

# C.I.A. YIELDS DATA TO HOUSE INQUIRY

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Provides All but 50 Words  
of Materials Panel Sought  
in Battle With Ford

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—

The Central Intelligence Agency delivered tonight the bulk of the national security documents subpoenaed two weeks ago by the House Select Committee on Intelligence. The move appeared to resolve the stalemate between the committee and President Ford, committee sources said.

The C.I.A. made available all but 50 words of materials on the intelligence community's reports prior to the Tet offensive in South Vietnam in 1968.

Material was delivered with a covering letter stipulating conditions upon which the Ford Administration was making the documents available.

They included the condition that the House committee must provide "reasonable notice" if it planned to make any portion of the secret material public. The intelligence community, according to the condition, would have a right to argue the case for continued secrecy and there would be "a final appeal" to the President.

The conditions will be presented to the full committee at a meeting at 10 A.M. tomorrow. With the approval of the two senior members, however, it is expected the committee will vote to accept Mr. Ford's proposal.

Committee sources said that the chairman, Representative Otis G. Pike, personally took possession of the documents late today. The material delivered represents reports by the C.I.A. before the Tet offensive, the defense intelligence agency, and the national security agency. Committee sources said, however, that this did not include information from the Department of State and that that controversy will be handled

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separately.

Just last week, Secretary of State Kissinger ordered that no middle-level State Department officers were to testify before the House committee about recommendations based on intelligence reports that were sent to senior State officials in advance of major policy decisions.

The Pike committee staff was understood to have been privately optimistic before today's session that the State Department doctrine would be less stringently applied to testimony by Thomas Boyat. He served as the department's director of Cypriot affairs at the time of last year's invasion of Cyprus by Turkey.

But Mr. Boyatt told the panel in open session, and again after the hearings were closed to the public and the press, 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.

Mr. Pike hinted later that the remaining problems for his committee lay not with the White House but with the State Department when he told reporters: "I don't think it's the President of the United States who is causing the difficulty. I've said it before and I'll say it again. I think it's Secretary Kissinger."

Mr. Kissinger's stand on the question of what his subordinates may testify to is central, not only because the thrust of the Pike committee's hearings involves the failure of senior foreign policy makers to react to or properly interpret middle-level analyses of intelligence reports, but because it may set a precedent for witnesses from other Federal agencies.

In recent weeks, the committee has been looking into the level of this country's preparedness for such international crisis as the 1968 Tet offensive in Vietnam, the Cyprus invasion and the recent military coup in Portugal.

The panel's current focus is Cyprus, but its public investigation thus far has been limited to Mr. Boyatt's assertion that the Government had mismanaged its response to the incident and the assertion today by Taylor G. Belcher, a former American Ambassador to Cyprus, that Mr. Kissinger and his deputies had erred in judgment in not acting to prevent the coup in July, 1975, against former President Makarios that triggered the Turkish invasion.

The committee decided last Sept. 11 to disclose classified material showing that American intelligence agencies had failed to predict the outbreak of the 1973 Middle East war. That decision prompted Mr. Ford to halt the panel's access to classified materials and testimony from the executive branch and its officials.

Mr. Ford told the Pike committee then that access would not be restored until the panel had "satisfactorily" altered its position that it would use its own judgment in disclosing such classified information regardless of the advice of Federal intelligence officers.

Mr. Pike, Democrat of Suffolk County, at first insisted that the question of disclosure must be left to the Congress, but altered that position in a televised interview on Sunday in which he agreed that no such disclosures should be made without President Ford's approval or a court order favoring disclosure by the Com-

mittee.

Once the matter of disclosure was resolved, there remained only the question of the materials to which the panel would have access—a subsidiary question that had not been raised by the White House in specific terms until after the President issued his cut-off order.

The Pike committee released yesterday a copy of what was then the most recent White House proposal, an offer to supply the committee with "intelligence-related" materials from which the identities of "secret agents" and similar sensitive items had been removed.

Mr. Pike said yesterday that such restrictions "would make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for this committee to function."

