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## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

# HEARINGS

## **BEFORE THE COMMITTEE**

on

### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

VOLUME 24

Thursday, November 6, 1975

Washington, D. C.

**Official Reporters to Committees** 

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Thursday, November 6, 1975

House of Representatives,

Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, D. C.

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The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a.m., in Room 2118, Rayburn House Office Building, the Honorable Otis G. Pike (chairman), presiding.

Present: Representatives Pike (chairman), Giaimo, Stantor, Dellums, Murphy, Aspin, Milford, Hayes, Lehman, McClory, Treen, Johnson and Kasten.

Also Present: A. Searle Field, Staff Director; Aaron B. Donner, Counsel; Jack Boos and Peter Hughes, Committee staff.

Chairman Pike. The committee will come to order.

We do not have a witness this morning because Mr. Colby is testifying before a Senate committee this morning. He is unpacking his bags and he will be here at two o'clock this afternoon, at which time we will start in open session on the subject of possible CIA use of our media. How far we will be able to go in open session with that, I do not know.

:C**C** 

It is my understanding that Mr. McClory has some business he wishes to bring before the committee and I am happy to recognize him at this time.

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Mr. McClory. Mr. Chairman, the so-called Boyatt Memorandum in the amalgamated form has been received, I believe, in the committee's office. I haven't had a chance to study it myself, but it is there and it is available for review by the staff and by the members. It is accompanied by an affidavit from Mr. Boyatt attesting to the fact that his memorandum is contained in the amalgamated material. It is all classified.

> Chairman Pike. What is the degree of classification? Mr. Donner. Secret, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pike. Do we have any knowledge of how it was put together?

Mr. Field. Mr. Chairman, I don't believe we do. Perhaps Mr. McClory could address himself to that.

Mr. McClory. I have asked Mr. Hyland how it was put 18 together and he explained it to me as containing the entire 19 . FO Boyatt Memorandum. In general, it is contained in parts. 20 RAL In some instances there are other materials contained 21 in the paragraph from other memoranda. There was some re-22 arrangement made in order to make it chronological. As I 23 understand, the Boyatt Memorandum was not always chronological. 24 I understand there is some narrative added for the 25

purpose of making it understandable and coherent. Otherwise there is not any material inserted which is purported to have been prepared earlier than was prepared for this purpose.

It looks to me as though it is a helpful and a useful bit of information for us.

I just think it bears some careful study before we get into a question of complete satisfaction with it or some kind of general criticism of it.

The same explanation of it was given to Mr. Aspin as was given to me. Perhaps I should yield to him for a comment about it.

Mr. Aspin. Thank you, Mr. McClory.

It looks all right to me too. I just glanced at it. I don't know how it looks when you read it through and read it carefully, but the paragraphs are paragraphs and in most cases the Boyatt paragraphs are maintained as paragraphs.

Chairman Pike. How do we know that?

Mr.Aspin. That is what Mr. Hyland said. Mr. Boyatt's affidavit attests that everything he wrote, every word that he wrote is in there somewhere. There were two exceptions and he pointed those out in his affidavit.

Chairman Pike. Do you mean the things he wrote are not in there or things that he wrote are embellished somehow?

Mr. Aspin. What he wrote is in there. Things he did not write, but written by other people, are also in there, but



there is nothing that he wrote that was left out.

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Chairman Pike. How about material which was neither what he wrote nor what somebody else dissented to, or was somebody else's dissent but was recently written. Is there anything of that in there?

Mr. Aspin. Apparently there is and it is not written in a form in which it would -- what it said is that it is not written in a form as a rebuttal but just as an introduction. For example, the opening paragraph is a brief introduction to the subject and that was written just recently.

I think it is very hard to make a judgment until you read the document and I haven't even read the document.

Chairman Pike. Is there anything else?

Mr. McClory. Mr. Chairman, I know the staff has prepared 14 a number of subpoenas and they have prepared them together 15 with reasons for them. I am not certain I want to move the 15 issuance of all of these subpoenas, but I think it is 17 appropriate that we have an explanation of the need for them 13 by the staff and I do want to affirm that I want this committed 10 to get all of the information that we require, that we deem 211 necessary for our investigation. 23

I would just like to add this, that I would hope that we are getting down toward the end of the road as far as getting information is concerned. I would hope that these subpoenas 24 would lead us toward a conclusion of the investigation. I say

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that merely because I know that we want to conclude the committee's hearings and work, I assume, by the end of the year, leaving a month for us to prepare our report, to consider it, and if there are any additional views, minority views or whatever, we will have a chance to do that.

Chairman Tike. To whom are the subpoenss to be addressed?

Mr. McClory. I think the staff could assist us by explaining what they regard as their needs for additional information, and the reasons why we need it. I would suggest Mr. Field take them up seriatim. I think there are nine of them.

Chairman Pike. Mr. Field.

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Mr. Field. We have put together nine subpoenas which we feel as a staff we would like to have issued by the committee. They are primarily dealing with the national security level of responsibility, materials that we feel are necessary in order to determine --

Chairman Pike. When you say "national security level," do you mean the National Security Council?

Mr. Field. National Security Council, that is right, Mr. Chairman.

That are necessary to determine who runs such things as the CIA and how these decisions are made.

The first subpoena we have would be to the Assistant to

R. FDRA

the President for National Security Affairs and --

Chairman Pike. Who at the present time is the Assistant to the President?

Mr. Field. I believe the subpose would still be directed to Dr. Kissinger because General Showcroft has not been sworn in yet. It will be directed to the office so it really makes no difference in terms of who is occupying the office.

The subpoena would be for all 40 Committee records of decisions taken since January 20, 1965, reflecting approval of covert action projects.

The reason for the subpoena is that we would like to see the minute -- "the minute" is a word of art; it is really a one or two paragraph statement authorizing covert action projects or programs, and by seeing who signs off, on what type of project, and by seeing the type projects that are approved over the years, we may be able to determine whether there is a pattern which would distinguish the covert action projects which come from the President down as opposed to the CIA up, or from the State Department up.

The only way we can do this and see also that the degree of information which is provided to those who make these decisions -- the only way we can do this is to see the actual documents.

> Mr. McClory. Mr. Chairman, I move the --Chairman Pike. Mr. Johnson.

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Mr. Johnson. I have a question on that.

You say you only want those which have been approved. Why don't you want to find out those that may have been disapproved? We ought to find out whether or not they ever disspproved any that were recommended from other sources. Why haven't you wanted to get those?

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Mr.Field. In our interviews of people who have served on the National Security Council primarily and some people who served on the 40 Committee, it doesn't appear there have have ever been any disapprovals. In other words, these things are usually worked out ahead of time and this is something of a pro forma decision-making process.

Mr. Johnson. You are saying there have been no disapprovals since 1965?

Mr. Field. To the best of our knowledge, there have been no disapprovals at that lovel.

Mr. Johnson. You are satisfied that then is the case and that is the reason you are not asking for anything further?

Mr. Field. To the best of my knowledge, that is true.

Mr. McClory, Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee issue the subpoena.

I know you, Mr. Chairman, have requested this information. It seems to me one of our responsibilities is to determine whether or not the mechanism which the Congress has established and is implemented by executive orders, are being complied with

I think we have some evidence here that the 40 Committee has been circumvented with regard to some covert operations and I think we should determine what they have approved and what they haven't approved because that kind of information is essential for us to make an intelligent report.

Chairman Pike. I agree with you, but I would like to know a little more about it. When is it to be returnable?

Mr. Field. I believe the subpoenes are returnable next Tuesday, which is the 10th of November -- 11th of November.

Chairman Pike. It appeared to me that the testimony of the Administration has been that the 40 Committee is a creature of the President. The President can use or ignore the 40 Committee if he wishes to do so.

I would not be greatly shocked if the allegation were made that these items were protected by executive privilege. I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois what he would propose to do if the information is denied to us?

Mr. McClory. Until that assertion is made, I wouldn't know what to do. I would like to know, first of all, whether or not executive privilege is going to be raised and I would like to know the reasons for it.

As I understand the 40 Committee, it is a mechanism set up which involves decision-making by that committee and it is not just a presidential action.

All that this subposed seeks to do is determine which

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covert activities were authorized by the 40 Committee and then we would know which ones were not. At least we would know --

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Chairman Pike. We wouldn't know which ones were not. We would only know which ones were.

Mr. McClory. We would know that some were not. Unless the 40 Committee authorizations included all the covert operations that we have investigated.

Chairman Pike. I have no difficulty whatscever agreeing with the gentleman that we need the information; that we should have the information.

Once again, I fail to share the gentleman's congenital optimism that we are going to get the information and the question becomes, what are we going to do if we don't?

I personally have a certain reservation about signing subpoenas on behalf of the committee if, after the items are subpoenaed and the items subpoenaed are not delivered, we are not going to do anything about it.

I would be happy to joint the gentleman in support of the subpoenas if I could get some assurance from him that if the items are not delivered we are going to do something about it.

Mr. McClory. Well, Mr. Chairman, the request for this infomation originally came from a member of our staff. Subsequently, you wrote a letter --

Chairmen Pike. I have requested the information, absolutely.

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Mr. McClory. You requested that information be furnished to a member of the staff. I would assume that if, in response to the subpoena, the information was supplied through the staff and the staff was satisfied that the information had been examined and what it contained, that under such circumstances we might not then want to say that you have to deliver physically the records before this committee.

So I don't think that you can speculate on what may occur following the issuance of the subpoena, but this would indicate formal action on the part of the committee that we went that information and we feel we need that information for purposes of our investigation.

Chairman Pike. It does seem to me that when I asked for the information as Chairman of the Committee, on the Committee s behalf, we indicated that we needed it. You are now indicating that we should subpoen ait. I would agree with you if I thought we were going to go anywhere with it, if we didn't get it.

My question is not what we will do if we do get it. My question is what we will do if we don't get it.

Mr. Johnson. Mr. Chairman, it is not clear to me as to what response you received to your request.

Chairman Pike. None.

Mr. Johnson. You didn't even get an acknowledgement that you requested it? Chairman Pike. I guess we got an acknowledgement.

Mr. Field. I think we can add a little bit to this.

In response to your request, we did receive summaries of information which were frankly worthless because they were sanitized to the point where even if we showed them to people serving on the 40 Committee, they could not identify what they had done.

There is another point, and the staff feels we should be able to enforce this subpoena under all conditions because executive privilege, which is one of the few things you would watch for in this case, has been waived. We have received verbatim original 40 Committee minutes in a few instances.

Chairman Pike. I think you could only say it has been waived in those instances in which we have received it.

