members to wait for a candidate more to their liking.

"I'm a little unhappy with the speed with which the committee has moved," said Rep. Robert N. Giamo, (D-Conn.), a key member in the seven-member Democratic majority. "The thing that bothers me is whether this is an indication of things to come." (The Democratic members will meet Monday in an effort to break the logjam over the directorship.)



REP. ROBERT McCLORY

... lead House committee's search for staff director.



REP. LUCIEN NEDZI

Committee Chairman Lucien N. Nedzi (D-Mich.) had hoped for near-unanimous backing for a director, but that has proved an elusive goal.

"It's still up in the air," said Rep. Robert McClory (R-Ill.), the committee's ranking Republican. "I would not want to say we're close to selecting anyone."

Several candidates were considered last month for the job. One fell through, reportedly because he was being considered for a post at the Justice Department; another dropped out of consideration because he couldn't cut ties with his Washington law practice.

Overtures were made to former assistant Watergate special prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste. He told the committee he wasn't interested.

"The selection is overdue," an aide to Nedzi said. "The trouble is, some of these lawyers they're talking about are making over \$100,000 a year." The House post is expected to pay \$36,000.

Still the Senate committee investigating the CIA and other areas of the government's intelligence community appointed a staff director and a chief counsel within a month of being es-

tablished and now has about 50 staff members.

Some Democrats on the House committee question Nedzi's determination to push the investigation.

"He should have been able to come up with a staff director in less than 2½ months," said one. "Is this what we're going to do the rest of the time? What we're really worried about is how seriously Lucien wants to push this thing?"

Another concern, as one member of Congress put it, is "the fact that nobody's beating a path to our door. Is it because you can't do a good job in this area, because it's doomed to failure? Or is there a feeling among lawyers that you don't mess with these guys? And I don't mean the CIA so much, I'm talking about the FBI and the IRS. Some older lawyers have said to me, 'Are you crazy? These guys would be haunting me for the rest of my life.'"

Nedzi's appointment Feb. 19 as chairman of the committee drew criticism because he is chairman of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence.

In a brief floor speech the next day, Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.) protested that Nedzi's appointment would add "to the pervasive public cynicism about the

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seriousness of Congress in ~~this and other endeavors.~~

Nedzi has indicated that he considers such talk unjustified and has tried to ignore it. The new committee has kept a low profile, holding only one session.

Committee Democrats and Republicans have met separately to interview candidates for the top staff position.

Reps. David C. Treen (R-La.) and Robert W. Kasten Jr. (R-Wis.) said they are satisfied thus far with Nedzi's efforts to find a chief counsel acceptable to all.

"We're not going to get a perfect guy, let's face it," said Kasten. "But there isn't any perfect congressman, either."

There seems to be a widespread conviction among the House committee members that their investigation will be more thorough than the Senate committee's. This feeling seems to be based on the committee members' diverse political interests and the near certainty that the House Committee will have the last turn at bat.

Meanwhile, the House panel's chief of security, Carl H. Sims, a retired Army officer who did similar work during the House impeachment inquiry, has kept busy with plans for burglar alarms, security sensors, and a document control system aimed at preventing information leaks. The documents themselves have not yet been requested.

I.R.S. Chief Says He Ended the Use of Liquor in Training Agents

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

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Donald W. Alexander, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, told a House subcommittee today that he had found the use of women and alcohol to test undercover agents an "inappropriate" activity and that the practice had been discontinued.

Mr. Alexander said that I.R.S. records indicated that schools for undercover agents had been

conducted until January, 1973, but that the testing of men with liquor and women had been halted in 1965. He did not make any records available to the committee.

Former senior officials of the revenue agency told The New York Times earlier that the testing technique continued until 1969 and probably longer. Since the schools were conducted under great secrecy, one source said, the records of exactly what took place and what funds were spent were limited

for "security purposes." He said that liquor and women did not constitute the only "stress" the agents were confronted with.

He said that they were expected to stick to "cover" stories and not to disclose their identities for their own protection under threats and torture and that "some of these conditions" were also simulated at the schools. This source said the agents trained by these schools might still be operat-

ing undercover either for the I.R.S. or for other Treasury Department divisions.

During testimony before the Oversight Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Alexander reaffirmed that the revenue agency does not permit its agents to conduct electronic surveillance and that it was in this light that recent news reports of wiretapping appeared startling to members of the subcommittee.

According to news accounts, the agency conducted electronic surveillance as part of "Operation Leprechaun," a project in Miami in which the I.R.S. was investigating political corruption.

It was within this same operation, two persons have charged, that the I.R.S. agents employed a woman to snoop into the sex lives and drinking habits of 30 prominent Dade County political figures, including three Federal judges.

