

Pike Warns Colleagues On Cyprus Data Response

By Laurence Stern

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During a closed-door debate of the House intelligence committee on Tuesday Chairman Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.) warned colleagues that the executive branch is seeking to withhold "a whole new category of information" from Congress.

Nonetheless Pike found himself on the losing side of an 8-to-5 vote in which the majority voted to hear Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's version of how U.S. intelligence performed during last year's Cyprus crisis.

A transcript made available yesterday showed that the New York Democrat also lashed back at State Department charges that he and his committee were trying to expose the Foreign Service to the abuses of the McCarthy era by demanding testimony from middle-level State Department officials on the conduct of Cyprus policy.

"I think that I started fighting Joe McCarthy earlier than any member of the United States Congress," declared Pike, "simply because I was a dive-bomber pilot in a squadron in which

Joseph McCarthy was the intelligence officer. . .

"In the year 1952 I went to the man who was running against Joe McCarthy for the Senate seat of the United States.

"And I told this man what I knew about Joe McCarthy and how he operated," Pike added. The candidate to whom he alluded was Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.).

Pike, referring to the State Department aspersions on the committee's investigation, said: "I think if we allow ourselves to be frightened by that kind of cheap-shot charge from discharging our responsibilities as members of the legislative branch of government, we are making a terrible mistake."

Rep. William Lehman (D-

Old Mortar Kills Six

NAIROBI, Oct. 22 (UPI)—An unexploded mortar round left over from the Mau Mau insurrection more than 20 years ago exploded, killing six persons, including a father and his three children. The shell was left in a forest near Embu, near Mt. Kenya, and went off when the father tried to open it, police said Tuesday.

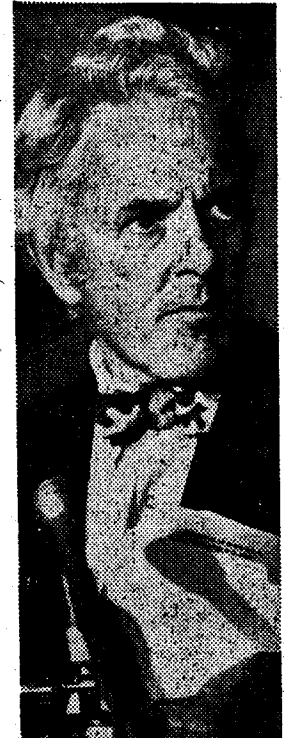
Fla.), on the other hand, observed that "Kissinger has the edge on us in public relations and his image at this point will be the knight in shining armor protecting the middle-level people in his department against the attacks."

At issue in the dispute was a dissent memo drafted in August, 1974, criticizing the policies of the State Department in the management of

the Cyprus crisis. The author of the document was Cyprus country officer Thomas Boyatt, who was transferred to the State Department's senior seminar program shortly after the peak of the crisis in the eastern Mediterranean.

The battle over the Boyatt memorandum has touched off a major executive-legislative confrontation over access to State Department policy data. In the conflict with the Pike committee on the issue of classified information, Kissinger has thard-lineaken the most stand within the executive branch.

The Central Intelligence Agency has settled its own disputes with the committee,



REP. OTIS G. PIKE
...on losing side

which at one point seemed on the verge of erupting in a contempt citation of CIA Director William E. Colby.

Searle Field, the staff director of the committee, said during the Tuesday closed session that other executive departments are watching the outcome of the dispute with Kissinger. "Now everybody is watching and the word is starting to get out," Field told the committee. "That is where it begins to become a problem."