Mr. Field. Certainly I would feel the executive would have a difficult time maintaining there was a distinction between those instances and other instances. Either executive privilege applies or it does not apply. I don't think they could distinguish upon the event.

Chairman Pike. I would like to hear from the other members of the committee on the subject.

Mr. Dellums. I appreciate the comment you have made and the question you have raised because I think it goes to the heart of the matter. I think we are in a situation where the staff has much more courage than this committee. I think the

staff at this point is much more diligent than the committee and I am inclined to agree with you that it doesn't make sense for us to sit here and issue all these subpoenas if and when the time comes when they say no -- we realize they often do say no; we have had extraordinary experiences with the Administration saying no -- and to sit here as one member of the committee along with you, Mr. Chairman, and watch the majority of this committee back away from important principle confrontations with respect to the use of information I think is a frivolous act and I think your question is well taken and I don't think it should simply be directed to the distinguished Ranking Minority person. There are many members on our side of this aisle who have backed away from confrontation and I would personally add great personal disappointment.

I think we have an awesome responsibility here. There are some critical, critical problems, and this is not a small-time ballgame. This is an important set of critical issues where life and death have hung in the balance on some of these absurd and insane projects. For us to assume the responsibility to investigate, issuing subpoenas all over hell and back and then they say no and we back away routinely, I am inclined to agree with you, Mr.Chairman.

I am not interested in voting for any more subpoenas if all we are going to do is sit here and look ridiculous. Every time there is an important principle of confrontation, we

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acquiesce at the level of expediency with the major justification being, will the members on the fllor of Congress back our plea, and I think there are much more important questions involved.

Mr. McClory. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Dellums. I yield to my colleague.

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Mr. McClory. I would like to make this comment, that it seems to me the determination of the committee to get information has paid off in results. The criticism of the Director of the CIA is not that he has withheld information, but that he has been too forthcoming with information and I think all of these moves, the letters from the Chairman, the subpoenas, the actions, the compromises, everything, it seems to me, are in the direction of getting information for this committee.

I would not want to downgrade the talents or the industry of this committee in getting essential information for our investigation. I think we have been highly successful and I think that the issuance of these subpoenas today would be a further expression of determination that we want the balance of the information and at the same time recognition that we have had great volumes of information upon which to substantially do our work and that this would enable us to complete our investigation.

Mr. Stanton. Will the gentleman yield? Chairman Pike. Mr. Dellums has the time.

I would yield to my colleague after one Mr. Dellums. comment.

I am inclined to agree with the distinguished Ranking Minority person with respect to the forthcoming nature of the testimony of Mr. Colby, but I don't think that is at issue here.

What is here at issue is whether we have challenged the State Department, whether we have challenged Mr. Kissinger. whether we have challenged the material with respect to the Security Council, the 40 Committee; very important considerations here.

Mr. Colby has come. He has been before us many times. He has given us an extraordinary amount of information. Sometimes we had to hassle for it, but we got the information.

The critical crunch comes where we talk about the involvement of the State Department, where we talk about the involvement of Mr. Kissinger; where we are asking for subpoenas with respect to the National Security Council, the 40 Committee, we are right back in the same ballgame we were in earlier this week where by a vote of eight to five we backed away from what I consider an important fight. That is all I am suggesting.

I agree with you with respect to Mr. Colby, but that is not at issue here. 24

I yield to my colleagoe from Ohio.

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Mr. Stanton. I would point out to the Minority Leader 1 2 of this committee that the sanitized version from the State Department hasn't come over yet. 3 Chairman Pike. It has. Do you mean on Mr.Boyatt? 4 Mr. Stanton. Yes. 5 Chairman Pike. A document has been received. 6 Mr.Stanton. Does it clearly indicate whether the --7 Chairman Pike. I have no idea. 8 Mr. Stanton. I really feel that the original stonewaller 9 is the Secretary of State and he is going to stonewall all the 10 way through this because he danned well can't afford to have 11 his record on the record as far as his policy decisions 12 in the Intelligence Community are concerned. If it did I 13 think it would reflect on not Mr. Schlesinger leaving, but 14 Mr. Kissinger leaving. 15 Chairman Pike. Would the gentleman yield to me? 16 Mr. Dellums. I yield. 17 Chairman Pike. In fairness to the Secretary of State 18 in this case and his role as Special Assistant to the 19 President for National Security Affairs, I think very frankly 20 that as far as the operations of the 40 Committee are con-21 cerned, there may well be a legitimate argument about 22 presidential privilege, and my point is simply that I take a 23 rather dim view of posturing, or charading and pretending 24 that we are going after information without some assurance 25

from the committee that we are really going after the information. I think there may be in this case a legitimate argument against us.

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Mr. Stanton. I would oppose the idea and the concept that we are getting cooperation out of the State Department because we are not.

As of this point today, no one on this committee can honestly say we are getting a free flow of information and it is strictly because of the policies of the Secretary of State who has sat in front of this committee and has stonewalled it real tough and I think that anybody that takes any different viewpoint hasn't been listening to him.

Chairman Pike. Mr. Treen.

Mr.Treen. I just want to ask a couple of questions. I have before me a copy of a letter dated October 20, 1975 from the Chairman of the Committee to the President. Does that constitute the extent of the written request for information on this subject?

Mr. Field. That is correct, Mr. Treen.

Mr.Treen. What happens to the request to permit Mr. Rushford to visit the National Security Council Offices to obtain this information on October 22nd?

Mr. Field. Mr. Treen, I believe in your briefing book you will see a series of pages --

Mr. Treen. I don't have a briefing book.

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3656 Chairman Pike. I don't think any of us have a briefing 2 book. 3 Mr. Field. Do you have a folder? 4 Mr. Treen. I have an attachment which is a comment -we are dealing with the subpoena directed to --5 Chairman Pike. I think it is possible that the Minority 6 side is in possession of documents that the Majority side has 7 8 not been made aware of. What are you talking about when you refer to a briefing 9 10 book? Mr. Field. I thought you were in possession of a brief-11 ing book. 12 Chairman Pike. Are you in possession of a briefing book 13 and, if so, could the Chairman have access to it, please? 14 Mr. Field. There apparently is no briefing book. Mr. 15 Chairman. 16 Mr. Treen. What response have we had to our request thus 17 far? 18 Mr. Field. 'I believe you have before you a series of 19 pages which indicate the information which is provided to 20 Mr. Rushford and as you can see, what it does is, it lists 21 hundreds of decisions made each year from 1965 on, but each 22 decision is capitalized in one, two, three or four words: 23 Media Projects; Covert Action, which really doesn't mean very 24 much. 25

Mr. Treen. The letter, Mr. Field, says "I have asked a member of the committee staff, Gregory Rushford, to obtain for the committee a list of the 40 Committee authorizations since 1965."

What I am getting at obviously is have they in good faith complied with what we have requested in this letter? Perhaps we have made some other requests, but all I have before me is a request for a list and it looks like they have given a list. What we are now subpoending, it seems to me, is all 40 Committee records of decisions.

Mr. Field. If you look at the list, you can see what they authorized in that list. You have much better preception than I.

Mr.Treen. Have they refused to give us the record of decisions?

Mr. Field. There is a set of documents for each year about an inch thick, for each year since 1965, which they have. It is a summary of the minutes.

Mr.Treen. In whose possession is that?

Mr. Field. It is in the possession of the National Security Council.

Mr. Treen. Who is the custodian of those records?

Mr. Field. When we were dealing with it, it was with General Showcroft. He had it on his desk. Somebody had gone

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1 through that and made up the list here. What we want is 2 the original list of decisions that have been made. They 3 refer to it as a list of decisions and we so refer to it. (a refuse ?) - check steno notes 4 They/refer (to giving us the list? Mr. Treen. Mr. Field. Yes. Definitely. Categorically. 5 6 Mr. Treen. Can you tell us why they can't give it to 7 us? Perhaps you can't do it in open session. 8 Mr. Field. Because it is very sensitive. They have not asserted executive privilege, if that is what you are driving 9 at. As of right now they have not. 10 Mr. Treen. Or presidencial privilege? 11 Mr.Field. That is correct. 12 Mr. Treen. How about the effort to -- you said something 13 about some deletions. You have gotten some documents with 14 words taken out, is that the idea? 15 Chairman Pike. We have some documents with the meaning 16 taken out. 17 Mr.Field. There are deletions in the documents you have. 18 You will notice as you go along, "Payment to a political 19 figure in country" which doesn't help us very much. 20 Mr. Treen. We have gotten actual copies of the documents 21 but with some deletions or have they drawn up a document, a new 22 document in response to what we have asked for? 23 Mr. Field. All we have is what you have before you. 24 It is just a summary of each decision. Usually about five words

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3659 1 long, maybe five words less. 2 Mr. Treen. What about the request from Mr. Rushford to 3 go up and visit --4 Mr. Field. When he visited that is what he was given and 5 that is all. Mr. Treen. He wasn't permitted to look through books or 6 7 records, is that correct? 8 Mr. Field. He was not shown the original documents. He did not look through books. 9 10 Mr. Treen. The next question is, why do we choose the date I think that has been a general understanding that we 1965? 11 would cover the period from 1960 or 1961 forward. 12 Mr. Field. Just an effort to keep our request reasonable. 13 We figured a ten-year period was a good sampling of the 14 decisions that had been made. 15 Mr. Treen. As I understand the 40 Committee by that name 16 was formed around 1971? 17 Mr.Field. You will notice that the first few pages you 18 have are titled "303 Committee Decisions." 19 Mr. Treen. Would it be correct or proper to suggest if 20 we are going to go back prior to '71, we talk about the 303 21 Committee or whatever the name was? You want to cover the 22 predecessors to the 40 Committee as well, don't you? 23 Mr. Field. Yes. We could do it to make it technically 20 correct. 25

There is a great deal of negotiation going into this. Before the letter went to the President on October 20th, we had a fair degree of contact with General Scowcroft and his staff and they know what it is we want and were requesting.

We had identified that folder of documents and indicated that is what we wanted. They said they could give us a summary but not that.

I do think we understand what we are talking about, even if the letters don't sometimes spell it out in great detail.

Mr.Treen. I think you have answered the question.

I will observe this, Mr. Chairman, before yielding back. I, for one, am not inclined, either, to isgue subpoenas -uponwhich we do not intend to pursue. Several members have commented to that effect. Whether or not I would ultimately want to demand the information depends a great deal on why the agency that has it tells me we shouldn't have it.

In order to solve my problem of wanting to know the reason's why it is withheld before taking action, them. I guess I wouldn't be able to vote for the subpoena now.

Mr. Johnson. It seems to me we are mixing up our doctrines here. The classification problem has been pretty effectively resolved between us and the Administration.

