

CIA PANEL SETS
MEETING MONDAY

Rockefeller Says Colby Will Be
Among Those Heard

By LINDA CHARLTON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—The first meeting of the eight-member Commission on Central Intelligence Activities Within the United States, headed by Vice President Rockefeller, will be held Monday with the Director of Central Intelligence, William E. Colby, among those scheduled to appear during the day-long closed session.

Announcement of the meeting came from Mr. Rockefeller's office, with the release of the text of a telegram sent by him today to the commission's members. The commission, which was established by President Ford on Monday, was directed to investigate allegations that the CIA had violated its charter by engaging in domestic surveillance activities during the nineteen-sixties.

Mr. Rockefeller, in his telegram, said that "Mr. Colby and others will join us during the course of the day" in Mr. Rockefeller's office in the old Executive Office Building across from the White House. The meeting is scheduled for 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

No other names were given by Mr. Rockefeller, but it was believed that the "others" might include Richard Helms, the former head of the C.I.A. who is now the Ambassador to Iran; James Angleton, who resigned as the head of the agency's counterintelligence branch after allegations about its domestic activities were published; Secretary of State Kissinger and Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger, a former C.I.A. director.

Their exact status—whether or not they would be witnesses, testifying under oath—was not made clear, and there were indications that it had not yet been decided.

Mr. Rockefeller gave no details of any agenda for the first meeting. One matter expected to be brought up early in the session is the question of asking President Ford to request subpoena power for the commission from Congress.

It is expected that the closed meeting will be opened at its start for photographs and that there will be a briefing for the press, possibly by Mr. Rockefeller, at the day's end.

90 Days to Report

In his x telegram, Mr. Rockefeller said that a copy of the executive order establishing the commission and of "press releases on the commission" were being mailed to each member today.

Mr. Rockefeller did not mention a report by Mr. Colby to the President concerning the allegations. Hugh Morrow, the Vice President's press secretary, said in reply to an inquiry that other members of the panel would be able to read the report as soon as they were given top secret clearance, which he said was expected to be completed by Monday's meeting. Copies will be available at the meeting for all members who have been cleared, he said. Mr. Rockefeller has a copy, he said, but has not yet read it.

The commission has been given 90 days to report to Mr. Ford.

Representative Robert L. Leggett, Democrat of California, who is a member of the House Armed Services Committee, which plans to undertake its own investigation of the CIA, criticized today the composition of the panel, some other Congressmen and civil liberties groups have done. Mr. Leggett said "We can expect nothing but a whitewash here."

Mr. Rockefeller, who promised yesterday that there would be "a public report" without indicating if this would be separate from that submitted to the President, also said he thought the commission was "outstanding," but that he had nothing to do with choosing its members.

He is expected to announce his choice for staff director of the commission, and possibly other commission staff members, by the end of the week.

Ford C.I.A. Panel: Departure From Tradition

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—

President Ford, in naming his first major study commission, the panel to investigate reports of illegal domestic spying by the Central Intelligence Agency,

has made a sharp departure from past practices. Under Presidents Johnson and Nixon, Presidential

study commissions on controversial subjects were composed of members from outside the Administration who were carefully balanced to represent opposing viewpoints on the issues.

President Nixon's Commission on Campus Unrest, for example, had a black Harvard student, Joseph Rhodes Jr., serving alongside the New Haven Police Chief, James F. Ahern, under the chairmanship of a former Pennsylvania Governor, William V. Scranton.

President Ford, in appointing the commission on C.I.A. activities within the United States, selected a chairman from within his Administration, Vice president Rockefeller, and seven members from the outside—men who have never been known for skepticism about the United States intelligence operation.

His action drew criticism from some members of Congress and from such groups as the American Civil Liberties Union, which contended that the commission "seems designed more to avoid a full public review than to facilitate one."

Administration officials, while denying this criticism, say privately that the President's selections were designed to avoid a common occurrence

of recent years—the runaway commission that issues findings or recommendations the President cannot accept.

President Ford and a small core of advisers who helped him with the appointments—Secretary of State Kissinger, Philip W. Buctien, White House Council; Donald Rumsfeld, Presidential assistant, and John O. Marsh Jr., Presidential counselor—were reported to have felt strongly that the central Intelligence Agency had such an important role in national security that it should not be damaged in the course of an investigation.

The decision, then, was to find members who held wide public respect but would not compromise the agency. Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said Mr. Ford himself came up with most of the names of those appointed.

With the Vice President, who is subject to White House control, as chairman, the commission can be kept under tighter rein than most commissions have been.

Some White House officials have asserted that a study of the intelligence agency, because of its secret involvement in nation security matters, commands a different approach than most other matters, and thus they insist that a less balanced membership is justified.

On the other hand, some believe that Mr. Ford may have instituted a new approach in Presidential study commissions, one that may not facilitate as open an inquiry as in the past but one that is less designed to raise doubts about the motives of the President in the long run.

In the last few years, Presidents have appointed "blue-ribbon" commissions to make studies and recommendations

when the President did not know what else to do when confronted with an inflamed public issue, such inquiries followed the urban riots of the nineteen-sixties, campus disorders of the early nineteen-seventies, the assassinations of the nineteen-sixties, and the spread of public fears over rising crime and the use of drugs, among others.

The pattern was for the President to appoint, with great flourish, a balanced commission and to call for a thorough, impartial study. At the time, this would have the effect of assuring the public that something was being done, but when the study was completed many months later the President would sometimes find himself with conclusions or recommendations he could not accept politically.

