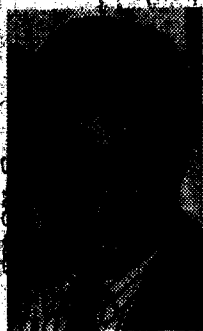


FORD NAMES ROCKEFELLER TO HEAD INQUIRY INTO C.I.A.; WANTS REPORT IN 90 DAYS

NYT 1/6/75

Members of Panel



Vice President
Rockefeller



C. Douglas
Dillon
Ex-Treasury
Secretary; now
chairman of a
banking firm.



Gen. Lyman L.
Lemnitzer
Was Chairman of
Joint Chiefs of
Staff; NATO
commander.



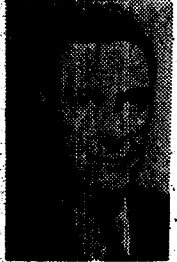
John T.
Connor
Was Commerce
Secretary; now
chairman of
Allied Chemical.



Ronald
Reagan
Former
Governor
of
California



Erwin N.
Griswold
Was Solicitor
General; now
in private
practice.



Edgar F.
Shannon Jr.
Served 15 years
as president of
the University
of Virginia.



Joseph Lane
Kirkland
Secretary
Treasurer
of the
A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Photographs by Associated Press, United Press International and The New York Times

Leaders in Congress Say Own Hearings Will Go On

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Congressional leaders made it clear today that President Ford's appointment of a commission to investigate alleged domestic activities by the Central Intelligence Agency would not keep Congress from inquiring into the matter.

Prominent members of both major parties said that Congressional investigations of alleged illegal spying within the United States would continue.

Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Senate Republican leader, said he expected Congressional inquiries to go on long after the Presidential panel's report was filed.

"I believe it is necessary for the Congressional committees, the Nedzi subcommittee in the House, the Stennis Armed Services Committee in the Senate, to continue its own investigation," Mr. Scott said.

Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, Democrat of Michigan, is chairman of the Intelligence Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee. He said today that his subcommittee would investigate charges that the C.I.A. had spied on Americans. The appointment of the President's panel will "definitely not" stop action by the

subcommittee, he said. The Representative said the subcommittee would hold hearings as soon as the Congress becomes officially organized, perhaps as early as the week after next.

Senator John C. Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, could not be reached for comment. He is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and is Central Intelligence Subcommittee.

Senator Scott, who is a member of the subcommittee, made it clear that the Republican leadership would not try to postpone the investigation. Speaking on the CBS television program "Issues and Answers" this afternoon, he said that the charter of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1947 was so broad "that one suspects there could have been abuses."

Senator Scott praised the President's choices for the commission, calling it "truly blue ribbon."

"These are distinguished men without personal axes to grind—men of great national reputation," he said.

Some other members of Congress were less enthusiastic. Senator William Proxmire,

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WASH.

He maintained that there should be either a Senate select committee or a Senate-House committee to investigate charges of abuses by the intelligence agency.

Senators Baker and Proxmire both said they regretted the commission's lack of subpoena power, but predicted that the Congress would give it to the President requested it.

Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Republican of Connecticut, said the prime need was for continued congressional oversight of United States intelligence activity. He and Senator Baker have introduced legislation to establish a special joint committee for that purpose. Jurisdiction at present is diffused among committees of both houses, Senator Weicker said.

Speaking on NBC's "Meet the Press" program, Representative John Brademas, Democrat of Indiana, said past Congressional oversight of the intelligence agency had been lax.

Mr. Nedzi, of the House intelligence subcommittee, contended that Congressional oversight had improved vastly within the last two years. He expressed doubts that an adequate review of the intelligence agency's activities could be made in the three months allotted to the President's commission.

On the general need for investigation, he said he welcomed ideas from any quarter. "My position is there's enough controversy here to go around," he said.

...of Wisconsin said in a telephone interview that the House of ice President Rockefeller as commission chairman "seems something to be desired."

Mr. Proxmire noted that Mr. Rockefeller had served for five years on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. The Senator also emphasized what he felt was the need for a Congressional investigation.

