

Charles Colson, NBC "Today" Show, both halves last hour Hw 2/7/75

Prior to going to jail his last appearance was with Barbara Walters on Today. This, she boasted, was his first since release

First half WG. Last domestic intelligence. Questioning around Dean's quotation of Colson after Dean's release, confirmed by Colson. In those cases where she asked.

Nixon did say what Dean said about Burger being for Nixon on suits. Burger thought that the effort to get Nixon's tapes, etc., was a "disgrace." Nixon also said that "black-man was praying for him."

Nixon did not indicate basis for saying these things.

12/73 Nixon said "he would not sit and preside over the destruction of the Presidency and that if he lost in the Supreme Court he would resign."

In 12/73 Nixon wanted Agnew out when "there was the possibility of an indictment." Nixon was very much involved in the negotiations that got Agnew out, the deal, with Richardson.

Domestic intelligence:

"Most" of the information against "Hillsberg" came from the FBI. It had already leaked to the Copley papers the stuff on the "lawyers." Did he mean more than Boudin?

FBI spying on public official, prominent people "not now."

Colson got FBI reports on "an unfortunate incident in Senator McGovern's life" and more. "The other was an old report on former President Kennedy" from World War II. Hoover had these files in his desk, apparently as insurance, and gave to Nixon when it appeared that ~~Shirley~~ might be Nixon's opponent, in 1972.

JFK report related to "a female 'asi agent' and JFK, then a Navy lieutenant, was then followed by ~~Washington~~ FBI agents. But it was "only a gossip thing."

Having made clear that he was talking about sex matters Colson refused to so describe them, pretending a decent-guy pose and insisting on calling these "personal" matters only.

Colson did read "all the CIA files" on Watergate. "From what is in the files...it is inconceivable to me that the CIA did not know in advance of the WG break-in," from "the people who were working for the CIA."

"Bennett obviously knew ~~about the break-in~~ a great deal in advance" and he and others involved reported to the CIA.

Bennett knew of other break-ins. (Colson did not say which they were and he had to know. Not asked.)

CIS had to know in advance of the Fielding break-in.

"The Director of Central Intelligence was aware of everything that was going on."

They developed pictures and "Dr. Fielding's name was on the door and that was blown up and encircled."

Nixon "had to know of CIA domestic work."

"Dr. Kissinger was more concerned than anyone else in the White House, including President Nixon," over the Pentagon Papers. Kissinger also knew of the Plumbers.

He laid it on K, saying that Nixon regarded him as unstable, and that Nixon had to restrain him, as on bombing VN, etc. Real heavy, and making Nixon look better as well as undercutting K.

CIA bugged embassies. In files he read. It was then gathering "trade data" re Chile for ITT and "less /national security/ that it was commercial ~~market~~ interest."

CIA had FBI instal bug Chile. Hedges on Israel, citing what McCord did instead. McC phoned Chile, Israel embassies because he knew they were bugged and he would be taped.

Colson always promotes himself. This time also Nixon and Baker and anti-CIA, FBI, Kissinger. No real questioning, ni effort to get him to disclose what he knew, none about his own involvements.

He is writing a book. He has finished a chapter. But he claims not a WG book and not for publication soon.

2/7/75

Senate Intelligence Panel Names Miller Staff Director

Post 2/7/75

The Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence operations held its first organizational meeting yesterday and appointed William G. Miller, a Republican foreign-policy expert, as its staff director.

Miller, a former aide to former Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), will begin recruiting a staff of 30 to 40 investigators to explore foreign and domestic intelligence

gathering by federal agencies, including the FBI, the CIA and the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency.

Sen. Frank Church (D-Ohio), chairman of the 11-member committee, said Miller was approved unanimously and will head a unified staff, instead of having majority and minority staffs to serve Democrats and Republicans separately.

"We contemplate a minimum of partisanship," Church said. "The spirit in the committee was one of non-partisanship."

Church said the committee adopted rules of procedure and confidentiality similar to the rules the House Judiciary Committee applied during its Nixon impeachment proceedings last year.

"Any member of this staff who breaks these rules, who leaks any information, will be fired," the senator said.

Creation of the special committee and a similar one in the House was stimulated in part by recent disclosures of domestic surveillance activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. However, the Senate committee members intend to take a much broader look at intelligence activities, both here and abroad.

"I see it as a forward looking inquiry," said Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R-Md.), one of the leading proponents of the various abuses that have been discussed will take more than a footstep. What we want to do is write a new charter for the intelligence community."