Chairman Pike. You mean the declassification. Mr. Johnson. They sent it up to us in classified form.

We do not release it except by going through this process we have all agreed upon. It should not be withheld from us on the basis of its sensitivity. The only legal doctrine, as I understand it, under which it could be withheld would be executive privilege.

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Now, has executive privilege ever been extended to a prior President? In other words, can President Ford say that he is relying on the doctrine of executive privilege with something that occurred in the Johnson Administration to prevent us from having this information, because we don't have the problem with such classification.

Chairman Pike. I don't know the answer, but if yeu are asking me, my guess is the doctrine of executive privilege probably has been used to conceal or withhold documents from prior administrations.

Mr. Johnson. Was that on the basis of executive privilege or classification? Has it ever been decided in the courts, or has it been asserted in the Congress? It doesn't seem to make any sense from what I understand of executive privilege to say because Johnson had a conversation with Rusk that Ford can prevent it from being disclosed except on the basis of its secret sensitive nature. Well, we don't have that problem.

Chairman Pike. I get back to my baskc question: Let us assume that you are absolutely correct and they do not provide

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the information. What are we going to do about it?

Mr. Johnson. I have felt a minority of the committee the other day took a mistaken viewpoint of the majority of the committee members' belief and reaction to the vote. It is not my feeling that any member of this committee will stand for the notion that the executive branch has the right to withhold legitimate information that this committee has the right to have.

I don't think that any member of Congress could accept 9 that as a premise. I feel like there is a certain amount of 10 -- I don't want to get into criticism of any member, but it seems to me there is a certain amount of petulance prevalent 12 in the committee staff, if not on the committee itself, with 13 respect to the outcome of the vote the other day, because I 14 don't feel that the members hwo were in the majority on that 15 particular vote were by that doctrine saying that this com-16 mittee does not have the right to information, or that it will 17 not pursue that information which it deems to have the right 18 to have. 19

I don't feel that is a fair characterization of the 20 outcome of the vote the other day.

If we want this information, then I think we ought to R. FO assume that the members of Congress will pursue it. Chairman Pike. Mr. Aspin.

Mr. Aspin. Let me go to the question you raised, Mr.

Chairman, about what we are going to do about it. I think that is very important and I think the point that you and Mr. Dellums and Mr. Stanton have raised about us backing away from the State Department I think ought to be addressed.

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We have issued in this committee several subpoends. One subpoend went to information from Mr.Colby who was not giving us information about current covert activities. We did not get the information. We voted in this committee a resolution of necessity and at the time it was in the Rules Committee we reached an agreement and we compromised. We compromised with Mr. Colby. We compromised because he presented the information which deleted fifty words in two instances and we agreed not to release the information except under certain circumstances, so in that case we reached a compromise and for some reason that was acceptable to this whole committee.

Now, we ran into another situation. We issued a sub-17 poena for the Boyatt Memorandum from the State of State. 18 We all know what we went through on that position. The 19 Secretary of State eventually compromised with us and we 20 reached a compromise which did not satisfy everybody on the 21 committee. So my question is, I guess, Mr. Chairman, in 22 deciding this thing -- I am constantly amazed, I guess, at the 23 degree of antagonism which Secretary Kissinger has in this 24 Congress. I guess it is understandable and maybe I feel it 25

sometimes myself, but you can't compromise with Mr. Colby on the one hand and then not compromise -- and then object when we compromise with Mr. Kissinger on the other hand.

So my question is, does the compromise bother the committee members, because if we cannot compromise and if we issue subpoenas, and we are going to go right down the track with those subpoenas, come hell or high water, no matter what, no matter what evidence comes up, no matter what kind of situation, then I think we should not issue the subpoenas.

But, if we can issue subpoenas because we need the information, and if it comes in a form in which we can compromise, as we did with Mr. Colby, and as we did with an eight to five vote with Mr. Kissinger, then if that is acceptable I would like to vote for the subpoena.

Mr. McClory. I would say not with respect to this particular subpoena, but with respect to some of the subpoenas, the staff has indication that the material will be forthcoming if the subpoena is issued. In other words, the agency involved wants to respond to a subpoena and not just deliver the material in response to a letter, or some other less formal request.

I think the subpoena in the first instance indicates a desire on the part of the committee to get the information and that the committee feels that it requires that information.

I don't think we have to cross the bridge right now as to

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whether or not some alternative proposal, some compromise method of getting the information wouldn't be acceptable, as the committee decided with respect to the Boyatt Memorandum or with respect to other information.

Mr. Aspin. We have a good case of importance here. I think we can make the case that the counsel, Mr. Field, is making, that this is important.

I came in expecting to vote for this subpoena, but the words of the Chairman and of Mr. Stanton and Mr.Dellums make me think maybe I shouldn't because if it is the view of this committee, or if people on this committee think once we issue a subpoena we can never compromise from that, we have to go down the road and, by God, bang our heads against the wall no matter where that leads, then I am going to be much more reluctant. I don't know the feeling of the members on that question.

If we are going to compromise in cases where we have to, as we did happily with Mr. Colby, and unhappily with Mr. Kissinger, then I would vote for the subpoena. I don't know what the attitude of the committee is on subpoenas, but I don't want to go through another thing like we went through two days ago.

Mr. Dellums. Will the gentleman yield? Mr. Aspin. I will yield to Mr. Dellums. Mr. Dellums. Let me try to respond to your question.

My point is, I think the way you answer your own question is that if you believe by virtue of your vote that this information is important at this particular moment, then I do think that binds you to stand behind that subpoena.

Now, the reason why you said the other day -- we can go back to the record and check it -- that you backed away from the subpoena this last time was because you weren't quite sure at that particular moment that you voted how narrowly focused that subpoena was.

I think (1) your responsibility this morning is to determine whether the mandate of the subpoena is sufficiently broad enough to allow you to fight it all the way to the end if it becomes a matter of principle in terms of the ability of the committee. I think you ought to satisfy yourself on that. Then if you are satisfied and you then vote for it, I think that you are honor bound and duty bound to stand behind that subpoena. I think you should vote against the subpoena on the ground you already established, that it is too narrowly focused.

Mr. Aspin. Let me say this gets to the point of the thing.

When we voted on the subpoena for the Boyatt Memorandum, I knew nothing about what is called the dissent channel in the State Department. That was a very good reason for us not to have the information except in the form in which we have it.

Now, if we vote for a subpoena and after we vote for the subpoena information comes to us that shows that the situation is different, then you are saying I cannot change my mind; I cannot change my vote, therefore I cannot vote for the subpoena because I don't know what information will come in later.

The gentlemen from California apparently was willing to compromise with Mr. Colby when we sent that subpoena for him. He supplied the information not the way we wanted it. He deleted fifty words in twelve instances and he insisted -the only way we got that information was agreeing not to release it except with the approval of the President, so we compromised in that case.

If the gentleman believes that we have to sit with the subpoena no matter what information comes in later, then I would have to vote no against the subpoena because I don't know what information is going to come in later.

Chairman Pike. Would the gentleman from California yield to me?

Mr. Dellums. Yes, I yield.

Chairman Pike. I would like to correct a couple of misstatements of fact, I think.

In the Colby instance there were fifty words deleted,

but we were permitted to verify the words which were deleted.

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I know what the words deleted were, and I made a judgment that in this case there was a legal ground based on sources and methods which required the deletion or made the deletion of those words a legitimate exercise.

In the case of the new subpoena, I just plain don't know what arguments will be made against it. I haven't got the slightest idea. You are impressed by the dissent channel argument. The more I looked into the dissent channel, the less impressed by it I was. I found it was six months before Mr. Boyatt ever got an answer. He never got an answer from the Secretary of State. He got an answer from some other middle level official, which would mean we could never get a copy of the answer either.

I am therefore not particularly impressed by the dissent channel argument.

I personally am perfectly willing to sign subpoenas to get information, but I do feel that we ought to have some understanding about what is going to happen if we don't get the information.

You talk about compromise. I have shown in the view of some members of the committee, in fact, in your view, too great a willingness to compromise. You opposed the compromise, as I recall it, which I made with the President. You voted against that compromise.

I think I have shown a willingness to compromise at least as great as yours, in that I worked one out that you voted against.

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The foregoing was as to the release of information. What we are now talking about is the right of Congress to get information. On that I have a great deal of difficulty compromising.

I am willing to compromise requests and the letter was a request. What we got in response to the letter was, as our staff has said, essentially meaningless and worthless. Now we are escalating the level to a subpoena. No matter how many times Mr. Kissinger refers to a subpoena as a request, a subpoena is not a request. A subpoena is a subpoena.

We have had requests which have been ignored. As far as I am concerned, I think subpoenas should be enforced.

Mr. Aspin. Let me ask lawyers here either on the committee or on the staff, if we issue these subpoenas in this kind of way and then reach some kind of an accommodation, if we use subpoenas in effect as a way of making a request, because we can get action on it faster, I guess, are we demeaning the subpoena? Are we misusing it? Are we using it badly? Is the subpoena something that is very important that we ought to use only occasionally when we really need it or is it something we can use in this way? I don't know. I am asking.

Mr. Stanton. That, to me, as a legislator, is ridiculous First of all, a subpoena is an extraordinary power whenever used by a legislative body and you don't need to be a lawyer to understand that. The simple fact of the matter is if we have to use it as an ordinary tool to get ordinary requests in terms of conducting this investigation, then we will never get anywhere in terms of getting cooperation from the Administration.

Mr. Field. I think Mr. Donner has some information that would be very helpful on the legal background of the subpoenas and so forth.

Mr. Donner. Returning to the subpoena with Colby, it was the opinion of the legal staff of this committee, with the delivery to the Chairman with the fifty words deleted, there was substantial compliance, especially with the view that the Chairman himself verified the words. The doctrine of substantial compliance is a well established doctrine.

A subpoena, however, sir, is not an invitation to negotiate. A subpoena is a command by a duly authorized body of government to deliver -- a subpoene duces tecum -- to deliver information. While we can accept in law the doctrine of substantial compliance -- the words are self-explanatory -- the question is that anything short of substantial compliance is non-compliance and it is a legal mandate from an authorized body directing another body -- in this instance, an

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executive agency -- to deliver materials. The idea of temporizing subpoenas -- it is not an acceptable doctrine in law that it has been my experience to encounter.

Mr.Murphy. The gentleman leaves out a very important element in the law on subpoenas: substantial compliance. It is who determines the substantial compliance.

Mr.Aspin is arguing that in an instance we determined substantial compliance, when we didn't go forward to the House of Representatives for enforcement.

