

Rocky Sees CIA Abuses

He Believes Unit Will Find Illegal Role

By Peter Masley
Washington Post Staff Writer

Vice President Rockefeller said yesterday that he expects the three-month probe he is heading of the Central Intelligence Agency will find that the CIA violated its statutory charter by engaging in domestic espionage.

Rockefeller and Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.), in television interviews, agreed that the scope of Rockefeller's eight-member commission is limited and panel probably will not need subpoena power.

On the other hand, Baker said that the 11-member select investigating committee which the Senate is expected to create today will have subpoena power to fulfill its "mandate . . . to inquire into the entire intelligence apparatus of the United States."

Published reports in the past two months concerning CIA domestic activities prohibited by the 1947 law which

created the agency, and file-keeping on legislators have prompted calls from Capitol Hill for investigations into the activities of both agencies.

Calling his commission's CIA domestic activities inquiry a "limited field," Rockefeller said on "Face the Nation" (CBS, WTOP): "What we want to (find out) is where they were, how extensive, and who authorized it, and was this a direct presidential or Attorney General order, and what were the reasons for it."

At the first session of his commission Jan. 13, Rockefeller promised, "We are going to get to the bottom of this problem." Two days later, Director William E. Colby admitted the CIA had spied on American journalists and political dissenters, opened the mail of private citizens, planted informers in domestic protest groups and assembled files on more than 10,000 citizens.

Rockefeller, named Jan. 5 by President Ford to head the CIA inquiry, said yesterday, "We ought to bring all those facts out . . . so the American people will know the facts, how this situation developed. I don't think it is too complicated, once it is all set forth, and then the President has asked us to make recommendations."

Stating that his group has been asked to discover whether the CIA violated or abused statutory restrictions on its domestic role, Rockefeller said, "Those we will determine, and I think we are going to find the answer is yes."

Baker, appearing on "Issues and Answers" (ABC, WMAL), called the role of the Rockefeller commission "a fairly

See CIA, A8, Col. 1

Rocky Expects Unit To Find Violations

CIA, From A1

narrow issue." As for the select Senate committee, of which he will be a member, Baker said, "I am convinced that we need subpoena power and that we will proceed in a way that is distinctly different from the presidential commission."

Baker, ranking Republican on the select committee that investigated Watergate, said, "I have an idea that (subpoena power) will be used very generously. I think it will be necessary in many cases to protect witnesses by serving subpoenas to compel them to testify."

However, he said he does not expect the Senate probe to be as extensive as the Watergate investigation. "I think much of the inquiry will have to be done in executive session" and that classified material will be placed in a "central repository."

"It should be carefully examined in private and then we should have public hearings, briefly put, over a period of two or three weeks, maybe," he said.

Asked about a report in The



NELSON ROCKEFELLER
... inquiry is "limited"

Washington Post yesterday that the FBI electronically monitored Martin Luther King's room at the 1964 Democratic National Convention, Baker said the select committee should go to the Lyndon B. Johnson Library and the National Archives "to find out what the relationship was during the Johnson administration of the FBI, the CIA, and particularly the DIA (Defense Intelligence Agency)."

ROCKEFELLER SEES FINDING THAT C.I.A. VIOLATED CHARTER

Says Panel Seeks Source of Alleged Authorizations of Domestic Surveillance

DENIES ANY 'CONFLICT'

Vows to Press His Inquiry Wherever It Leads, and to Get Facts 'Out to Public'

By LINDA CHARLTON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — Vice President Rockefeller said today he believed that the investigative commission he heads would find that the Central Intelligence Agency had violated its charter by undertaking activities within the United States.

Mr. Rockefeller, who is chairman of the eight-member commission appointed by President Ford to investigate allegations of widespread surveillance and other activities in this country by the intelligence agency, made his comment on the CBS television program "Face the Nation."

As he left the television studio in New York City, according to The Associated Press, Mr. Rockefeller told newsmen that the C.I.A. investigation would be pursued wherever it leads, "to a Republican President, to a Democratic President, or anyone else."

'Going to Get the Facts'

"We're going to get the facts and get them out to the public," he said.

In reply to a question about any possible "presuppositions" about the agency that might "predispose" him, Mr. Rockefeller said in part:

"Now, the question is, to our commission, have there been violations or abuses of the statutes relating to the activities of the C.I.A. in the United States? That's a limited field. Those we will determine. And I think we are going to find the answer is yes. And what we want to do is: Where were they, how extensive, and who authorized it? And was this a direct Presidential or Attorney General order? And what were the reasons for it?"

'Very Difficult Problem'

The intelligence agency, by its 1947 charter, is prohibited from any internal security functions. The Presidential Commission on Domestic Activities by the Central Intelligence Agency will hold its third meeting tomorrow. Investigations are also planned by Congress.

Mr. Rockefeller appeared irritated when he was asked whether his friendship with Secretary of State Kissinger would prejudice the committee's investigation.

"Well, I have to say to you that in your question you question my integrity," Mr. Rockefeller said. "There is no conflict as far as I'm concerned, with anything or anybody. . . . Therefore, wherever the facts lead us, we'll go. And you can be assured of that."

Mr. Rockefeller was asked if he thought Congress should be informed "ahead of time" about

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

Rockefeller Sees Panel Finding That C.I.A. Violated Its Charter

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

C.I.A. activities, "covert or otherwise."

He said that he thought this presented Congress with "a very difficult problem," and added:

"If they want to be involved with secret information, actions which are either military or covert, or whatever it is, diplomatic, that involves secret negotiations and discussions, then they've got to have the capacity to take that information without leaking," Mr. Rockefeller said.

Asked whether he thought this could be done, Mr. Rockefeller cited the investigations he underwent last fall as a prelude to Congressional hearings on his nomination. "And there was very little of that information, given in confidence, including income tax information, which was not leaked," he maintained.

Atomic Secrets

But he added that he felt secrecy could be maintained, saying, "They did it with atomic energy. They did it with secrets about making atomic bombs and it never leaked out . . . they can do it if they are determined to do it."

The Vice President was also asked if he felt that the additional funds requested by Mr. Ford for South Vietnam would "solve" that nation's problems. He said that he believed that Congress had "approved the principle" of aid, so that the President's repeated requests for the additional funds "isn't a question of principle, it's a question of amount."

He said he believed the additional funds requested would give South Vietnam "this year's ability to preserve military base

ance so that they can get on with the negotiations for the peace called for under the settlement."

In reply to other questions, Mr. Rockefeller repeated his support for Mr. Ford's energy program and the United States position to withhold diplomatic recognition of Cuba. And he repeated his assertion, made in Chicago Thursday night, that the United States, to avoid possible economic "strangulation" by the oil-producing countries, would have the right to protect itself by military action.

"Now strangulation would be economic warfare," he said, "and therefore to avoid death, which is what comes from strangulation, any nation would have the right to take action for protection." But he added that he did not think such "economic strangulation" would take place, asserting:

"I think the cooperation is going to be the word. I think it's totally hypothetical and blown way out of proportion and meaning."