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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.

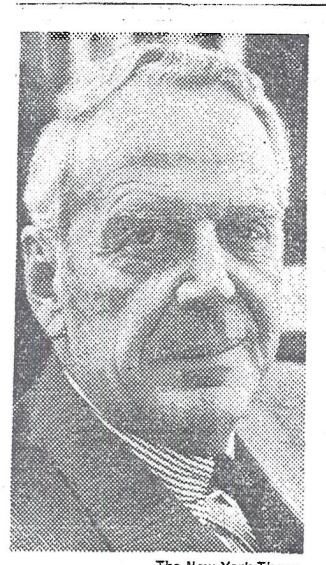
"If a secret agent comes to
 the United States," he said,
 "the C.I.A. must immediately
 inform the F.B.I."

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.