What he is asking is, if this committee issues a subpoena and we get information back and we deem it to be in substantial compliance with our subpoens, then it is satisfied.

Mr. Donner. That is correct, sir.

Mr. Murphy. In the usual course of subpoenas, you have a third arbitrator who determines substantial compliance and that is a judge, and we don't have that here.

Mr. Donner. In this sense, sir, -- you are absolutely correct, Mr. Murphy. After delivery of the material to the body that requested it, the body can determine that the material delivered is in substantial compliance. You are absolutely correct, sir.

Mr. Aspin. I will yield to Mr. Dellums.

Mr.Dellums. I would like to set the record straight. First of all, you could go back to the verbatim transcript. The gentleman from California did not support the Colby compromise and I don't appreciate you in any way distorting the record because I have not in any way at any time voted for any effort to dilute or in any way water down the thrust of this committee.

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I think that we have now immortalized the precedent of compromise and I think the record will show I warned against the first compromise and I think that is the situation that we are in now.

This is my final comment: When you mention we may learn new information after we have issued a subpoena which is a demand for information, they can always come up with new information and subleties and nuances which can preclude this committee from gathering information.

I think that is an absurd assertion and I don't mean that in a demeaning fashion; I mean it to be as objective as I can make it.

Over the past weeks and months we have been the victim of many, many pieces of new information that precludes the ability of this committee to function and I don't think that is appropriate.

Mr. Aspin. It is true the gentleman did vote against that compromise, but that compromise never did seem to cause the dissension in the committee that this last compromise caused and I don't know exactly the reason for that.

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I voted against the original compromise and for the second compromise.

The question I am asking is -- and this will determine how I vote on those subpoenes -- if it is impossible, if it is the view of the members, once you issue a subpoena, you cannot accept substantial compliance of anything less than exactly what we asked for -- in other words, if we are going to get upset with each other and accuse each other of things when we accept some kind of compromise, then I don't vote for subpoenas because I don't know how they are going to turn out. If we can accept substantial compliance in something short of what we demand and we vote on it by a majority, it carries, and we are not accusing each other of selling out, then I would be very happy to vote for the subpoena. 14 I don't want to be in the position of having voted for a subpoena, voting for substantial compliance and being

accused of selling out when I am trying to do the job.

Mr. Giaimo. Will you yield?

Mr. Aspin. I yield.

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Mr. Glaimo. I want to make sure I understand the gentleman correctly.

Do you say you are in favor of supporting a subpoena 22 if the subpoena in essence says "Mr. Addressee, this is a 23 subpoena but don't be fooled by it because it doesn't really 24 mean what a subpoena usually means; it means an invitation for 25

you to come back with a counter offer and work something out.

Is that your impression?

Mr. Aspin. No.

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Mr. Glaimo. That is what it sounds like.

Mr. Aspin. If the gentleman will let me explain, I will try and explain it one more time.

What I am saying is that I think when you issue a subpoena, you ought to have in your own mind that it is your intention to go all the way; that it is important to get that information and we should go all the way with it. However, when we issue subpoenas we, of course, do not know the points of view that the other side will raise, or what other kinds of situations might arise.

If it turns out that they produce something that is less than substantial compliance, and we vote it is substantial compliance, then I think we have accepted it.

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Mr. Giaimo. Will you yield again? When I support the subpoena I intend to go all the way. I intend that the subpoena be honored but I can't go all the way when the gentleman from Wisconsin doesn't support me in the subpoena. Chairman Pike. Mr. Kasten. I believe there is a motion before us. Mr. Kasten. I move the previous question. Mr. Hayes. I object, Mr. Chairman. Chairman Pike. You can't object. You can vote it down but you can't object to a person moving the previous question. We will ask all in favor of the previous question say aye. Contrary, no. The noes appear to have it. Mr. Hayes is recognized. Mr. Hayes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Donner, would you mind discussing for my edification a little bit about the specificity of one of the subpoenas which says give us everything, I believe since 1965, in the way of minutes. Is that kind of a request an appropriate . request for us to be making by way of the subpoena, or is that a fishing expedition? Mr. Donner. I am at a disadvantage for a moment. I have

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to get a copy of it.

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Mr. Field. We discussed this in some detail earlier and described what it is that we are looking for here. We have seen these documents. They consist of approximately --Mr. Hayes. I heard you explaining it.

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Mr. Field. They have it. They are ready to hand it over. It will not be a physical problem to comply with it.

Mr. Hayes. I am not worried about any kind of physical problems but there is a matter of compliance when a subpoena is sloppily drawn and doesn't cut directly into what we are looking for. Some of the subpoenas do.

For example, it seems to me that part of the subpoenas discuss specific subjects and specific dates and the relationship of the subject to the date. Others simply say, whatever has happened since a particular date forward and what I am getting down to is, do we in fact -- what is our reason for it?

I haven't had anybody give me a memorandum as to why we are particularly doing this. I haven't been in a caucus to discover that nor have I been in an executive session here.

When I practice law I don't generally do it out in front at the counsel table in a courtroom with the gentlemen there and spectators and witnesses and everybody else sitting around watching the process.

Chairman Pike. I will take the responsibility for that, Mr. Hayes. One of the things which I have tried to do

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is be as open as possible in these hearings. I don't like executive sessions. I believe the American people are entitled to the truth and I would rather not settle issues like this in secret caucuses. It is my view that it is much better to let the people know what our problems are, what our issues are and the manner in which we are proceeding and I will take the responsibility for that.

Mr. Hayes. Then that answers my question then, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Field. Mr. Hayes, can I address the sloppily drawn subpoena. This subpoena is specifically drawn and identifies the exact documents. There is no question in the minds of the addressee as to what we are referring and we have reason to believe everything in there -- we know -- pertains to the legitimate work of this committee.

Mr. Hayes. You have reason to believe that is the case, is that what you mean, or you know?

Mr. Field. Every 40 Committee decision is a covert action approval. Those actions are very much within the intelligence community's responsibilities and problems and within this committee's work. We do want to see who approved them, who signed off on them, how specific they were and what the reasons were that were given for these projects.

Mr. Hayes. Mr. Field, you discussed a minute ago as well the thought that you have that the executive can't begin

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to distinguish on an issue-by-issue basis compliance, that after all they may have waived executive privilege for example, and I really don't know where that doctrine of waiver of executive privilege comes along, whether it is selective, nonselective. I don't know of any cases on the matter and I feel distinctly uncomfortable when we seem to be approaching this whole matter on a very strange basis.

For example, when Mr. Dellums discussed one of the ways he is approaching it is on the basis of staff assertiveness, that he lodged you, most properly in his view, for being aggressive and in his terms being more aggressive than some members of this committee.

I don't really feel I am down here to be aggressive, and I don't feel, quite frankly, that the entire matter is getting adequate debate. As a matter of fact, I think one could assume that the debate is beginning to center on the fact as to what Mr. McClory or others who in the past have not followed some direction here, or some so-called assertiveness, tends to do later on in the hypothetical and this is the problem that I have.

Mr. Dellums. Will the gentleman yield because you used my name?

Mr. Hayes. Not because I used your name but I will be glad to yield.

Mr. Dellums. I appreciate it. I am in total, absolute,

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2004 unequivocal disagreement with my colleague. I think we are here to be assertive. 2 Mr. Hayes. I wouldn't have guessed otherwise what you З thought. Д, Mr. Dellums. If you are going to yield, yield. 5 If not, I won't try to take the time because I won't be combative 6 with my colleague. 7 Chairman Pike. Is there any further discussion? 8 Mr. Dellums. I haven't finished my comments. I wanted 9 to respond to him. 10 Mr. Aspin. Mr. Chairman? 11 Chairman Pike. Does the gentleman from Indiana continue 12 to yield to the gentleman from California? 13 Mr. Hayes. Mr. Chairman, I will yield at your pleasure. 14 Mr. Dellums. It is your pleasure, man, you tell me if 15 you want to yield or not. 16 Mr. Hayes. I will be happy to yield. 17 Mr. Dellums. Maybe the honeymoon is over, and that is 18 fine, too. The truth will out anyway. 19 I think we are here to be assertive and I think to 20 challenge the staff on a subpoena referred to as sloppy is 21 rather absurd. If we knew how to specify documents in these 22 subpoenas with greater specificity than we do at this moment, 23 we wouldn't need to have an investigation because that requires 24 and demands in the first instance an extraordinary knowledge 25

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of all the facts and information.

Why we are bothering with an investigation is to try to narrow down as clearly as we possibly can an avenue of concern --

Chairman Pike. Gentlemen, let me just suggest to you that it is my understanding that we have nine subpoenas before us this morning. We are now talking about the first one. It is ll:06 a.m. The clock continues to tick and I would simply suggest that I think we basically understand the issues and I don't see any real reason why we can't vote on it.

Mr. Aspin, you see a real reason?

Mr. Aspin. Just 30 more seconds in support of something Mr. Hayes has said. Not to be asking for and I don't think Mr. Hayes was asking for closed meetings or secret meetings or other things. But you know we come into a meeting like this and we have a stack of these subpoenas on the desk and we don't know what they are about, we haven't been given any prior information about them.

And if it is going to cause a problem with our colleagues, if we vote for these subpoenas and then accept as substantial compliance something which is less and that is going to cause a lot of heartache -- this vote on the subpoena tends to be very important.

To come in and get a quick briefing and go ahead and bang through these worries me a little. That is for the future.

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Chairman Pike. Mr. Aspin, I want to assure you I have never seen the subpoenas either. All of this stack of subpoenas came from my left and not either from me or from my right.

Mr. Aspin. You mean politically from your left? Chairman Pike. No, I mean geographically from my left. Mr. Murphy.

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Mr. Murphy. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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I think what is bothering some of the members should not really be a problem here. I don't think there is any difficulty if we are satisfied that the material we are looking for is identified specifically in issuing the subpoena. What I think some of my colleagues are bothered by is when they vote to issue a subpoena that corrals them as far as a vote to cite somebody who they feel is not in compliance with the subpoena, and I say that is a distinct, separate step and I think as long as we are satisfied with the specificity of the subpoena that is all we are concerned with right here. Whether or not we have compliance will be a later vote.

Chairman Pike. Are we ready to vote?

Mr. Treen.

Mr. Treen. Mr. Chairman, we are going to get ready to vote and I just want on the record the reasons for the vote I am going to cast. I don't believe that sensitivity alone is

sufficient basis for us not to issue subpoenas. If that is the only reason given to us by the executive branch that is not sufficient because we have covered the problem of sensitivity. We have worked out a procedure. There is not much doubt in my mind as a member of the committee and an attorney that we have the right to get the information that we are subpoending but there is a different issue and that is whether or not we want to enforce that right.

