

# Vice President To Head Study Of CIA Spying

## Ford Names Citizen Unit For Probe

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By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Ford yesterday named Vice President Rockefeller to head an eight-member commission which he appointed to investigate charges that the Central Intelligence Agency spied on Americans in the United States.

Mr. Ford has directed the commission to "ascertain and evaluate any facts" about CIA activities within the United States which "give rise to questions" that the agency exceeded its authority and the law in spying on U.S. citizens in this country.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen said yesterday that Mr. Ford had sought commission members with no affiliation with the CIA. But the public record indicates that some of the members have had dealings with the agency in the past.

Another member has argued on behalf of the U.S. government that the Army did not violate the constitutional rights of antiwar demonstrators by spying on them.

The commission members and connections, if any, which may be questioned in assessing their approach to intelligence activities:

• Rockefeller has been a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board which is responsible for overseeing intelligence activi-

ties and making recommendations for change. Former CIA officer Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks in their book, "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," have charged that the majority on that board "has consistently pushed for bigger (and more expensive) intelligence collection systems."

• C. Douglas Dillon, former under secretary of state and Secretary of the Treasury 1960-65, chaired a closed 1968 funded Council on Foreign Relations in New York where CIA's secret operations and agency problems were discussed. According to the minutes of the meeting printed in the Marchetti-Marks book, former CIA executive Richard M. Bissell told the group that "if the agency is to be effective, it will have to make use of private institutions on an expanding scale . . ."

• Retired Army Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff when the CIA engineered the Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961. Lemnitzer, according to the postmor-

See CIA, A7, Col. 1

tems, had approved of that invasion planned in secret.

• Erwin N. Griswold, U.S. solicitor general from 1967 to 1972, argued the government's case against newspapers publishing the Pentagon Papers and also the Tatum vs. Laird case where the right of the Army to spy on civilian antiwar demonstrators was at issue. Griswold, now in private practice in Belmont, Md., ar-

gued for the government that the Army spying had not violated the constitutional rights of demonstrators since they had been permitted to demonstrate.

• Joseph Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO since 1969. CIA money has gone to that labor organization in the past.

• Outgoing Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan of California. Reagan is a conservative who has taken a hard line against demonstrators while governor.

• John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce from 1965 to 1967. He is chief executive officer of Allied Chemical Corp. In 1942, he was named general counsel of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, headed by Vannevar Bush, who mobilized talent to build the atom bomb in deepest secrecy; went into the Marines in 1944 as an air combat intelligence officer, and after the war served as a special assistant to Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal.

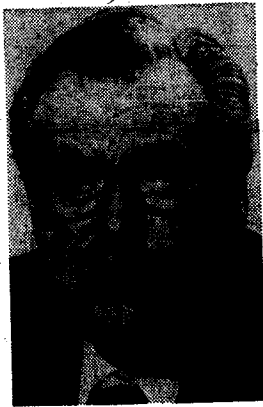
• Edgar F. Shannon Jr. who retired last year as president of the University of Virginia, a post he held 15 years. Shannon might have come to White House attention because former CIA Director James R. Schlesinger, now Secretary of Defense, served under Shannon during part of his teaching career there from 1955 to 1963.

White House press secretary Nessen said yesterday that President Ford sought out "respected citizens without any affiliation with the CIA" in naming the commission's members.

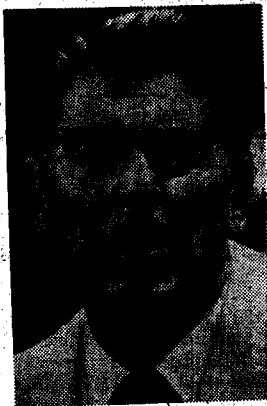
Nessen said that the President selected Rockefeller to head the commission because he wanted to entrust the job to a man "of obviously high qualifications."

He said any dealings Lemnitzer had engaged in with the CIA would not "hamper his role on the commission."

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) said on "Issue and Answers" (ABC, WMAC) that the President's commission on CIA Activities Within the United



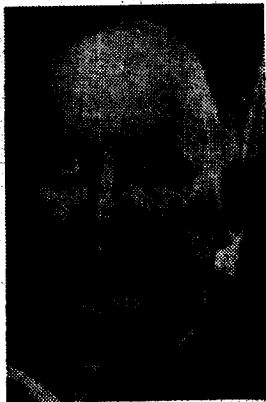
**NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER**  
... Vice President presides



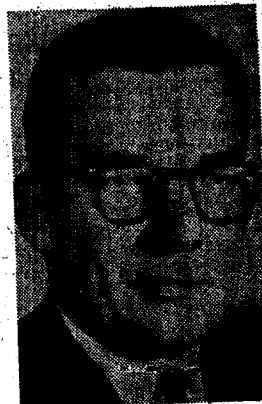
**RONALD REAGAN**  
... outgoing governor



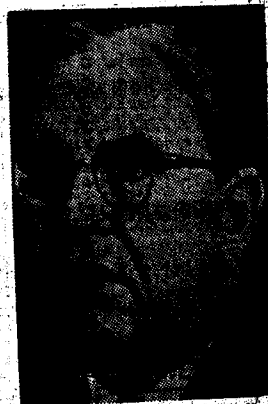
**LYMAN L. LEMNITZER**  
... former Army chief



**C. DOUGLAS DILLON**  
... treasury ex-secretary



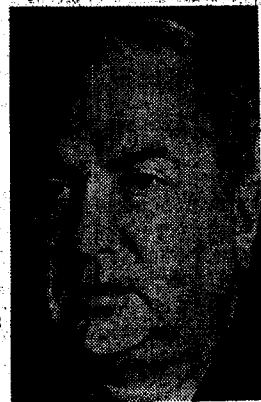
**JOSEPH LANE KIRKLAND**  
... AFL-CIO secretary



**ERWIN N. GRISWOLD**  
... ex-solicitor general



**EDGAR F. SHANNON JR.**  
... retired U. Va. head



**JOHN T. CONNOR**  
... commerce ex-secretary

States (its formal name) is a compromised of "distinguished men without personal axes to grind . . . They can get into the charges" against the CIA "and determine whether they are true or not."

Scott said, however, that the establishment of the commission does not obviate separate congressional investigations of the CIA. He predicted the congressional probes would continue long after the citizens commission had made its report due by March 4.

The commission members, Scott said, "probably can do no more than say, 'We found either the charges were true or they were not true—or that some of them were true. We recommend the following actions.'"

The "big issue," Scott said, is whether there was "domestic spying on our citizens in this country." He said the United States must have a secret intelligence force but also must answer whether that secret reached the point where there have been abuses through sealotry or through a failure to observe the charter."

The senator said he could see where the CIA and FBI could overlap, citing a hypothetical case where an American Pentagon employee could have been subverted by a foreign embassy.

"It would be within the CIA's province to investigate the American working for the foreign country," Scott said. Even though that investigation might be the role of the FBI, he added, "If the CIA wanted to take it away from them, I would say they had the right to do it within the United States if it involved the activity for a foreign government by an American citizen."

Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi (D-Mich.), chairman of the House intelligence subcommittee overseeing the CIA, said yesterday that his subcommittee will start investigating CIA domestic activities "as soon as the new Congress has organized itself."

Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) said on "Meet the Press" (NBC, WRC) yesterday that Congress had failed in its responsibility to oversee the CIA.