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**CLIFFORD FAVORS
A SPECIAL INQUIRY
INTO C.I.A. 'SPYING'**

**Declares Investigation by
Regular Congress Panel
Would Not Be Effective**

By **SEYMOUR M. HERSH**
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25—
Clark M. Clifford, the former
Secretary of Defense who helped
to draft the 1947 legislation
setting up the Central Intelli-
gence Agency, urged Congress
today to form a special com-
mittee to investigate the pub-
lished charges of domestic spy-
ing by that agency.

"Previous investigations into
the C.I.A. by ordinary [Senate
and House Armed Services]
Committees haven't gotten very
far," said Mr. Clifford, who
served in President Johnson's
Cabinet. "The seriousness of
this is such that I would recom-
mend a full and exhaustive in-
vestigation by a special com-
mittee."

Thus far, the chairmen of
four panels—including the
House and Senate Armed Ser-
vices Intelligence Subcommit-
tees—have announced plans
for full inquiries next year
stemming from a report in The
New York Times last Sunday
that the C.I.A. had allegedly
mounted a massive and illegal
domestic spying operation dur-
ing the Nixon Administration.

50-Page Report Due

In Vail, Colo., where Presi-
dent Ford is skiing and work-
ing, he told newsmen this
morning that he would receive
tomorrow a 50-page report on
the domestic spying allegations
from William E. Colby, the Cen-
tral Intelligence Director. Mr.
Ford said that the document,
which is being relayed to him
by Secretary of State Kissinger,
would be thoroughly studied be-
fore the White House com-
mented on it.

Ron Nessen, the White House
press secretary, said that the
document included several ap-
pendixes, but would not elabo-
rate.

In Teheran, Iran, officials at
the United States Embassy said
that Ambassador Richard
Helms, who was the agency's
director when the alleged spy-
ing took place, had left the
country for an undisclosed des-
tination in Europe. The State
Department said yesterday that
Mr. Helms' trip, characterized
as a prearranged home leave,
would return him to Washing-
ton early next month.

A Denial by Helms

A "categorical denial" by
Mr. Helms of the domestic
spying charges was relayed to
newsmen yesterday by the State
Department.

The New York Times, quot-
ing well-placed Government
sources, reported Sunday alle-
gations that the C.I.A. had
violated its charter by con-
ducting massive, illegal intel-
ligence operations aimed at
antiwar activities and other
American dissidents inside the
United States. Intelligence files
on at least 10,000 American
citizens were compiled, the
sources said.

Two days later, James Angle-

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ton, director of the C.I.A.'s
counterintelligence division and
one of the officials singled out
in The Times's article, resigned
after 31 years of Government
intelligence work.

In a telephone interview, Mr.
Clifford said that he had never
been briefed on any domestic
activities by the C.I.A. during
his service from 1961 to 1968
as a member and later chair-
man of the President's Foreign
Intelligence Advisory Board.

The board was set up by
President Kennedy, after the
failure of the Bay of Pigs opera-
tion in Cuba in 1961, to provide
high-level outside review of
secret intelligence operations.

"What they [the C.I.A.] did
was just never mentioned to
us during their briefings," Mr.
Clifford said. "These fellows [at
the C.I.A.] obviously were oper-
ating with the greatest degree
of secrecy."

"I can tell you," he added,
"that whatever they did they
did at their peril. If J. Edgar
Hoover had heard of it, he
would have come in blasting.

It would have caused quite a
snarl."

Even before the drafting of
the 1947 National Security Act
setting up the C.I.A. began, Mr.
Clifford recalled, Mr. Hoover
laid the lawdown: the F.B.I.
was to be the sole agency of
the Government to handle mat-
ters inside the continental
United States."

At the time, Mr. Clifford,
now the senior partner in a
Washington law firm, was a
lawyer on the White House
staff of President Truman.

It took careful negotiations
inside the Truman Administra-
tion, Mr. Clifford said, to
achieve a consensus on the
powers of the new C.I.A. "We
very carefully carved out their
functions," he recalled, to re-
strict C.I.A. operations inside
the United States.

Since then, he added, he
knew of no secret White House

directives that would give the
C.I.A. any operational power
in the United States, even in
the case of foreign espionage
agents.

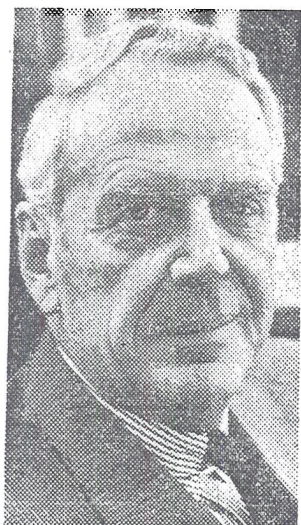
"If a secret agent comes to
the United States," he said,
"the C.I.A. must immediately
inform the F.B.I."

If the published allegations
are true, he said, "it means
that the C.I.A. just chose to
disregard what the limits of the
act were."

In a subsequent telephone
interview, Maxwell D. Taylor,
a retired Army general who
served on the President's For-
eign Intelligence Advisory Board
from 1965 until 1970, also said
that he had never been informed
of any domestic C.I.A. opera-
tions.

"I know the statute under
which the C.I.A. operates," he
said.

General Taylor did acknowl-



The New York Times
Clark M. Clifford

edge that some highly secret
protocols to the 1947 act had
been agreed upon. Those agree-
ments are known to deal with
the C.I.A.'s overseas activities.