

# Few Lapses by C.I.A. Seen by Schlesinger

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by Richard Helms, who preceded Mr. Schlesinger as Director of Central Intelligence.

William E. Colby, the present director, who succeeded Mr. Schlesinger in September, 1973, was the first to go into the conference room, entering with an attache case and bulging notebook at 11:20 A.M. and leaving about 4:30. He made no public statement.

Mr. Rockefeller and the seven other members of the commission appointed by President Ford were sworn in by Carrie L. Gooding, a General Services Administration personnel officer, in Mr. Rockefeller's cream-and-blue office about 10:30 A.M. The panel members then walked through a small anteroom to the adjoining conference room, where they sat around a boat-shaped table.

Mr. Rockefeller, in a brief statement, said that the commission had "but one objective: We are going to get to the bottom of this problem."

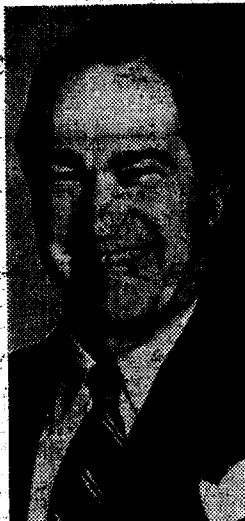
"We are going to conduct this inquiry with determination and with thoroughness, and we are going to get all of the facts," he said. "We can have, and we must have, an intelligence capability—which is essential to our security as a nation—without offending our liberties as a people."

None of the three men who appeared today were sworn, but each signed a waiver allowing his words to be used by the commission. The nameplate in front of the seat reserved for witnesses said only: "Visitor."

David Belin, the 46-year-old Des Moines, Iowa, lawyer whose appointment as executive director of the commission will be announced by the White House Wednesday, sat in on the opening portion of the meeting and met after the session with Mr. Rockefeller.

He was not able to stay throughout the day, according to Mr. Rockefeller's press secretary, Hugh Morrow, because his security clearance has not been completed.

Mr. Belin, who served as counsel to the Warren Commission, which, in 1964, investigated the assassination of President Kennedy, will have a staff of at least seven investigators. The only money at the staff's disposal at present, Mr. Morrow



Associated Press  
Richard Helms, formerly C.I.A. director and now Ambassador to Iran, before meeting with the Presidential commission.

said, is \$150,000 from Presidential contingency funds.

### 'A Lengthy Report'

Mr. Rockefeller, at a news briefing at 4:45 P.M., said that Mr. Colby had "made a lengthy report during which questions were asked." He was followed by Mr. Schlesinger, and "again questions were asked."

The Vice President said that he thought the panel's investigation would "probably consume a large part if not all of the three months" that the President had allotted for its work.

He said that Mr. Colby had indicated his willingness to have the commission talk with present and former C.I.A. employees. In response to a question, he said that there were "no restrictions on who we will call."

However, in response to another question—as to whether he could call upon past C.I.A. employees to come forward with information about the agency's domestic activities—he said that "to go out with a dragnet" would strain the resources of the committee's "very small staff and very small time."

Pressed as to whether the panel intended to hear not only from top officials of the agency but also from "the ranks," he said, "We will go down into the ranks."

Asked if the committee would

make its report public, he replied, "I would think that would be the case," but added that he was not making a commitment.

He said that he was "not going to go into the detailed discussions which have been held" and would not comment on individual statements or reports. Of Mr. Schlesinger's statement he said, "All of the information he referred to is going to be made available to the commission in detail."

### No conclusions set

Mr. Rockefeller was asked if any of the three former C.I.A. directors had confirmed the allegations of a widespread and illegal domestic intelligence operation focused on dissident groups. "I don't think the commission is going to try to jump to any conclusions," he said.

The Chicago Tribune reported yesterday that the files kept by the agency included information on businessmen and political figures such as J. Fred Buzhardt Jr., a former White House counsel, and the late Representative L. Mendel Rivers, former chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

According to The Tribune, the C.I.A. made use of foreign police and intelligence units to gather its information on Americans.

The next meeting of the commission is scheduled for next Monday, Mr. Rockefeller



Associated Press  
William E. Colby, present head of the C.I.A., arriving for inquiry.

said that no decision about requesting subpoena power had been made, but that it would be sought "if we need to."

He also said that two other former C.I.A. directors, John A. McCone and Adm. William F. Raborn Jr., would be asked to appear before the committee.

