

By Stanley Karnow  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Two former senior employees of the Central Intelligence Agency urged yesterday that selected congressional committees be provided regularly with CIA information and analysis concerning U.S. foreign relations and "matters of national security."

The ex-CIA men, Chester L. Cooper and Herbert Scoville Jr., testified at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing convened to discuss a bill introduced by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) to amend the National Security Act of 1947.

The bill, a variation of previous congressional efforts to supervise the U.S. intelligence community, calls for the CIA to "inform fully and currently" the Armed Services and Foreign Affairs Committees of the House of Representatives as well as the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees.

Speaking in defense of his proposal, Sen. Cooper said that it "would not affect in any way or inquire into the intelligence gathering activities of the CIA, its methods, sources, funds or personnel."

Its main purpose, the senator explained, is to give Congress "access to all available information and intelligence" so that the legislature can "discharge properly and morally its responsibility."

The Nixon administration has voiced its hostility to the bill in a State Department letter sent in January to Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), the Foreign Relations Committee chairman, saying that requiring the CIA to inform Congress is "incompatible" with the Secretary of State's role as principal foreign policy adviser to the President.

The State Department letter, described by Fulbright as "about as weak a letter as I've ever seen," also said that an obligation for the CIA to brief

Congress "would raise a constitutional question as to separation of powers between the Legislative and Executive Branches."

Chester Cooper, 55, a veteran of the CIA, the State Department and the White House who now works for the institute of Defense Analyses, recommended yesterday that a special staff of "carefully" chosen officers serve as liaison men between the CIA and the congressional committees.

He warned against Congress demanding access to all intelligence studies, saying that "the mind boggles at the thought of truckloads of classified documents being delivered daily to the Senate and House mailroom."

The former CIA employee therefore suggested that Congress be authorized to receive the National Security Study Memoranda, an eclectic set of documents that contain a wide array of information and interpretation of current policy options.

The other committee witness, Scoville, 57, formerly the CIA's Director of Science and Technology, asserted that the administration has deliberately misused intelligence in its presentations to Congress to promote its own legislation.

Scoville alleged that administration spokesmen in 1969 sought to justify the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile program before Congress by reporting that the Soviet Union would soon acquire a "first-strike capability" that demanded endorsement of the U.S. program.

Disputing the administration argument that intelligence briefings raise a "Constitutional question," Scoville said that the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee has been performing that function in the realm of nuclear developments for years.

Both former CIA men cautioned the committee against having Congress provide the public with information given to its committees by the intelligence community.

Sources close to the committee also expressed fears privately that any intention on the part of Congress to release CIA intelligence to the public might result in the defeat of the bill.

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