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There may be reasons that appear now or appear later where we don't want to exercise that right. Now, upon the appearance of those reasons it might cause me to elect not to go forward, not because we don't have the right but because of some other reason why we should not go forward.

So I need to know the reasons now, the specific reasons, why the executive branch will not be forthcoming with documents and I tend to believe that if we issue subpoenas they should be enforced and, accordingly, I have no recourse but to vote present on the subpoenas because we do not know what reasons might be frequency which would cause some or all of us to decide not to exercise our legal right.

Mr. Stanton. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pike. Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Stanton. I am going to vote for the subpoenas and not for the doctrine anybody has enunciated here today.

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matter that we entered into an honest compromise with 1 Mr. Colby. I think for anybody to characterize what we did 2 with Dr. Kissinger in the same category is misleading people. 3 Frankly, I feel that we have got to issue subpoenas or we might 4 as well fold up the committee. 5 Chairman Pike. Mr. Kasten, I think if you care to renew 6 your motion, it might carry right now. 7 Mr. Kasten. Mr. Chairman, I move the previous question. 8 The Chairman. The previous question has been moved. 9 All in favor of the previous question say aye. 10 Contrary, no. 11 The noes appear to have it. 12 Mr. Milford. 13 Mr. Milford. I didn't want to delay the procedures but 14 make a parliamentary query. Are we voting on all the subpoenas? 15 Chairman Pike. No, we haven't heard but about the first 16 one at this point. We are voting on one subpoena. 17 Mr. Milford. This would be to the Assistant to the 18 President; is that correct? 19 Chairman Pike. That is correct. 20 Mr. Dellums. Mr. Chairman. 21 Chairman Pike. Mr. Dellums. 22 Mr. Dellums. One brief comment. 23 I think there is a point not made when we discussed the 24 Colby compromise versus the Kissinger compromise on the issue 23

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of substantial compliance.

What we had in the instance of Mr.Colby was information about the committee where we could scrutinize that information and each of us could arrive at a judgment as to whether we thought that was substantial compliance. The difference between the Colby situation and the Kissinger situation is that the information never was before us for us to determine whether there was substantial compliance. We may very well have bought a pig in a poke and that is the point I am trying to make.

We never got the information for any member of this committee to determine substantial compliance. We bought it on the basis of an assertion, not on the basis of information before us.

So I think to talk about the Kissinger compromise vis-a-vis the Colby compromise is really not to address the reality of the situation. They were two very, very different situations.

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1	Chairman Pike. The question, if there is no further dis-
2	cussion, is on the motion of Mr. McClory that subpoena number
Э	one be authorized. This requires a roll call vote, and the
A	Clerk will call the roll.
5	The Clerk: Mr. Giaimo.
6	Mr. Giaimo. Present.
7	The Clerk. Mr. Stanton.
8	Mr. Stanton. Aye.
9	The Clerk: Mr. Dellums.
10	Mr. Dellums. Aye.
51	The Clerk. Mr. Murphy.
12	Mr. Murphy. Aye.
13	The Clerk. Mr. Aspin.
14	Mr. Aspin. Present.
15	The Clerk. Mr. Milford.
16	Mr. Milford. Aye.
17	The Clerk. Mr. Hayes.
18	Mr. Hayes. Present.
19	The Clerk. Mr. Lehman.
20	Mr. Lehman. Aye.
21	The Clerk. Mr. McClory.
22	Mr. Treen. Aye by proxy.
23	The Clerk. Mr. Treen.
24	Mr. Treen. Present.
25	The Clerk. Mr. Kasten.

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22 Mr. Kasten. 1 Aye. The Clerk. Mr. Johnson. 2 Mr. Johnson. Aye. 3 The Clerk. Mr. Pike. 4 Chairman Pike. Aye. 5 By a vote of nine ayes, no nays, and four presents, the 6 subpoena will be issued. 7 Does somebody want to make a motion -- and since this is 8 your package over there, would you care to make the motion? 9 Mr. Treen. No. 10 Mr. Johnson. What motion is appropriate? 11 Chairman Pike. For the second subpoena. 12 Mr. Murphy? 13 Mr. Murphy. These are not numbered. Which is the second 16 one? 15 Mr. Field. I believe the subpoenas are in the sequence 16 we want. This would be to the Assistant to the President for 17 National Security Affairs for all the minutes of the National 18 Security Council Intelligence Committee, its working group 19 and its economic intelligence subcommittee held since Novem-20 ber 8, 1971. 21 Mr. Johnson. Mr. Chairman, if the staff doesn't care to 22 go into any more detail than that on it, I move the subpoena 23 be issued. 24 Chairman Pike. Mr. Johnson moves that the second subpoena 25

be authorized. Mr. Treen?

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Mr. Treen. I have an amendment to the motion.

Chairman Pike. The gentleman will state his amendment.

Mr. Treen. The amendment would alter the subpoena to insert instead of the date November 8, 1971, the date of January 20, 1961. And I am going to offer this amendment probably on all the subpoenas because I think if we are going to cover this area, I think we should be consistent with what we stated before that we will cover the period of the last four Presidential administrations, so I would move we start with January 20, 1961.

Mr. Field. Mr. Chairman, one comment on that. The reason for the date November 8, 1971, is that none of these three subcommittees existed prior to that date, and apparently no similar type of subcommittee existed prior to that date.

Now, we can check on that and get back on whether there was one.

Mr. Treen. There was no National Security Council prior to that?

Mr. Field. This is the National Security Council Intelligence Committee, its working group, and its economic intelligence subcommittee. That subcommittee was definitely new. And the intelligence committee which is actually a subcommittee which deals -- it is a consumer of intelligence, did not exist as a subcommittee or anything like that prior to

November 8, 1971.

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Mr. Treen. And the working group, and so forth? Mr. Field. Apparently that is true. 3693

Mr. Treen. Well, if you aren't certain, I would like to stick to the date, and if it wasn't formed until 1971, then, of course, there is nothing in existence so there is no problem. If you are certain of course, I would be pleased to withdraw the amendment.

9 I would be pleased, if I could, Mr. Chairman, to change
10 my motion to read "from the inception of the National Security
11 Council Intelligence Committee, working group and the economic
12 intelligence subcommittee."

Chairman Pike. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Is there any further discussion on the issuance of the subpoena? The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk. Mr. Giaimo. 17 Mr. Giaimo. Present. 18 The Clerk. Mr. Stanton. 19 Mr. Stanton. Aye. 20 The Clerk. Mr. Dellums. 21 Mr. Dellums. Aye. 22 The Clerk. Mr. Murphy. 23 Mr. Murphy. Aye. 24 The Clerk. Mr. Aspin. 23

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. 1	Mr. Aspin. Present.
2	The Clerk. Mr. Milford.
3	Mr. Milford. Aye.
4	The Clerk. Mr. Hayes.
5	Mr. Hayes. Present.
6	The Clerk. Mr. Lehman.
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	Mr. Lehman. Aye.
8	The Clerk. Mr. McClory.
9	Mr. Treen. Aye by proxy.
10	The Clerk. Mr. Treen.
11	Mr. Treen. Present.
12	The Clerk. Mr. Kasten.
13	Mr. Kasten. Aye.
14	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson.
15	Mr. Johnson. Aye.
16	The Clerk. Mr. Pike.
17	Chairman Pike. Aye.
	Nine ayes and four presents, and the subpoena will be
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19	issued.
20	Mr. Field. Mr. Chairman, the next subpoena is to the
21	Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs for
22	all Washington Spection Action Group meeting minutes relating
23	to (a), the October 1973 Middle East War and subsequent
24	troop alert; (b), the Cyprus crisis of 1974; and (c),
25	Portugal coup of April 25, 1974.

As a matter of comment, the Washington Special Action 1 group was established in 1969 and for that reason we have not 2 picked any prior events. This is a crisis mechanism within 3 the National Security Council similar to the Watch Committee 4 in the intelligence community. 5 Mr. Johnson. I move the issuance of the subpoena. 6 Chairman Pike. The question is on the motion of 7 Mr. Johnson that we issue the subpoena. Is there any discus-8 sion? 9 (No response.) 10 The Clerk will call the roll. 11 The Clerk. Mr. Giaimo. 12 Mr. Giaimo. Present. 13 The Clerk. Mr. Stanton. 18 Mr. Stanton. Aye. 15 The Clerk. Mr. Dellums. 16 Mr. Dellums. Aye. 17 The Clerk. Mr. Murphy. 18 Mr. Murphy. Aye. 19 The Clerk. Mr. Aspin. 20 Mr. Aspin. Present. 21 The Clerk. Mr. Milford. 22 2 Mr. Milford. Aye. 23 The Clerk. Mr. Hayes. 24 Mr. Hayes. Aye. 25

1 The Clerk. Mr. Lehman. 2 Mr. Lehman. Aye. 3 The Clerk. Mr. McClory. Mr. Treen. Aye by proxy. 4 The Clerk. Mr. Treen. 5 6 Mr. Treen. Present. The Clerk. Mr. Kasten. 7 Mr. Kasten. B Aye. The Clerk. Mr. Johnson. 9 Mr. Johnson. 10 Aye. The Clerk. Mr. Pike. 11 Chairman Pike. Aye. 12 By a vote of ten ayes, three present, the subpoena is 13 authorized. 14 The next item, Mr. Field. 15 Mr. Field. The next subpoena is to the Assistant to the 16 President for National Security Affairs. It is for all 17 intelligence reports furnished to the National Security Council 18 by the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence 19 Agency, and the National Security Agency between October 15, 20 1973 and October 28, 1973, relating to the 1973 Middle East War and the military activities of the Soviet Union. 22 reason the staff would like this information is that we have a 23

number of indications that the troop alert which the United

States went into shortly after the 1973 Mideast War may have

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ſ	been the result of faulty intelligence or other problems, and
2	we feel this information might well provide an answer to that.
3	Chairman Pike. Does somebody want to move the issuance
4	of this subpoena?
- 5	Mr. Dellums. I move it.
6	Chairman Pike. Mr. Dellums moves the issuance of this
7	subpoena. Is there any discussion? The Clerk will call the
8	roll.
9	The Clerk. Mr. Giaimo.
10	Mr. Glaimo. Present.
11	The Clerk. Mr. Stanton.
12	Mr. Stanton. Aye.
13	The Clerk. Mr. Dellums.
14	Mr. Dellums. Aye.
15	The Clerk. Mr. Murphy.
16	Mr. Murphy. Aye.
17	The Clerk. Mr. Aspin.
18	Mr. Aspin. Present.
19	The Clerk. Mr. Milford.
20	Mr. Milford. Aye.
21	The Clerk. Mr. Hayes.
22	Mr. Hayes. Aye.
23	The Clerk. Mr. Lehman.
24	Mr. Lehman. Aye.
25	The Clerk. Mr. McClory.

