

# House Group Votes to Abolish Intelligence Unit in Pentagon

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP) —The House Intelligence Committee approved recommendations today to abolish the Pentagon's huge Defense Intelligence Agency and also to make it more difficult for Presidents to order, covert operations over the objections of the Central Intelligence Agency and certain other departments and agencies.

The committee rejected, 7 to 4, a proposal that they try to work out a compromise with President Ford on removing secret information from its final report.

In the Senate meanwhile, Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, disclosed that he had learned four years ago of United States efforts to kill Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba in the early 1960s.

The Senator, who said that the information had "dribbled down to me as an individual from somebody in the know," told reporters he had taken no action because "it was merely talk, and second if it was part of a Presidential plan, it wasn't my business to make it public."

The House committee approved by voice vote the recommendation to abolish the Defense Intelligence Agency.

## Agency Called Deficient

A committee counsel, Jack Boos, said the staff had found that the agency had failed to coordinate military intelligence as it had been created to do, that its "intelligence product has been unsatisfactory," and that it had attempted to analyze some of the same subjects as the C.I.A., wasting money and doing an interior job.

The package of recommendations the committee approved are designed to make it harder for Presidents and their aides to order covert operations overseas over agency objections. It would require a six-member committee composed of top C.I.A. State and Pentagon officials to submit detailed written recommendations to the President for or against the proposed operations.

The six members of a proposed National Security Council subcommittee on foreign operations would be required to give the Presidential individual assessments of the benefits and prospects for success for a proposed covert operation and the risks if it failed or was publicly exposed. The six would include the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense and the C.I.A. director.

The committee's still unreleased report says that former President Richard M. Nixon had directed the C.I.A. to supply weapons from Israel to Kurdish rebels in Iraq over the objections of the C.I.A., the State Department and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, according to committee sources.

The report says that Mr. Kissinger was instrumental in approving \$9.9 million for Italian

political parties in 1972 despite a C.I.A. position that the money would do little good, sources have said.

Senator Goldwater's comments came in response to reporters' questions following his appearance before the Senate Government Operations Committee in which he opposed creation of a new Congressional Panel to monitor the C.I.A. "The existing committees can and should be required to perform," Mr. Goldwater testified.

Afterwards the Senator said that during the early 1960s he and other members of Congress—"I don't even know how many or who"—had known about United States sabotage operations against Cuba and of its efforts to force a change in the Cuban Government. But, he added, he had not learned until the early 1970s that these efforts had included assassination plots.

He declined to name the person who had told him about the plots or to say whether the "somebody in the know" was another member of Congress or someone in the intelligence community.