

CIA (D)

SENATE APPROVES WATCHDOG PANEL FOR SPY AGENCIES

MAY 20 1976

Committee to Get Sole Power
Over C.I.A. and Share in
Control of Other Units
NYTimes

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 19—The Senate, capping a 15-month investigation into abuses by the nation's intelligence agencies, today created a permanent committee with broad powers to monitor the activities of the agencies.

By a vote of 72 to 22, the Senate established a 15-member Select Committee on Intelligence with exclusive authority to oversee the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and to authorize funds for that agency's operations.

In addition, the new committee would share with existing committees jurisdiction over other agencies, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Long Dispute Ends

The outcome ended a long dispute among leading senators over what jurisdiction the new committee should have. Also, the one-sided vote today favoring the committee was regarded as a vindication of the work of a temporary committee, headed by Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, which investigated abuses by intelligence agencies and recommended creation of a permanent committee with broad powers.

Too Little Control

A central finding of the Church committee in its reports last month was that Congress had exercised too little control over the intelligence agencies.

Before approving the resolution establishing the committee, the Senate rejected, 63 to 31, an effort by Senators John C. Stennis, a Mississippi Democrat, who is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, to remove the proposed committee's legislative jurisdiction over Defense Department intelligence operations. These included the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency. Up to now the Armed Services Committee has had sole jurisdiction over those agencies.

Then, in a preliminary vote of 87 to 7, the Senate approved a compromise agreement worked out last week by Senate

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Senate Votes Watch for C.I.A. And Other Intelligence Agencies

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leaders establishing the permanent committee.

The eight Democrats and seven Republicans who will serve on the new committee will be named by the Senate majority and minority leaders. Speculation about a choice of chairman centered on Senators Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, Walter Huddleston of Kentucky and Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, all Democrats.

"I'm not asking for that job," said Mr. Church, who is campaigning for the Democratic Presidential nomination. "I think I've done my work," he told reporters.

Senator Is Satisfied

Mr. Church expressed satisfaction that the new committee had the power it needed to monitor the intelligence activities properly, even though the House of Representatives has no such committee and it was unclear how the new Senate committee would work with the Congressional machinery. "One good committee can do the job," Mr. Church said.

Budgets for the Intelligence agencies would be authorized annually by the new committee, but this budget authority would be shared with other committees in the case of the F.B.I., which would be shared with the Judiciary Committee, and the defense intelligence agencies, which would be shared with the Armed Services committee.

Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff, Democrat of Connecticut who was floor manager of the resolution, said that the Senate could debate these budget figures in secret and disguise them in other legislation, as is now the practice.

Two members each from the appropriations, Armed Services, Foreign Relations and Judiciary Committees would be among the 15 members of the new committee, and all the

members committee would be limited to eight years of service.

Safeguards Provided

The resolution sets up procedures to let the full Senate decide if the committee could make public classified information and it prohibits the unauthorized release of such information by a senator or staff member on the committee.

In unsuccessfully arguing against including defense intelligence agencies in the committee's jurisdiction, Mr. Stennis maintained that the resolution would result in a proliferation of involvement by Senate committees in intelligence matters and would inevitably lead to greater disclosures on the nature and scope of U.S. intelligence activities.

"I don't care if you have a committee of one, it's almost impossible to stop leaks," said Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona.

Mr. Ribicoff argued that the resolution contained safeguards to protect sensitive information.

The 22 votes against the resolution were cast by 15 Republicans and 7 Southern Democrats.

Free Wood Offer Helps To Clear Area in Missouri

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Taking advantage of an offer of free wood by the Jackson County Park Department, hundreds of people turned lumberjacks recently and helped themselves to pine, oak, maple, elm, walnut and other varieties of trees on the county's property. The department decided to let nearby residents chop trees on a part of the land where a 560-acre lake is going to be constructed in the early 1980's.

J. D. Ingram, chief park ranger, said the department decided to allow the cutting for two reasons: to provide people with free wood and to save the county the cost—about \$200,000—of clearing the trees before the lake is built.