Mr. Treen. Aye by proxy. 1 2 The Clerk. Mr. Treen. 8 Mr. Treen. Present. The Clerk. Mr. Kasten. ß, Mr. Kasten. Aye. 5 The Clerk. Mr. Johnson. 6 Mr. Johnson. Aye. 7 The Clerk. Mr. Pike. 8 Chairman Pike. Aye. 9 By a vote of ten to three, the subpoena will be issued. 10 The next item, Mr. Field. \$1 Mr. Field. The next subpoena is to the Assistant to the **i**2 President for National Security Affairs. It is for all docu-13 ments furnished by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's 14 standing consultive commission, the Central Intelligence 15 Agency, and Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security 16 Agency and the Department of Defense since May 1972, relating 17 to adherence to the provisions of the Strategic Arms 18 Limitation Treaty of 1972 and the Vladivostok agreement of 19 1974. 20 Chairman Pike. How does that come within our jurisdic-21 tion, Mr. Field? 22 Mr. Field. Mr. Chairman, one of the most important 23

pieces of strategic intelligence which this country should be concentrating on is the adherence to the SALT I agreements.

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We have substantial information which would indicate that there may be an attempt to distort figures either by those who are in favor of detente and seeking a second SALT II agreement or by those who oppose that. It is a similar type problem to the changing of figures which we looked into in the Tet offensive. Only in this case we feel it is probably of greater strategic importance. One of the ways that we will be able to determine this is to compare the reports coming in from the different agencies.

Chairman Pike. Do you have any indication whatsoever from the White House that they would be willing to provide such information?

Mr. Field. Mr. Chairman, we have been trying now for a few weeks to get this information. There is an obvious problem with us getting this. It relates very much to a recent crisis which has taken place in the Executive Branch. There may or may not be improprieties involved. This has been indicated to us, and, quite frankly, we will not get this information short of a subpoena.

Chairman Pike. Do you have any indication that you will get it with a subpoena?

Mr. Field. I really can't answer that, Mr. Chairman. I just don't know.

Chairman Pike. You either have an indication or you
have no indication, one way or the other.

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Mr. Field. That is correct.

Chairman Pike. Mr. Treen.

Mr. Treen. I don't seem to have that particular subpoena. In looking through here, I don't locate that one.

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Mr. Milford. Mr. Chairman, I don't have copies of these subpoenas, either.

Mr. Treen. My question is; what efforts, Mr. Field, have been made to obtain the information described in the subpoena?

Mr. Field. Mr. Treen, we have met with people at the Central Intelligence Agency. We have met with people who work with the National Security Council staff. We have sent letters. We have asked for briefings. We have asked for the information. We have asked for information from the Department of Defense. We have had a group on our staff working on this almost constantly for, as I say, over a week. And they are not making progress in getting the information.

Mr. Treen. Have you written requests for the information? Mr. Field. Yes, we have. I have a letter here which I brought with me, which is a written request.

Mr. Treen. Just give us the date and who signed the letter.

Mr. Field. This particular letter was November 4, and it is a follow-up to the efforts which we have been making prior to that time.

Mr. Treen. Is this the subject we have been into at all

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other than by staff investigation, the material that you are seeking now?

What I am concerned about is, are we going to be able to cover all these bases? It is November 6, and we are trying to wind up by mid-December, or before Christmas, and I am wondering --

Mr. Field. Mr. Treen, I can only say this is a subject which I think the staff feels is very -- it is a follow-up on the Tet offensive problem of whether or not intelligence estimates are altered in order to satisfy political objectives. It happens to be probably the most sensitive and important one in this day and age, and we have, as I say, a number of, I think, credible reports that there may be either double bookkeeping or different sets of figures going to the top levels depending on whose political camp you happen to be in when you are serving in an intelligence function. If that is taking place, it would be a serious problem for our intelligence community.

Mr. Treen. I don't want to hold up any more, but can I see that letter?

Chairman Pike. Mr. Kasten.

Mr. Kasten. I don't understand the nature of the request that the Committee has made for this information.

Mr. Chairman, you signed a letter requesting this information from the Central Intelligence Agency?

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Chairman Pike. Is that one that I signed?

Mr. Field. I think I signed that.

Chairman Pike. Mr. Field signed it apparently. I do not recall signing it.

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Mr. Kasten. This was a letter of two days ago referring to requests that had been made in the past. What requests had been made in the past?

Mr. Field. The normal process we follow is obviously we work for usually a fair period of time trying to get these things on oral request, getting briefings, that type of thing. Ordinarily a letter follows a fair amount of time after that. The letter, itself, is usually generated by a reluctance to provide the material through an informal request.

Mr. Kasten. I am not satisfied with that answer.

You were working with the CIA and all of a sudden decide we want to go into this one area. That was a decision that was made by the staff; is that right?

Mr. Field. No, the information came to the staff as to the possible --

Mr. Kasten. It is a subject matter that has never been discussed to my knowledge in the Committee.

Mr. Field. That is correct.

Mr. Kasten. So it was a decision made by the staff or a decision made by the Chairman in consultation --

Chairman Pike. Would the gentleman yield? It was a

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decision, I believe, made by the staff not in consultation with the Chairman, but with the ranking Minority Member.

Mr. Kasten. It was a consultation made by the staff with Mr. McClory?

Chairman Pike. That is correct. There are none of these subpoenas which have been prepared either at the request of or in consultation with the Chairman. All of them have been prepared in consultation with Mr. McClory and the staff.

Mr. Kasten. My only point is I don't think we want to be issuing subpoenas if the information would be available to us through normal channels. We are talking about a letter here of two days ago. I am not sure we have received a response to this letter, and even this, I think you would admit, is a kind of sloppy procedure if we are formally requesting certain information.

Mr. Field. Mr. Kasten, I have spoken personally with Mr. Bolton, who would be the one to decide and arrange for the delivery of this information. Ee has told me it will not be forthcoming without a subpoena. With a subpoena it will probably be forthcoming.

The only other thing I would mention is the fact that it is now November 6 and we simply cannot do any kind of a job on something that comes in here after the end of this month. If we are going to get this information, if somebody says to me you will get it with a subpoena, you will not get

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it without it, then I have to come before the Committee and say it is an important subject; it is something which does relate to things we have looked into in the past and I need a subpoena to get it. That is all I am saying.

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Mr. Kasten. I misunderstood your answer to the Chairman's question of five minutes ago, when you said you didn't know if we would have a response to this with or without a subpoena. Mr. Field. I was just told now of a follow-up on this. Mr. Kasten. I don't have any objection to this. Mr. Stanton. I move the previous question. Mr. Field. Will the gentleman withhold for a moment? Mr. Stanton. I withhold.

Chairman Pike. Mr. Milford.

Mr. Milford. I am a little concerned as to whether or not we have the jurisdiction to get into this problem, and I would certainly like to know more information about voting for such a subpoena.

Mr. Field. Mr. Chairman, the jurisdiction would flow from the fact that we are asking to see intelligence estimates, intelligence reports, intelligence estimates, for example, of Soviet strength and Soviet deployment as to whether it is in compliance or not in compliance with the SALT agreements and those intelligence reports are generated by the intelligence community, and they are a reflection of the quality of their work; and if they have been in any way shaded up or down, it

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would be important to our examination of whether or not they are performing accurately, objectively, and so forth.

Mr. Milford. This is also getting into the middle of a very important matter that is in progress right now, too. I am reluctant to see us get into this area at all.

Mr. Stanton. I don't think you have to worry about it. We won't get any compliance.

Chairman Pike. Mr. Giaimo.

Mr. Giaimo. Mr. Chairman, I think in the interest of discussion, comment has been made as to whether or not the subpoena is necessary, whether we could get the information without a subpoena. I don't think that is important. That is one of the reasons I am voting present on these subpoenas, because I don't think this Committee is serious about enforcing; witness what we did last week. I think the message is out loud and clear to the Executive Branch we are sending you subpoenas, but if you don't really like to give us the information we are asking for, don't bother to do it, because we are not going to back the Chairman and support the enforcement of the subpoenas. That is why I am voting present. I think we have already created the harm last week.

And one final comment: I am not voting present with the gentleman from Wisconsin, for the same reasons he is voting present.

Chairman Pike. Mr. Treen.

Mr. Treen. Mr. Chairman, I would like to move that the 1 subpoena before us now -- I believe we have a motion on the 2 floor to issue the subpoena -- that the issue be deferred until 3 the next meeting of this Committee. 4 Mr. Milford. I object. 5 Chairman Pike. You can vote no, but it is a perfectly 6 legitimate motion. 7 The question is on the motion by Mr. Treen to defer action 8 on this particular subpoena to the next meeting of the Commit-9 tee. 10 All those in favor of the motion, signify by saying aye. 11 (Chorus of ayes.) 12 Contrary? 13 (Chorus of noes.) 14 The Chair is in doubt. All those in favor, signify by 15 raising hands. 16 Three ayes. All those opposed to the delay, raise their 17 hands. 18 Seven noes. The motion is not -- the gentleman asked for 19 a record vote on delay. All those in favor of a record vote, 20 raise their hands. 21 That is a sufficient number, I believe, in a Three. 22 thirteen-man committee, and the Clerk will call the roll. 23 The Clerk. Mr. Giaimo. 24 Mr. Giaimo. No. 25

1	The Clerk. Mr. Stanton.
2	Mr. Stanton. No.
З	The Clerk: Mr. Dellums.
4,	Mr. Dellums. No.
5	The Clerk. Mr. Murphy.
6	Mr. Murphy. No.
7	The Clerk. Mr. Aspin.
e	Mr. Aspin. No.
9	The Clerk. Mr. Milford.
10	Mr. Milford. Aye.
11	The Clerk. Mr. Hayes.
12	Mr. Hayes. Aye.
13	The Clerk. Mr. Lehman.
14	Mr. Lehman. No.
15	The Clerk. Mr. McClory.
16	Mr. Treen. Aye, by proxy.
î7	The Clerk. Mr. Treen.
18	Mr. Treen. Aye.
· 19	The Clerk. Mr. Kasten.
න	Mr. Kasten. Aye.
21	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson.
22	Mr. Johnson. No.
23	The Clerk. Mr. Pike.
24	Chairman Pike. No.
25	By a vote of five ayes to eight nays, the motion is not
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1	agreed to. The question is on the issuance of the subpoena,
2	and the Clerk will call the roll.
З	The Clerk. Mr. Glaimo.
ß	Mr. Giaimo. Present.
5	The Clerk. Mr. Stanton.
6	Mr. Stanton. Aye.
7	The Clerk. Mr. Dellums.
8	Mr. Dellums. Aye.
9	The Clerk. Mr. Murphy.
10	Mr. Murphy. Aye.
11	The Clerk. Mr. Aspin.
ĩ2	Mr. Aspin. Present.
13	The Clerk. Mr. Milford.
14	Mr. Milford. No.
15	The Clerk. Mr. Hayes.
16	Mr. Hayes. Present.
17	The Clerk. Mr. Lehman.
18	Mr. Lehman. Aye.
19	The Clerk. Mr. McClory.
20	Mr. Treen. No, by proxy.
21	The Clerk. Mr. Treen.
22	Mr. Treen. No.
23	The Clerk. Mr. Kasten.
24	Mr. Kasten. Present.
25	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson.
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Mr. Johnson. Aye.