Church said he hopes to coordinate the Senate investigation with the House, perhaps holding joint hearings and sharing areas of interest to avoid duplication.

Reagan's Probe Absences Laid to Prior Schedule

By William Greider
Washington Post Staff Writer

Former California Gov. Ronald Reagan's staff said he has missed three of the four meetings of the presidential commission investigating the Central Intelligence Agency because of prior business appointments and speaking commitments, not because of any political problems with the probe.

Reagan is also likely to miss the next commission meeting on Monday, said his aide, Peter Hannaford, but he is scheduled to attend the following one on Feb. 17. All of the other seven members have attended all of the private sessions with the exception of former Treasury Secretary C. Douglas Dillon, who missed last Monday's meeting.

"When the President asked him to be on the commission," Hannaford said, "the governor said yes, but with the reservation that he already had made a number of commitments for speaking engagements."

Reagan, his aide said, "will do his best to work out a harmonious schedule because he regards the commission's work as very important."

The former governor is now busy with lectures, for which he receives substantial fees, plus his syndicated radio broadcasts and a new newspaper column.

The commission, Hannaford

added, "is meeting with a lot more frequency than was supposed at the outset." The commission, chaired by Vice President Rockefeller, was given a deadline of April 1 to complete its investigation of CIA domestic surveillance activities.

While Reagan has missed three full days of testimony and apparently will miss a fourth, he can catch up with the other by reading the classified transcripts of the commission meetings, either at the commission's office on Jackson Place or if the testimony is sent by military courier to some secure location in California.

Hannaford said that when Reagan was explaining his scheduling difficulties to Rockefeller, the Vice President told him: "Just make sure you read all the transcripts so you can keep up." Reagan has promised to do that, Hannaford said.

Hannaford said there were no political reasons behind the governor's absence. Some conservative supporters have warned Reagan that they fear that liberals' attacks on the CIA are aimed at destroying the U.S. intelligence agency, but Hannaford said Reagan has not had any criticism of the work of the Rockefeller commission.

Bill Limiting U.S. Surveillance Is Urged in House Panel Hearing

217175
By Lawrence Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

The sponsor of a bill requiring all federal agents to obtain a court order before conducting any type of surveillance testified yesterday that Congress ought to state its view of what limits the Constitution imposes on surveillance.

"We can't leave it to judges to define the Constitution and then make speeches on the floor complaining about their decisions," Sen. Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.) said.

Mathias, co-sponsor with Rep. Charles A. Mosher (R-Ohio) of legislation requiring court orders for federal surveillance of all persons in the United States, was the leadoff witness with Mosher at hearings by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice.

As defined by the bill, "surveillance" would include wiretapping, bugging and all other forms of electronic eavesdropping, as well as inspection of credit, bank, telephone and other records, opening of mail and entering of dwellings. The only exceptions, according to Mathias, would arise when agents are in "hot pursuit" of a criminal, an arrest warrant is being served or party consents to the surveillance.

The bill would clarify an ambiguity, left by the Supreme Court, as to whether a federal court order is needed

when a federal agent conducts a wiretap to gather foreign intelligence. The bill would require a court order for such wiretaps.

Subcommittee chairman Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.) asked Mathias how he responded to the charge that the legislation would hamper intelligence gathering for national security.

"I suspect that a great deal of activity that goes on in this area would either qualify for a

warrant ... or is of lesser value," Mathias said. "I suspect that what is beyond the reach of a warrant is not of major significance to the operation of government, or national security."

Rep. Robert F. Drinan (D-Mass.) criticized Mathias' proposal, however, saying it offered no new protection against wiretapping. "The fact is," Drinan said, "that federal judges virtually never refuse requests" ... for wiretap warrants.

Mathias said the bill's requirement of prompt reports to Congress on approved surveillance activities would serve as a restraint on the Attorney General and his aides.

Par 217175 Espionage by CIA Alleged in Canada

OTTAWA, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The U. S. Central Intelligence Agency has been charged with conducting industrial espionage on Canada, other allies and the Soviet Union to determine any "potential technological and-or economic threats" to the U. S. transportation industry.

Conservative member of Parliament Perrin Beatty said yesterday in the House of Commons that he has obtained a copy of a CIA "work order" seeking secret data on Canadian transport systems.

He said the document, dated last Nov. 26 and signed by John C. Dougherty, CIA-Washington, was sent by Sen. Richard Schweicker (R-Pa.)