

# WXP Post OCT 1 1975 Pike Charges

## Kissinger Blocks Probe

By George Lardner Jr.  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The chairman of the House intelligence committee accused Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger yesterday of blocking the committee's investigations with "preposterous" restrictions on State Department witnesses.

Rep. Otis Pike (D-N.Y.) leveled the complaint after a hearing on the 1974 Cyprus crisis foundered over what the State Department's former director of Cypriot affairs described as explicit orders not to disclose the recommendations he had made to improve the situation. \*

The official, Thomas D. Boyatt, a Foreign Service officer now awaiting reassignment, said the restrictions were recited to him yesterday morning by Lawrence S. Eagleburger, deputy under secretary of state for management.

The committee is already bogged down in a dispute with the White House over access to classified government documents, but Pike told reporters yesterday's truncated hearing:

"I don't think it's the President of the United States who's causing our difficulties. I've said it before and I'll say it again, I think it's Secretary Kissinger."

Emphasizing that Boyatt was quite willing to testify about what he considered State Department "mismanagement" of U.S. policies on Cyprus, Pike called the enforced silence "preposterous."

In first enunciating the silence policy to the committee last week, Eagleburger cited the red-hunting investigations of the '40s and '50s as a major reason for Kissinger's order prohibiting junior and middle-grade officials from testifying about policy recommendations they made to their superiors.

Eagleburger suggested that Foreign Service officers might be discouraged from giving their "candid advice" if they felt it would not remain confidential.

Pike made plain yesterday that he felt Kissinger was more interested in protecting himself. The New York Democrat dismissed the State Department hints of a potential resurgence of McCarthyism as "wholly a red herring."

"I don't think this committee has taken to exposing junior members of government

agencies and departments) as evil," Pike declared. He said the committee's preliminary work indicates instead that "it is at the upper level that things go wrong, that messages don't get passed on, that advice is ignored."

Rep. Robert McClory (R-Ill.), the ranking GOP member of the committee, defended Kissinger's edict and said he saw no reason why the committee could not live with it and still conduct a satisfactory investigation.

"Kissinger's made perfectly plain that he wants us to have all the factual information we want," McClory told reporters. "I think some members of the committee are more interested in confrontation than in getting the facts."

Apparently in limbo at the State Department since a three-year stint as director of Cypriot affairs ended in August, 1974, Boyatt said he could tell the committee in executive session about classified "factual" information and intelligence reports, but not about the substance of the recommendations he made to his superiors. The assistant secretary of state for European affairs, Arthur Hartman, was on hand to field questions on that score.

Hesitant to say anything in open session in light of the instructions given him, Boyatt at first said he could not even confirm writing a "memorandum of dissent" following the Cyprus crisis detailing that he considered "mismanagement. But finally he replied 'yes' after the State Department intelligence chief, who also attended the hearing, told him he could say that much.

The committee took no closed session testimony on the Cyprus crisis anyway, largely because of a State Department demand that the President be accorded the last word in any dispute over what could be made public.

As a result, the only testimony on Cyprus came from Taylor G. Belcher, ambassador to Cyprus from 1964 to 1969, who happened to have returned to the island on a pleasure trip in May and June of 1974, shortly before the Greek nationalist coup that overthrew Archbishop Makarios on July 15, 1974, and the Turkish invasion five days later.

Belcher said he felt that U.S. "sins of omission"—particularly at Kissinger's level—were partly responsible for the turn of events. Despite clear danger signals, he said, the State Department did little to "avert Greek movements against Makarios" and at least acquiesced in the coup.

During his visit, Belcher said, he was told the Makarios government had "documentary evidence" that the CIA was financing the EOKA-BM, a Greek nationalist terrorist organization. He said he does not believe this was true, but complained that U.S. officials had nothing to dispel that impression on Cyprus.

\* NYT: "Mr. Boyatt [said] that he had been directed not to talk about a memorandum in which he had accused the State Department of 'mismanagement' in its handling of the events surrounding the invasion."