## SCHLESINGER SEES FEW C.I.A. LAPSES

### Tells Ford Panel the Number of 'Misdemeanors' in Last 20 Years is Quite Small

By Linda Greenhouse  
Associated Press  
WASHINGTON (AP)—President Ford's commission investigating alleged domestic spying by the Central Intelligence Agency today said the number of "misdemeanors" by the agency was quite small.

Schlesinger, one of three former directors who appeared before the eight-member commission, said, "I don't think as he left the meeting that 'certain things did come to light' in the review of the agency's intelligence activities that had been precipitated by the discovery of the agency's involvement in the Watergate affair.

### 20-Year Period Cited

But, he added, "Over all, one must recognize that these bear on the entire history of the Central Intelligence Agency over a period in excess of 20 years, and one must recognize that the number of misdemeanors in that period is, I think, quite small."

Vice President Rockefeller, who heads the commission, said at a news briefing in the late afternoon that Mr. Schlesinger "made exactly that same statement" to the commission, but would give no details of this or anything else heard or discussed at the day-long meeting, which continued until just past 6 P.M.

Secretary Schlesinger, whose words were at variance with what was reliably reported to be his extreme concern and distress on hearing of the agency's alleged domestic spying, was one of two former C.I.A. directors to appear. He was followed

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# Views and Background of Ford Commission Investigating C. I. A.

By ANTHONY RIPLEY  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—

The blue ribbon commission appointed by President Ford to sift the affairs of the Central Intelligence Agency is a heavily interconnected group, with at least three members who have had an established relationship with the C.I.A.

Six persons on the eight-member panel, which held its first meeting today, occupied high Government posts in the turbulent nineteen-sixties when Government was confronted with widespread dissent and domestic unrest—dissent and dissent that the C.I.A. was apparently asked to monitor.

Four members are linked together in the vast Rockefeller business, political and charitable enterprises.

Six of the eight have been outspoken supporters of the policy of anti-Communist containment that dominated American foreign policy after World War II. It gave rise to many C.I.A. activities and became a major point of dissent in the late nineteen-sixties and early nineteen-seventies.

**A Look at the Men**  
Following is a look at each of the eight men who are asked to report to President Ford on the C.I.A. by April 4. They are investigating allegations that the agency may have violated its charter by engaging in domestic spying.

Included are interrelationships among the eight. These do not necessarily suggest that because one man may have been close to C.I.A. affairs that the others may have been, too. Also included are some of their public statements and actions that appear to bear on the task they have undertaken.

## Vice President Rockefeller

Since 1969, Mr. Rockefeller has served as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. It is a high-level civilian review board for the

C.I.A. and other intelligence programs.

Last Sept. 23, during the Vice-Presidential confirmation hearings, Mr. Rockefeller was questioned by Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon.

"Do you believe that the Central Intelligence Agency should ever actively participate in the internal affairs of another sovereign country, such as in the case of Chile?" Senator Hatfield asked.

Mr. Rockefeller replied in part: "I assume they were done in the best national interest. . . . I think the flexibility of the present potential actions by our Government are important in the event of some unforeseen circumstances. Therefore, I would question whether the potentiality of activity should be eliminated. . . . I think it would be a mistake.

"Now they are conducting what is done is a matter for good judgment."

## C. Douglas Dillon

Mr. Dillon is now chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation. As Under Secretary of State, he was part of a Cabinet-level group that reviewed C.I.A. activities. He also served as Secretary of the Treasury, which is involved in domestic intelligence matters through the Internal Revenue Service, the United States Customs Service, the Secret Service, the Consolidated Law Enforcement Training Center and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Also, Mr. Dillon has been active with the Council on Foreign Relations. The council has been an object of scorn by both left and right-wing political C.I.A. connections.

The council's membership includes some of the most influential men in government, business, education and the press. Though it has no formal role in American foreign policy, it is regarded as the most prestigious group of its kind. Mr. Rockefeller's brother, David, chairman of the Chase Manhattan

Bank, is the council's chairman.

In 1960, Mr. Dillon told the world affairs conference of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations of the dangers of Communism, reflecting "peaceful co-existence."

"The primary issue today is nothing less than the survival of free men in a free civilization," he said. Later in the same speech he qualified this by saying that the United States must be strong, but ready to negotiate.

Lyman L. Lemnitzer, As chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1960 to 1963, General Lemnitzer was given daily briefings from the intelligence services, including the C.I.A. Between 1963 and 1969, he was Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, heading the military forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

As the nation's chief military officer, he presumably would have been aware of the many C.I.A. activities that are paid for through the Defense Department budget. The military services and military cover are used routinely for intelligence-gathering by means of military aid, military training missions, electronic surveillance and overseas listening posts.

