

C.I.A.-F.B.I. INQUIRY VOTED BY SENATE

Church Is Expected to Be Named Chairman—Panel to Bar 'TV Spectacular'

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM
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WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The Senate voted, 82 to 4, today to create a special committee to investigate the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and more than a dozen other intelligence and law enforcement agencies of the Government.

Senator Frank Church of Idaho, a severe critic of some practices of the C.I.A., is expected to be named chairman.

The other Democrats named today to the 11-member panel by Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader, were Philip A. Hart of Michigan, Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, Walter D. Huddleston of Kentucky, Gray W. Hart of Colorado and Robert B. Morgan of North Carolina.

Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Republican leader, appointed the Republican committee members last week. They are John G. Tower of Texas, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland, Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania and Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

The committee was created

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by a Senate resolution, the same procedure used two years ago to establish the committee that investigated the Watergate burglary and its aftermath.

Four Southern conservatives voted against creation of the panel. They were Jesse A. Helms of North Carolina, William L. Scott of Virginia and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, all Republicans, and Herman E. Talmadge, Democrat of Georgia. None expressed his opposition in today's floor de-

bate.

The inquiry results from disclosures of apparently illegal domestic operations of the C.I.A. involving American citizens and later disclosures of F.B.I. files on members of Congress.

Senators of both parties promised today not to allow the panel's hearings to develop into a "television spectacular" and they pledged to restrict the kind of unauthorized leaks of information that haunted the Watergate committee.

Nonetheless, it seemed likely that the committee's inquiry would permit the most extensive public inquiry ever into the activities of the C.I.A., the F.B.I., military intelligence agencies.

Meanwhile, today, President Ford's C.I.A. investigating commission, headed by Vice President Rockefeller, held a third day of closed hearings. It heard testimony from William E. Colby, Director of Central Intelligence, and a former official of the agency, Richard Ober.

Just as Sam J. Ervin Jr., the former Democratic Senator from North Carolina, set the tone of the Watergate committee's hearings in his role as chairman, so Senator Church is expected to impart his personal style and manner to the investigation of the intelligence operations.

The six Democrats on the panel will select their chairman. Senator Church, who is 50 years old and has served in the Senate since 1957, has more seniority than the other Democrats on the committee, and there was little doubt that he would be chosen.

The six Democrats are scheduled to meet in Senator Church's office tomorrow to name the chairman formally and to plan for the investigation. Senator Hart, who is second in seniority among the committee Democrats, said that he would nominate Mr. Church.

Two years ago, Mr. Church, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee's Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, held highly publicized hearings into the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation's attempts to promote United States intervention against the Chilean Government of Salvador Allende Gossens.

After it disclosed that the C.I.A. had been secretly authorized to spend more than \$8-million in an effort to make it impossible for Mr. Allende to govern, Mr. Church accused Government officials of having lied at his hearings about the extent of the covert operations

in Chile.

Fair Inquiry Pledged

Mr. Church said today that he still could not reconcile the intelligence agency's activities in Chile "with the professed principles of the United States." But he said that his earlier criticism of the agency would not affect his ability to conduct a fair inquiry.

"We'll be dealing with very sensitive matters," Mr. Church said in an interview. "We must remain mindful of two responsibilities. One [is] the national security interest of the United States. The other is the right of the people to know what, if any, transgressions have taken place. I think the facts can be made public in such a way that they will not seriously impair the national security."

The other Democrats on the committee have had little experience with foreign affairs.

Senators Hart and Mondale are liberals who have been active for years in support of civil rights legislation and domestic social programs. Both operate quietly and have a reputation among their colleagues for sound judgment. They opposed the Vietnam policies of the Johnson and Nixon administrations.

Senator Huddleston, who was elected to the Senate in 1972, is considered a moderate on most issues. In foreign affairs, he has tended to support the stands of liberal Democrats.

Senator Gary Hart and Senator Morgan were elected last November.

Gary Hart was the manager of Senator George McGovern's 1972 Presidential campaign and his views on foreign policy have been closely identified with Mr. McGovern's antiwar stand.

Senator Morgan is considered a conservative. He has considerable experience in law enforcement, having served for five years as Attorney General of North Carolina. He was elected to the seat vacated by Senator Ervin's retirement.

Among the Republicans, Senators Tower and Goldwater are conservatives who have said that they would have preferred that the inquiry into C.I.A. practices be left to the Armed Services Committee, on which they sit. Senator Tower will be the special committee's vice chairman.

Senator Baker is a moderate who was the ranking Republican on the Watergate committee. During that panel's investigation, he conducted a separate inquiry into the C.I.A.'s connection with the Watergate burgla-

ry and its cover-up.

Senators Mathias and Schweiker are among the most liberal Republicans in the Senate, and both have been critical of Government policy in Indochina.

Senator Mansfield said that he had not notified the Democratic members of the special committee before their names were announced on the Senate floor following today's vote.

"I wanted people who I thought would do a good, judicious job," Mr. Mansfield said. "I wanted youngsters in there, and I wanted people who would have a fresh, open outlook on intelligence activities over all."

Senator John O. Pastore, Democrat of Rhode Island, who sponsored the resolution creating the special committee, said in a floor speech that the various intelligence agencies were "absolutely necessary to the survival of the country."

But he said that there had been "serious abuses." The purpose of the investigating committee, he said, "to find out how [the abuses] started, how far they went and to remedy these abuses and make sure it doesn't happen again."

The resolution was worded broadly enough to give the special committee considerable latitude in deciding what agencies to investigate.

The panel was authorized to investigate "the extent, if any, to which illegal, improper or unethical activities were engaged in by any agency or by any persons, acting either individually or in combination with others, in carrying out any intelligence or surveillance activities by or on behalf of any agency of the Federal Government."

In addition to the C.I.A. and the F.B.I., the agencies subject to scrutiny include the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, the intelligence branches of the Army, Navy and Air Force and the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Senator Tower told his colleagues on the Senate floor that much of the committee's work would have to be done in closed session to provide "adequate safeguards" for intelligence operations.

But Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, who worked actively for establishment of the special committee, argued that "the emphasis throughout should be on sharing the maximum amount of information with the public."

"There are some powerful incentives for a cover-up," he said. "Individuals and agencies involved in wrongdoing or questionable practices must be identified."