The Clerk. Mr. Pike.

Chairman Pike. Do I understand you voted Mr. McClory no on that by proxy, because if you did, the Chair votes no, also.

Mr. Giaimo. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pike. Mr. Giaimo.

Mr. Giaimo. Change present to no.

Chairman Pike. Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy. I would like to ask the gentleman from Louisiana, this is Mr. McClory's subpoena, is it not?

Chairman Pike. I would simply say the gentleman is out of order in asking that question at this particular time. We have a vote in progress. We can't interrupt it for debate. Mr. Dellums. Parliamentary inquiry.

Chairman Pike. State it.

Mr. Dellums. Isn't a proxy supposed to be signed by the person?

Chairman Pike. The proxy is, I understand, here, and I accept the existence of the proxy. We have to have a little faith around here, and I suggest it is valid.

Mr. Dellums. My colleague suggests I don't challenge it, and I won't.

Chairman Pike. By a vote of -- I have been asked to suspend, pending a reconsideration by the gentleman from

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Louisiana.

Mr. Treen. Mr. Chairman, I ask permission to change Mr. McClory's vote to aye. 3710

Chairman Pike. Mr. McClory asks unanimous consent to go off no, on aye. Is there objection? Off no, on aye, and I believe I am correct in saying that would require unanimous consent in his absence. The Chair goes off no, on aye.

Mr. Giaimo. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pike. Yes.

Mr. Giaimo. Off no, on present. And I know we are in the midst of a vote, and I run the risk of being out of order, but I do this to point up the futility we are now approaching in this Committee.

Chairman Pike. The gentleman is out of order; he is correct in that sense.

By a vote of seven ayes, two nays, and four present, the subpoena is authorized. I want to remind the Committee that it takes seven votes to authorize a subpoena from this Committee.

Mr. Field, what is your next subpoena?

Mr. Field. The next subpoena would be directed to the Secretary of State. It is for all State Department documents relating to recommendations for covert action made to the National Security Council and the 40 Committee from January 20, 1965, to the present. The reason for this, as I discussed

earlier, covert action really comes from three sources; from within CIA; it comes sometimes down from the President; and it also comes from within the State Department.

We have access to the covert action recommendations made by CIA; through the 40 Committee minutes we will have them from the President; and we now would like to have access to the data from the State Department.

Mr. Milford. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pike. Mr. Treen.

Mr. Treen. I am having a little difficulty --

Chairman Pike. Very frankly, I am finding it a little difficult, too. This is Mr. McClory's operation, and he is not here. I am having a little difficulty with this, myself.

Mr. Treen. I just wonder if we can ask Mr. Field if he would give us the name of the person to whom it is directed, and then if we can look through and find it.

Mr. Field. It is directed to the Secretary of State. And it is for all State Department documents relating to recommendations for covert actions made to the National Security Council and the 40 Committee from January 20, 1965, to the present.

Mr. Johnson. I would like to ask a question. Chairman Pike. Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson. Is it the intention here to get all documents that were utilized in the preparation of the recommendation or just the recommendation to the National Security Council with respect to the covert action, itself?

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Mr. Field. Mr. Johnson, I don't believe we can get the documents leading to the document that went to the National Security Council because those would be recommendations made by mid-level officials, and I believe the Committee has expressed itself on that matter.

Mr. Johnson. It is my understanding that the intention is simply to get the document that went to the National Security Council and not all the documents relating to what went to the National Security Council; isn't that correct?

Mr. Field. That is correct.

Mr. Johnson. So what you really want to say is all State Department documents recommending covert action made to the National Security Council.

Mr. Field. That amendment may well be appropriate.

Mr. Johnson. I would make that amendment and then move the adoption. I guess I have two motions there.

Chairman Field. The gentleman asked unanimous consent to amend the subpoena as to -- would you repeat the amendment?

Mr. Johnson. That the subpoena be amended to provide for all State Department documents recommending covert action made to the National Security Council, not all of those documents relating to the recommendation, itself, that were generated within the Department.

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Chairman Pike. In other words, you don't want the documents of the State Department relating to other people's recommendations?

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Mr. Johnson. It is my understanding that what is requested here is simply the document that went from the State Department to the National Security Council.

Chairman Pike. But in many cases the document, it would seem to me, would include there the State Department comments on other people's recommendations.

Mr. Johnson. If that went to the National Security Council, isn't that what you are after?

Chairman Pike. You will really have to ask Mr. McClory, Mr. Johnson. I think what he is after is the appearance of getting information from Dr. Kissinger, but I am not really sure what he is after.

Mr. Johnson. Well, I am just saying this is my understanding of what is requested, and I think that the subpoena is enlarged to the point where you would have volumes and volumes of information, if possible, that you don't really want; isn't that correct?

Mr. Field. And that we won't get.

Mr. Johnson. You won't get except in amalgamated form. Mr. Field. We may get it that way.

Mr. Giaimo. Would that include the Boyatt papers?

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- 1	Chairman Pike. Did you offer the motion to accept
2	the subpoena as amended?
3	Mr. Giaimo. Yes.
Ą	Mr. Treen. I have an amendment.
5	Chairman Pike. The gentleman will state it. Now is the
6	proper time.
7	Mr. Treen. I move the subpoena be amended to change the
8	date from January 20, 1965 to January 20, 1961.
9	Chairman Pike. Is there objection to the amendment of
10	the gentleman from Louisiana?
11	Without objection, the amendment is agreed to. The ques-
12	tion is on the issuance of the subpoena as moved by the gentle-
13	man from Colorado. The Clerk will call the roll.
14	The Clerk. Mr. Giaimo.
15	Mr. Giaimo. Present.
16	The Clerk. Mr. Stanton.
17	Mr. Stanton. Aye.
18	The Clerk. Mr. Dellums.
19	Mr. Dellums. Aye.
20	The Clerk. Mr. Murphy.
21	Mr. Murphy. Aye.
22	The Clerk. Mr. Aspin.
23	Mr. Aspin. Present.
24	The Clerk. Mr. Milford.
25	Mr. Milford. Aye.

r	The Clerk. Mr. Hayes.	
2	Mr. Hayes. Present.	
,	The Clerk. Mr. Lehman.	
5	Mr. Lehman. Aye.	
5	The Clerk. Mr. McClory.	
;	Mr. Treen. Aye, by proxy.	
7	The Clerk. Mr. Treen.	•
3	Mr. Treen. Present.	
	The Clerk. Mr. Kasten.	
	Mr. Kasten. Present.	
	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson.	
2	Mr. Johnson. Aye.	
3	The Clerk. Mr. Pike.	
3.	Chairman Pike. Aye.	

By a vote of eight ayes, five present, the subpoena is authorized.

What is your next order of business, Mr. Field?

Mr. Field. Mr. Chairman, the next subpoena would be to the Director of Central Intelligence, and it is for all requests from the Central Intelligence Agency to the Internal Revenue Service from July 1, 1966, to date, for tax information and/or official action. This is in relation to the examination the staff is giving the dissemination of tax return information between the Central Intelligence Agency and the IRS.

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Mr. Hayes. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Giaimo (presiding). The gentleman from Indiana. Mr. Hayes. May I be recognized for the purpose of speaking to the proposed subpoena?

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Mr. Giaimo. You are recognized.

Mr. Hayes. I would like to point out the schedule is overly broad, I think, in any regard and also deviates from the explanation by counsel. I would suggest that if anybody intends to move the issuance of this subpoena, they withhold that motion until such a time as the specific request is cleaned up.

Let me point out that you are talking about request for tax information and/or official action. I think it is so subject to misinterpretation and almost any kind of interpretation that refusal could easily be made on it and not only that but any kind of compliance could be considered compliance.

Mr. Dellums. Would the gentleman yield?

The first two words are important. It says "all requests". Mr. Hayes. That is right.

Mr. Dellums. "From the Central Intelligence Agency to IRS for certain information". It is not as I read this subpoena, asking for the tax information and/or official action. It said all requests for information, or requests for specific action. It is not asking for the information.

Mr. Hayes. First of all, I think in order to correct

you, there isn't anything specific about this request. It 2 simply says all requests for tax information and/or official 3 Now definitions of what official action could be, action. definition of what tax information is, I think this simply Ą. gives rise to having literally trunkloads of many kinds of 5 innocuous things down here along with what we may or may not 7 be looking for. I don't know quite what we are looking for. have an idea. But I would suggest this one could easily be 8 cleaned up and a little more work put to it.

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I would simply ask you if you would, because I can't support it in the present form.

Mr. Donner. I understand your feelings, Mr. Hayes. However, in consultation with the staff member who prepared this request, Mr. Hughes, what we have come up with in the investigation is that there was apparently informal mechanisms by which a relationship existed between the IRS and the CIA, and they are only represented by, in instances of memos, of conversations, for example.

Mr. Hayes. Would you suggest, then, that is an appropriate thing to subpoena? In the law, memorandums of conversations in handwriting or typewriting or other written form are perfectly acceptable as evidence and, of course, we can even go beyond that here, I think.

Mr. Donner. I was about to concur with you and say that it may be appropriate that the subpoena be amended to all

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written requests and memoranda of request, and I think your suggestion is well taken, and I know the staff would appreciate it if you would move in that regard, sir.

Mr. Hayes. I do move at this time, then, that the schedule of the subpoena be amended to read all --

Mr. Giaimo. Are you offering an amendment?

Mr. Hayes. Yes, I would like to at this time, Mr. Chairman, move that appropriate wording be added to the schedule by staff, or I would suggest just simply that all memoranda of request be produced relating to the subject matter, tax information, and I assume you mean Internal Revenue code information?

Mr. Giaimo. Are you writing an amendment or stating an amendment?