The panel voted to ask the full House of Representatives for a resolution supporting its demand for unimpeded access to classified information, a move that Mr. Pike had described earlier as a first step toward a contempt of Congress citation for William E. Colby,

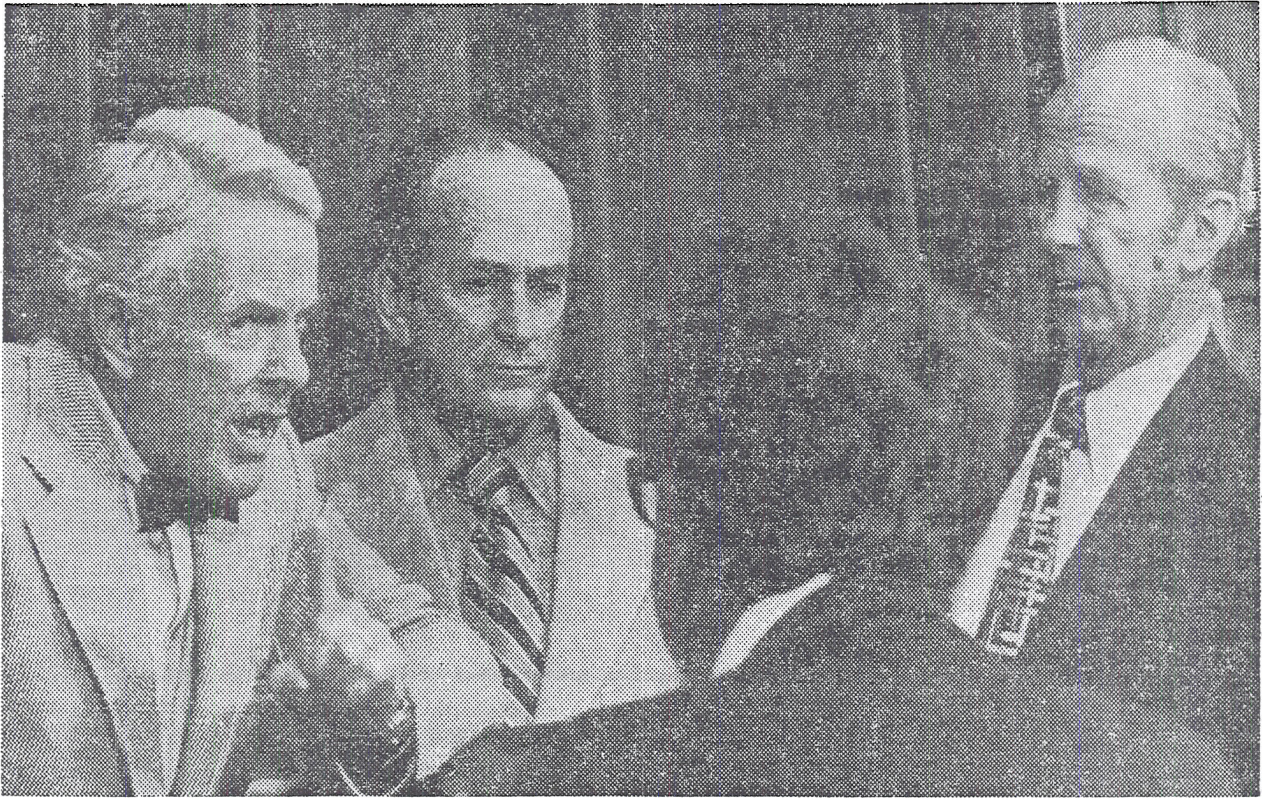
the Director of Central Intelligence and the recipient of a committee subpoena.

The sources said today, however, that the dispute had been tentatively resolved in a way that would neither require the wholesale disclosure of sensitive identities to the committee nor unduly hamper the panel's investigation.

Since the Pike committee had been given access to such sensitive information on some occasions before Mr. Ford's cut-off order of Sept. 12, it appeared to some observers that the impasse had been resolved in a way that was more satisfactory to Mr. Ford than to Mr. Pike.

The chairman's apparent agreement to Mr. Ford's terms regarding the disclosure of secret information and his decision not to insist that all sensitive identities be retained in every document seems a tacit admission that the House's investigation of the intelligence community would be less conclusive without the cooperation of the White House, however grudging, than with it.





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Members of House intelligence committee conferring with William G. Hyland, head of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence, before hearing yesterday. From left: Otis G. Pike, William Lehman and Robert McClory.