

NY Times OCT 31 1973
**WATERGATE ROLE
OF C.I.A. SCORED**

**Special House Unit Reports
Activities 'Had No Support
in Reason or Law'**

By **DAVID E. ROSENBAUM**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—In the first formal report of a Congressional panel investigating the Watergate scandal, a House subcommittee said unanimously today that the Central Intelligence Agency had operated in a way that "had no support in reason or law."

The C.I.A. and its highest officials, the subcommittee said, were "the unwitting dupes for purely domestic White House staff endeavors that were beyond the realm of C.I.A. authority."

The panel—the Special Subcommittee of Intelligence of the House Armed Services Committee—is responsible for overseeing the activities of the intelligence agency.

Under the chairmanship of Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, a Michigan Democrat, the subcommittee interviewed two dozen witnesses, including top officials of the White House

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and the C.I.A. in closed sessions last spring and summer.

The purpose of the inquiry was to determine the role of the agency in the Watergate burglary and other activities in which Administration aides have been implicated, such as the burglary at the office of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

Most of the persons interviewed by the subcommittee have testified in public to the Senate Watergate committee, and the House thus added little additional investigative data to the public record.

Evaluation of Data

But, unlike the Watergate committee, which has not released a report of its findings, the Armed Services subcommittee attempted to evaluate the information it obtained from its interrogation.

Among the subcommittee's conclusions were the following:

¶The C.I.A. was operating outside the law, which prohibits its participation in purely domestic security matters, when it provided a disguise, false identification papers and other paraphernalia to E. Howard Hunt Jr., who was convicted in

the Watergate conspiracy and who has acknowledged planning the Ellsberg burglary.

¶It was "an abuse of C.I.A. facilities" for the agency, at

the insistence of top White House officials, to prepare a psychological profile of Dr. Ellsberg.

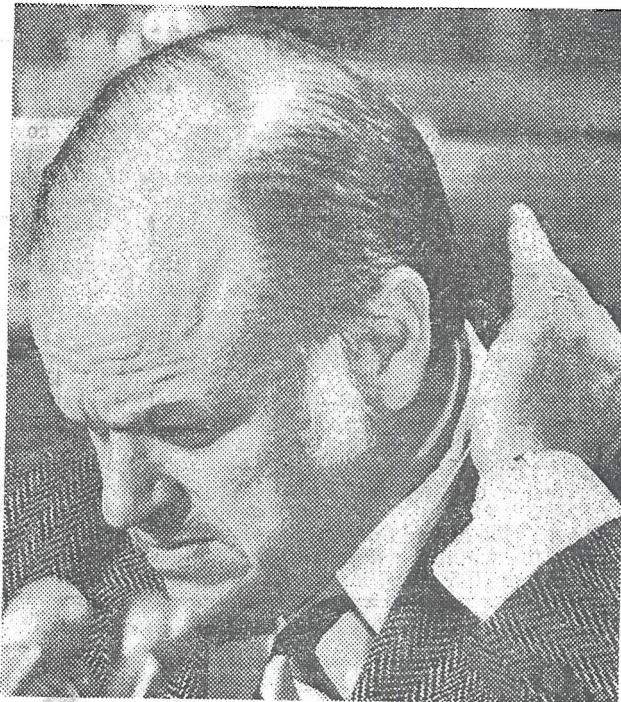
¶The C.I.A. did not know it was being used for improper purposes and resisted later efforts to involve the agency.

¶John W. Dean 3d, the former White House counsel, put "tremendous pressure" on the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the C.I.A. to limit the early Watergate investigation. H. R. Haldeman, former Presidential chief of staff, and John D. Ehrlichman, former White House domestic counselor, also tried to "deflect" the F.B.I.'s work "by invoking nonexisting conflicts with C.I.A. operations."

¶Requests from top-level White House aides in the present Administration were, almost without exception, taken as orders from people who were speaking for the President.

¶These aides avoided Richard Helms, then Director of Central Intelligence, and dealt instead with his deputies, Gen. Robert E. Cushman Jr. and later Gen. Vernon A. Walters, both of whom owed their positions to President Nixon.

The subcommittee said that it was preparing legislation that would prohibit the C.I.A. from participating in any domestic functions without the personal authorization of the President.



United Press International

Lucien N. Nedzi, Michigan Democrat and chairman of a House subcommittee on Watergate, at a news conference in Washington on C.I.A. involvement.