Mr. Hayes. Mr. Chairman, no, I am not. I will simply allow staff ---

Mr. Giaimo. Has the gentleman's time expired? Then the gentleman is still recognized.

Mr. Hayes. I have nothing further.

Mr. Dellums. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Giaimo. The gentleman from California.

Mr. Dellums. I would like to propose an amendment along the lines suggested by counsel and with unanimous consent, get counsel to state the language, I would offer that amendment.

Mr. Donner. It is proposed, then, sir --

Mr. Giaimo. Is there objection to proceeding in this way? You are asking for unanimous consent. The Chair hears no objection. Go ahead.

Mr. Donner. -- that the schedule annexed to the subpoana by the Committee be amended to read "all written requests and memoranda of requests from the Central Intelligence Agency" and then the balance of the wording would be the same.

Mr. Dellums. I so move that amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hayes. Mr. Chairman, if I could ask Mr. Donner again, do you think that the term "official action" means any further elucidation in the schedule?

Mr. Field. I think what that is referring to is the cases where a CIA proprietary begins to be examined by IRS officials --

Mr. Hayes. Should we specify that?

Mr. Field. -- and some action is taken to stop the audit, and we want to know how many times that took place and did they continue to audit.

Mr. Donner. There are also suggestions that in certain instances -- again, I concur. I understand your reading, Mr. Hayes, is that where it is possible that agencies or instrumentalities or businesses, let's say, who are doing business with the CIA, had similar action taken as far as -and then it also includes the area where there was convenient relationships between the CIA and IRS and called for certain

action of one agency or the other. So I must say sometimes
the action, the word action, I concur, has a certain quality,
but it is intended to cover a broad aspect of relationships
between two executive agencies.
Mr. Hayes. You think it is adequate?
Mr. Donner. I understand your feelings for specificity;
however, the relationships have sometimes an ambiguous or
amorphous quality that are not susceptible to exact defini-
tion. I understand by what I am saying I am not being
completely responsive to you, but that is the best answer I
can give you.
Mr. Giaimo. The gentleman from Wisconsin.
Mr. Kasten. Mr. Chairman, first of all, I don't believe
there is a motion before us to
Mr. Giaimo. There is a proposal to adopt a subpoena.
Mr. Dellums. And I have offered an amendment.
Mr. Giaimo. With unanimous consent request to amend the
subpoena.
Mr. Dellums. Yes.
Mr. Kasten. So there is no motion before us.
Mr. Giaimo. There is a proposal by the staff that we
take up the subpoena as amended, as I understand. Does someone
move that and at least we will have an item for discussion?
Mr. Dellums. I move it.
Mr. Giaimo. The gentleman from California moves for

с о adoption of the subpoena as amended. Is there discussion?

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Mr. Kasten. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Giaimo. The gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. Kasten. I would like to speak against the motion, and I think with the problems we have in defining the materials, with the fact at least in the case of Mr. McClory, who is supposed to have been working with this, a number of questions haven't been answered. I think it would be most proper for the Committee to not issue the subpoena until we are able to act in a more business-like deliberate way. I think that the issuance of subpoenas is a very important -- we spent an hour this morning talking about the importance of subpoenas, and we are sitting here pasting this thing together with paperclips and Scotch tape, and as far as I am concerned, this is not the method that the Committee ought to be following in issuing a subpoena, and a delay of one day until meetings tomorrow or until next week would not, in my opinion, be critical.

I would hope that the motion does not pass.

Mr. Dellums. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Giaimo. The gentleman from California.

Mr. Dellums. One comment to my distinguished colleague. I do not see what we are doing this morning is in any way different from the legislative process entered into by any subcommittee or committee of this House, and that is the right of

any Member to offer amendment to any question proposed to the Floor. I think the characterization of paperclips and scissorcutting, I think, is inappropriate. I think it is always the legitimate business of any committee to amend any proposition that comes before it.

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Mr. Giaimo. The gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. Treen. Two questions: One, what efforts have been made to obtain the information and, secondly, why the date of July 1, 1966? Have we had some written request prior to now? Mr. Field. I think Mr. Hughes, who has been working on this, can answer these questions.

Mr. Donner. It was a date chosen by arbitrary nature with the idea of not making the request too onerous and trying to limit it to a particular time frame.

Mr. Treen. What were the efforts made to obtain the information prior to drawing of the subpoena?

Mr. Donner. This is Mr. Hughes, a member of our staff.

Mr. Hughes. Mr. Treen, the efforts made were about once or twice a week to request the CIA contact man to deliver the material, and there was a constant put-off of my request in favor of some other sort of work.

Mr. Treen. Did you ever put your request in writing, sir? Mr. Hughes. Yes, I did.

Mr. Treen. The letter is from you to the CIA; is that correct?

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Mr. Hughes. The letters were from Mr. Field, yes, but I wrote them.

Mr. Murphy. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. Treen. I would be glad to.

Mr. Murphy. Mr. Treen, number one, this is well within the direction we received from the House in our resolution to look into the operations of the IRS and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Treen. I am not quarreling with that.

Mr. Murphy. I know and I hope the gentleman doesn't think I am quarreling with him. But for a point of clarification, I think here we have an instance far more important than what the CIA is doing overseas. It is what the CIA allegedly has done domestically in the United States. To me there is no more important issues than the rights that are afforded every citizen of the United States. I can almost accept some activities done overseas in pursuit of foreign nations that are trying to dominate this nation.

What I cannot accept, and I want to know if it is going on, is the CIA in their intelligence-gathering activities, or the NSA, in their intelligence-gathering activities, are in any way violating the rights of American citizens.

I think of all of the subpoenas, maybe this is not worded correctly, but of all the subpoenas here today, this makes more sense to the citizens of the United States than any other

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one, and I think this Committee should have been spending much more time in this area than the areas we have been involved in.

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Mr. Treen. May I say to the gentleman I am inclined to agree with him on that, and the purpose of my question is to determine what efforts we are making prior to our going to subpoenas. It seems here, and my follow-up question would be what reasons did they give, Mr. Hughes, for not supplying this? It wouldn't be a national security reason or anything like that?

Mr. Hughes. No, sir; they gave only the reason that they were busy on other things and didn't have time to attend to it. They gave no reason of national security whatever.

Mr. Treen. That is all the questions I would move as an amendment to the subpoena that the date be changed to July 1, 1961. If we are interested, as Mr. Murphy points out, in finding out what these agencies have done on the domestic scene, that they would be serious, I see no reason for the arbitrary date of July 1, 1966.

Mr. Giaimo. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the amendment is adopted.

Mr. Murphy. I move the adoption of the subpoena, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Giaimo. The question is on the motion. All in favor ---

Mr. Kasten. Mr. Chairman, point of order. I think the

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3725 votes are here, but I think my motion to delay this until we f have it in proper form would take precedence. I would like a -+ 2 Mr. Giaimo. Did you make that motion to delay? 3 Mr. Kasten. I made the motion to delay this. Mr. Treen ß was out of order in his motion, and I just want to ask for the 5 ayes and nays. We don't need a record vote. 6 Mr. Giaimo. The question is on the motion of the gentle-7 man from Wisconsin. All in favor -- we will take a roll call 8 vote. 9 Mr. Kasten. I just want to get the motion finished. The 10 roll call vote on the subpoena will be sufficient. 11 Mr. Giaimo. All in favor of the gentleman's amendment, 12 signify by saying aye. 13 (Chorus of ayes.) 14 Mr. Giaimo. Opposed, no. 15 (Chorus of noes.) 16 Mr. Giaimo. The Chair is in doubt. So many in favor 17 will raise their left hands. 18 So many as opposed? 19 Six and three; the motion is not agreed to. 20 Mr. Treen. Mr. Chairman, then I guess I have to renew 21 my unanimous request to change the date to July 1, 1961. 22 Is there objection? The Chair hears none, Mr. Giaimo. 23 and the unanimous consent request is made, and the date will 24 be changed. 25

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1	Now, the gentleman from Illinois is seeking recognition.
2	Mr. Murphy. Yes, Mr. Chairman. If Mr. Dellums would
3	yield to me, I think he made the motion prior, but I would
4	like to move the subpoena and the schedule attached thereto
5	as amended.
6	Mr. Giaimo. The question is on the motion. We will have
7	a roll call vote on this. The Clerk will call the roll.
6	The Clerk. Mr. Stanton.
9	Mr. Giaimo. Mr. Stanton votes aye by proxy.
10 )	The Clerk. Mr. Dellums.
11	Mr. Dellums. Aye.
12	The Clerk. Mr. Murphy.
13	Mr. Murphy. Aye.
14	The Clerk. Mr. Aspin.
15	Mr. Aspin. Present.
16	The Clerk. Mr. Milford.
17	Mr. Milford. Aye.
18	The Clerk. Mr. Hayes.
19	Mr. Hayes. Aye.
20	The Clerk. Mr. Lehman.
21	Mr. Lehman. Aye.
22	The Clerk. Mr. McClory.
23	Mr. Treen. Aye, by proxy.
24	The Clerk. Mr. Treen.
25	Mr. Treen. Aye.

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The Clerk. Mr. Kasten. 1 Mr. Kasten. Present. 2 The Clerk. Mr. Johnson. 3 Mr. Johnson. Aye. A The Clerk. Mr. Giaimo. 5 Mr. Giaimo. Present. 6 Nine ayes, three presents, and the motion is agreed to. 7 Does the Staff Director have any further business? 8 Mr. Field. That concludes our subpoenas. I would point 9 out to the members we have a briefing book prepared for this 10 afternoon, which is available. If you like, we can bring it 11 to your office with somebody who will stay with it. It 12 deals with the question of CIA involvement with the media and the 13 detailee program. The books are ready. 14 Mr. Giaimo. The members are advised of the information 15 the Staff Director has. 16 The gentleman from California seeks recognition for what 17 purpose? 18 Mr. Dellums. To ask a question of counsel. 19 Mr. Giaimo. Okay. I am in a hurry to bang the gavel. 20 Mr. Dellums. Yes, it just occurred to my colleague from 21 Illinois and I that perhaps the last subpoena directed toward 22 the Central Intelligence Agency with respect to IRS informa-23 tion may very well also be directed to IRS. Can the staff 24 tell us whether or not that is, in fact, true, or should we 25

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1	not vote a similar
2	Mr. Hughes. The IRS has cooperated in furnishing similar
3	information.
4	Mr. Dellums. I thank the gentleman.
5	Mr. Giaimo. The Committee will stand in recess until
6	two o'clock p.m. this afternoon.
7	(Whereupon, the Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock p.m.
8	this afternoon.)
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