The general seldom spoke of matters beyond patriotism duty and the concerns of the military. In 1971, he called the release of a top secret study on the war in Southeast Asia, known as the Pentagon papers, a "traitorous act."

**John T. Connor**  
Mr. Connor is chairman of Allied Chemical Corporation, which has heavy overseas business interests. He is a director of the Chase Manhattan Bank, which is one of the Rockefeller family enterprises. He is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

In 1970, Mr. Connor spoke out against the invasion of Cambodia, telling presidents and board chairman of some of

the nation's largest corporations at a meeting in Hot Springs, Va., that he was "shocked and stunned" by the action.

He spoke then of the "tragic consequences" of President Johnson's escalation of the Vietnam war in 1964.

"Thousands and thousands of lives have been lost or ruined, our foreign relations have been jeopardized, serious social problems have been caused; our young people have become bitter, reckless and disillusioned, and disastrous inflation rages in the national economy," affecting us all," he said.

**Ronald Reagan**  
The former Governor of California has often spoken on a wide range of national and international issues.

Mr. Reagan, stretching back to his days as an actor when he toured the country making speeches for the General Electric Corporation, has warned against the excesses of big government and against internal and foreign Communist threats.

In April, 1970, in a speech in Yosemite, Calif., he suggested that "if it takes a bloodbath" to silence militant campus demonstrators, "let's get it over with." Later, in Bakerfield, Calif., he said that the "bloodbath" remark "was just a figure of speech—I wasn't even aware I had used that expression."

"I certainly don't think there should be a bloodbath on campuses or anywhere else," he said. Just eight days ago, Mr. Reagan brought up the quotation again at a farewell news conference as Governor. He conceded that it had been "probably a poor choice of words" but insisted that he had never meant that the students would have to undergo a blood-

"I said the administrators now are going to have to dig in their heels, stand firm and take their bloodbath, meaning they were going to have to undergo whatever repercussions from rioting students, and so forth there would be in putting their foot down and saying, 'No more of this.'"

In May, 1973, he attempted to draw a distinction between criminal and illegal behavior in discussing the Watergate affair.

"They did something that was stupid and foolish and was criminal — it was illegal," he said.

"Illegal is a better word than criminal, because I think criminal has a different connotation."

He said that those involved in planting electronic bugs at Democratic party headquarters in the Watergate complex were "well-meaning individuals" who were "not criminals at heart."

**Erwin N. Griswold**  
As Solicitor General, Mr. Griswold argued cases for the Johnson and Nixon Administrations before the Supreme Court. He has supported the moral right of dissent against what are considered unjust laws but added that such dissenters should be prepared to go to jail.

He defended the Nixon Administration's use of wiretaps without court orders in cases lost the case before the Supreme Court.

He also defended the Government's attempts to prevent papers and defended the Army's right to engage in domestic surveillance.

In an interview in August, 1969, in The Christian Science Monitor, he said, "I think it's terribly important that any repressive forces of society be thoroughly and carefully kept under public control, with would be opposed to it.

ultimate responsibility back to top Government officials."

**Edgar F. Shannon Jr.**  
Dr. Shannon, an expert on Tennessee, returned to full-time teaching and research last August after 15 years as president of the University of Virginia. Like Mr. Connor, he opposed the Cambodian invasion in 1970. He signed a telegram of protest to Virginia's members of the United States Senate.

He and President Ford met at Williamsburg, Va., at Christmas time in 1973, and subsequently corresponded about the possibility of one of the Ford children attending the university.

He has told friends that he hopes to bring some "humanist concepts" to the work of the commission.

**Lane Kirkland**  
Mr. Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the A.F.I.-C.I.O. is second in command to George Meany, the president. He serves on the board of the Rockefeller Foundation and is on the National Commission on Critical Choices for Americans; a group organized by Vice President Rockefeller.

In an interview last week on the Public Broadcasting Service program "Washington Straight Talk," Mr. Kirkland stated: "I want no part of any domestic secret police operation in this country. I have those biases and those attitudes.

"As to what the facts of the matter are, as to what's actually been going on, what the truth is, I have no preconceived notions."

He was asked about reports that the C.I.A. had channeled money to A.F.I.-C.I.O. activities overseas. He replied that he knew nothing about it and would be opposed to it.