When the agency has encountered trouble or controversy in the past, he said, there had been a flurry of response that soon died down.

Special Prosecutor

This time, the Senator declared, there should be congressional investigation independent of the White House. He said this should probably include a blue ribbon panel of Congress and perhaps a special prosecutor analogous to the one who investigated the Watergate cover-up.

Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., who was vice chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, commended President Ford for creating the commission.

The Tennessee Republican said he was sure it would do a thorough job, but he added that the commission's actions would not reduce the need for independent Congressional ac-

7 OTHERS CHOSEN

Panel Members Have No Previous Links to the Agency

By SEYMOUR M. HERSH
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—President Ford named today an eight-member commission headed by Vice President Rockefeller to investigate allegations of domestic spying by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said that the eight had been chosen as respected citizens who had no former connection with the C.I.A. The deadline for their report, he said, is April 4.

President Ford was said to have spoken by telephone last night with each of the appointees.

Background in Intelligence

As chairman of the commission, Mr. Rockefeller is the only member with any direct background in intelligence affairs. He has served since 1969 as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. The board, set up by President Kennedy in the aftermath of the Bay of Pigs episode in Cuba in 1961, theoretically is to provide a high-level civilian review of intelligence programs but its efficacy has been repeatedly challenged in recent years.

The Vice President was described by his press secretary, Hugh Morrow, to be "talent hunting" on the telephone for a director to head the commission's staff.

Mr. Rockefeller, in a statement issued through a spokesman shortly after today's announcement, said: "I accept this assignment from the President with a deep sense of responsibility as to the need for public confidence in our governmental institutions, the vital necessity of preserving our national security and the basic concepts of freedom and human

dignity.

The Eight Members

The commission members named by the President are as follows:

John T. Connor, 60 years old, a Democrat who served as Secretary of Commerce in the Johnson Administration. He is chairman and chief executive officer of the Allied Chemical Corporation.

C. Douglas Dillon, 65, a Republican who served as Secretary of the Treasury in the

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Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. He is chairman of the board of Dillon, Read & Co., a Wall Street banking house.

Edwin N. Griswold, 70, a Republican who served as solicitor General in the Justice Department in the Johnson and Nixon Administrations. He is currently in private practice in Washington.

Gov. Ronald Reagan, 63, of California, a Republican who retires tomorrow after serving eight years in Sacramento.

Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Kennedy Administration who retired in 1969 after serving as supreme allied commander in Europe. He now lives in Washington.

Edgar F. Shannon Jr., 56, a Democrat who retired last year as president of the University of Virginia.

Lane Kirkland, 52, a Democrat who has served in various capacities with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations since 1948. He is currently secretary-treasurer of the labor organization.

The commission's conclusions and recommendation then will be sent to Congress, where thus far four committees have announced hearings into the C.I.A.

Mr. Nessen said tonight, in response to a query, that he assumed the report would be made public but that the question had not been raised before.

The advocacy of a civilian review board in the current situation by Secretary of State Kissinger, a long-time Rockefeller associate, became known in Washington last week.

Mr. Kissinger and President Ford were reported to have

spent much of yesterday discussing the allegations against the CIA and what to do about them. Another participant in those talks, at least briefly, was Richard Helms, the former director of Central Intelligence, who is now Ambassador to Iran.

The New York Times, quoting well-placed sources, reported on Dec. 22 that the CIA conducted massive and illegal domestic spying operations against antiwar radicals and other dissidents in the late nineteen-sixties and early nineteen-seventies, when Mr. Helms was director. Dossiers on nearly 10,000 American citizens were said to have been assembled by the agency, in violation of its 1947 enabling legislation, which ruled out any internal security functions for the agency.

Other Charges Made

The sources also said that the intelligence agency had conducted illegal break-ins, wiretaps and the surreptitious inspection of mail since the nineteen-fifties inside the United States.

A report submitted 12 days ago by William E. Colby, the present CIA director, is known to have substantiated the basic

accuracy of the charges. Those charges however, have yet to be officially denied or confirmed by the White House.