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House Intelligence Inquiry Chief

Lucien N. Nedzi

C-17

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—There was no mistaking the wryness of the grin wrinkling the face of Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr. as he extended his right hand and said, "Congratulations," to

Man in the News
Representative Lucien N. Nedzi.
"Oh, I'm not so sure," replied

Mr. Nedzi, as a gentle shake of his baldish head displaced wisps of white sideburns.

"I know the feeling," Mr. Rodino concurred.

The encounter, a few paces off the House floor yesterday, symbolized the burden thrust on Lucien Norbert Nedzi, a 49-year old Democrat from Michigan. House leaders named him chairman of the new Select Committee on Intelligence. Together with a companion panel in the Senate, the committee is supposed to produce a definitive report within a year on the purposes and performance of the nation's secret intelligence apparatus.

Sensitive Inquiry

Just as Mr. Rodino, a New Jersey Democrat, emerged from relative obscurity last year to direct the sensitive impeachment inquiry with a mixture of pride and trepidation, so is Mr. Nedzi now approaching the sensitive intelligence inquiry with alternating bursts of confidence and awe.

The Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, two of more than a dozen surveillance agencies under examination, have been accused of improprieties here and abroad. William E. Colby, the Director of Central Intelligence, warned Congress yesterday, however, that public pursuit of "exaggerated" allegations was endangering an intelligence effort crucial to national security.

"Finding out what happened is the easy part of it," Mr. Nedzi said in an interview. Indeed, most

tant elements of what the public is concerned about—whether American citizens are subject to spying by their own Government—already are in the public domain.

The Big Problem

What most concerned Mr. Nedzi, he suggested, was the conundrum at the heart of the House inquiry: "The big problem is determining the appropriate role of secret institutions in a free, democratic society. We're being called upon to resolve that issue."

Lucien Nedzi was born on May 28, 1925, the son of Polish immigrants in Hamtramck, Mich. His father was a tool and die maker. Mr. Nedzi enlisted in the Army in 1944, after completing public high school, and served in the Philippines and Japan. He received degrees in economics in 1948 and in law in 1951 from the University of Michigan. He married the former Margaret Garvey in 1952. They have five children whose ages range from 8 to 16.

The closest he came to the intelligence sphere, prior to his election to the House in 1961, was when he was recalled to Army duty during the Korean War and given a short course in military intelligence at Fort Riley, Kan. Mr. Nedzi was released from active duty before the training could be applied.

Liberal Reputation

As a member of Congress from Michigan's 14th District, which consists of some declining neighborhoods in Detroit and such wealthy suburbs as Grosse Pointe Shores, he established a reputation as the most liberal member of the mostly conservative House Armed Services Committee.

Mr. Nedzi was an early opponent of the Vietnam war. He also opposed the development of the B-1 bomber and the antiballistic missile system. He was the last of the white liberal Democrats in the Michigan delegation to succumb to intense constituent pressure to publicly op-

pose using as a device to integrate public schools.

In late 1971, to the surprise of his colleagues, Mr. Nedzi was chosen as chairman of the Military Intelligence Subcommittee. Representative F. Edward Hébert, the Louisiana Democrat who was as hawkish as Mr. Nedzi was dovish, said the Michigan Democrat was appointed "because he's a good man, even though we're opposed philosophically."

Some of the more ardent Congressional critics of the intelligence community have suggested privately that Mr. Nedzi has not been vigilant enough in monitoring the C.I.A. and is overly inclined

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to account the agency view of questionable events.

The Nedzi subcommittee set out two years ago to conduct a broad review of the intelligence agencies but got sidetracked by a search, apparently fruitless, for possible links between the C.I.A. and the Watergate scandals.

That experience, Mr. Nedzi said, "certainly indicated the possible abuses that intelligence agencies can be involved in, either by direction of the executive branch or on their own."

Nonetheless, he said he had found senior intelligence officials, with "minor" exceptions, "to be totally candid in responding to questions put to them" at closed hearings. The difficulty, Mr. Nedzi said, was that "it has taken some time to learn to ask the right questions."

"To this day," he added, "I can't be certain we have

asked all the right questions."

Such uncertainty seems to gnaw at Mr. Nedzi. He tries to relax at home by playing the violin and by "puttering around the house" with a paint brush or wrench. Five growing children, as he puts it, sometimes necessitate "gluing the furniture together."

He has a puckish sense of humor, a gentle mien and a soft, nasal voice that belie the wrenching sense of concern that has been causing Mr. Nedzi to awaken at night and try to lose himself in such diversion as a college textbook on medieval history.

Perhaps there were more Byzantine ages than one. Mr. Nedzi keeps recalling a line from Lyndon Johnson:

"Doing what is right isn't the problem; it's knowing what is right."



His sense of concern wakens him at night

(Representative Nedzi, right, conferring with Frank Church, head of Senate committee on intelligence.)