There was no sign that the Colby report would be publicly released, as White House officials hinted would happen at various times in the last week. Mr. Nessen did say that the report would be supplied to the commission.

Mr. Nessen said that the President did not consider Mr. Rockefeller's close association with Secretary Kissinger nor General Lemnitzer's former role as chairman of the Joint Chiefs to provide a significant conflict of interest.

During his confirmation hearings last year, Mr. Rockefeller defended the general use of covert action by the C.I.A. overseas but said that the agency should not engage in domestic activities that went beyond its charter. He had refused to comment on the allegations of domestic spying.

Complaints by Critics

Critics of the commission generally voiced two complaints in telephone interviews: the political philosophy of its members and their lack of experience in intelligence matters.

One former high-level Government official with long experience in intelligence matters complained that at least some members of the panel were conservatives on foreign affairs issues who knew little of the methods of collecting and evaluating intelligence data.

Another former Government official with an intelligence background said that Mr. Ford should have named somebody "very liberal" because such people were not necessarily opponents of the C.I.A.

Many of the commission members have expressed what were considered "hawkish views during the Vietnam war.

General Lemnitzer, for example, described the Pentagon

Papers in a 1971 newspaper interview as "nothing but a memorandum written by a Joe Blow in the Pentagon." He called the release of the papers "a traitorous act on the part of an individual who didn't know what he was doing to the security of the United States." Dr. Daniel Ellsberg was charged in connection with the release of the papers, a secret Pentagon study of United States involvement in Vietnam.

During legal arguments in 1971 over the publication of these papers by The Times and other newspapers, Mr. Griswold, as the Government's chief attorney, argued that the articles were a threat to the President's powers in foreign affairs.

Defends Army Surveillance

In March, 1972, he argued in the Supreme Court that the Army's domestic surveillance of civilians from 1967 to 1970 violated neither the Constitution nor Federal law.

"What was done, as unwise as it might have been," Mr. Griswold said, "does not violate a statute or the Constitution."

Sam J. Ervin Jr., the former Democratic Senator from North Carolina, contended that the military surveillance was a violation of the First Amendment, which guarantees freedom of assembly.

Mr. Kirkland is a longtime labor official who has been active in fighting racial discrimination. He was named

last year to one of the study panels of Mr. Rockefeller's Commission on Critical Choices for Americans, a study group set up after the Vice President resigned as Governor of New York.

Mr. Dillon was named chairman of the board of trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1971. During the nineteen-fifties, while serving as Deputy Under Secretary and Under Secretary of State, Mr. Dillon became known as America's top strategist in international economic affairs.

Opposed Cambodia Action

In 1970, Mr. Connor, expressed shock at President Nixon's decision to send troops into Cambodia. He told a business meeting that the President's decision "shakes the confidence of many Americans in his judgments and intentions."

Also that year, Mr. Shannon, described as a "middle-of-the-road democrat" by associates, issued a statement opposing the war in Southeast Asia and called for reassertion of the Senate's authority in foreign policy. He also attached his name to a petition that was critical of the Cambodian involvement.

Publicly appointed "blue-ribbon" investigating panels have been used at least once in the past to look into alleged domestic activities by the C.I.A.

In 1967, shortly after the parts magazine reported that

the intelligence agency was subsidizing the National Students Association, President Johnson called on Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, the Under Secretary of State; John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Mr. Helms, then head of the C.I.A., to determine ways of openly subsidizing such activity with funds supplied by different agencies.

Mr. Katzenbach, reached today at his home in New York, praised President Ford's appointment of a similar panel as a step "that makes good sense."

"Obviously, the reason for the inquiry is to head off an open, public hearing in Congress, and I think that's probably good because it [the commission] will conduct hearings on a less partisan basis," Mr. Katzenbach, now a vice president of the International Business Machines Corporation said.

"I think the agency was and I assume still is the most objective analyzer of intelligence that there is on the Washington scene and it's important that it be preserved," he said. Highly partisan Congressional hearings could "end up destroying the C.I.A.'s intelligence integrity and that would be too bad," he said.

"But it's terribly important," Mr. Katzenbach said, "that the people on the commission have the public's confidence."