President Johnson was piqued because the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders found no praise for his Great Society programs and called for ambitious new programs, and his Vice President, Hubert H. Humphrey, publicly repudiated the commission's basic finding that white racism was the root cause of the riots.

President Nixon rejected the main recommendation of his Commission on Campus Unrest that he "exercise his reconciling moral leadership" to bring peace to the colleges.

He condemned as "morally bankrupt" the report of the National Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, a panel appointed by President Johnson. And he disagreed with his Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, saying he could not support the recommendation for abolition of criminal penalties for possession of marijuana.

In the view of many knowledgeable persons here, the C.I.A. panel is not likely to come with findings or recommendations Mr. Ford would feel compelled to repudiate.

This belief was reinforced the fact that no member of Congress was appointed to the panel, a feature that marked most major Presidential commissions of the past. The official White House explanation is that a number of Senators and Representatives who promised Congressional investigations before Mr. Ford could evaluate the need for an investigation following the allegations of C.I.A. domestic spy disclosed by The New York Times on Dec. 22.

In that regard, the White House is encouraging Congress to appoint a special House-Senate joint committee to make a study rather than leave the matter to standing committees that have had C.I.A. jurisdiction. No such panel has been established.

A further departure from the past is reflected in the separate studies by the two branches of Congress in past years have tended to step aside on matters of urgent public interest and urge the President to appoint an independent, blue-ribbon study commission with the assurance that members of Congress would be represented as that there would be no conflicting investigations.

But recently, Congress has begun to reassert its authority and is less willing than in the past to look to the White House for leadership. On the sensitive question of intelligence, at least, the Ford Administration is not inclined to surrender its control. In the process, the chance for a Government-wide consensus is believed to be considerably diminished.

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Jack Anderson

WITH LES WHITTEN

WASHINGTON — Looking ahead to the end of the century, a blue-ribbon commission anticipates an uneasy world of Russian-Chinese clashes, lesser military conflicts, acute hunger and nagging depression.

The draft study, circulated only in confidential, numbered copies, is called "The Future World Environment." We have obtained a text.

The commission, selected jointly by Presidents Nixon and Ford, and Senate and House leaders, include such prestigious members as Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and House foreign experts Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., and Peter Frelinghuysen, R.-N.J. The chairman is ex-Undersecretary of State Robert Murphy.

"A confrontation between Russia and China, possibly involving limited armed clashes, dominates world politics," the secret study forecasts.

"War becomes a major instrument of policy in countries of the Third World," the study adds. "Some U.S. interventions occur, most likely in Caribbean, possibly in Latin America, (with) military units of 40,000 or larger, resembling occupation armies.

A tortured Asia will watch the "militarization of India (and) collapse of Indian democracy," it is predicted, "under the weight of the food-population crisis, leading to Indian aggression against Pakistan and perhaps some oil states."

Despite these dark war clouds, the study predicts that longrange nuclear weapons will be sharply curtailed and nuclear warfare between the superpowers, therefore, will be averted.

But this will make the world "safe" for conventional warfare, thus increasing the "chances of Soviet pre-emptive strike against China and of war between Western and Communist powers" as the danger to the civilian population decreases.

During this anxious era, the United States will gradually re-establish control over Europe, the panel predicts, until Europe becomes "more a peninsula than a power." The Soviets, in turn, will dominate the Mideast while China controls "Southeast Asia, makes headway in Africa and makes trouble in India."

Internally, "the USSR will be subject to growing pressures" and the future of China without Mao Tse-tung "is unpredictable." However, "the turnover in governments everywhere is likely to be unusually rapid."

As a New Year's prediction 10 years from now, the American "presidential leadership will be taxed to the utmost.

Public opinion will assume greater importance." But the commission concludes that the public will support the

President's predicted call for moderate sacrifices, somewhat to the discomfort of Congress.

Eventually, the dollar will be re-established, the study says, "as the world's major reserve and trading currency." But this will not prevent a continuing spiral in costs of food, oil and other necessities.

In fact, these distinguished crystal ball gazers see "starvation in some regions," rampant unemployment around the world and, in the more developed lands "a rapid, worldwide rise in wage levels" as a result of inflation.

The 12-page summary, collected from both expert testimony and staff research, makes clear that some of the predictions are more probable than others. Chairman Murphy hopes to submit the final version to President Ford and Congress by June 1975.

Footnote: The commission's research director, Peter Szanton, insisted to our reporter Ira Rosen that the secret study was still preliminary. But he said it contained the "raw material" for the final, more comprehensive study.

CIA WHISPERS: The Central Intelligence Agency secretly provided the Justice Department with confidential information on numerous Americans for "antiriot" purposes during the Nixon years.

The strange deal was arranged at a meeting between a high Justice Department official and a CIA representative, even though the CIA is

barred from domestic surveillance by federal law. During the past several days, the press has revealed one violation after another of this stricture. But little has been written about the use of CIA data by other agencies such as the FBI and Secret Service.

Two years ago, we reported that the CIA had provided the Secret Service with sex gossip about singer Eartha Kitt after she made an unfavorable remark about the Vietnam War at a White House luncheon. We omitted her name because we were unable to reach her to get permission to quote what the secret CIA report said about her.

Richard Helms, then the CIA director, personally assured us that the Eartha Kitt report was an exception and that the CIA had uncovered information about her in the course of an overseas investigation.

But we have now learned that the CIA funneled information through the FBI to the Justice Department's civil disturbance unit about hundreds of active or potential demonstrators. The information was requested by the Justice Department, which turned over 9,000 names to the CIA for checking against Americans who had attended overseas peace conferences.

The CIA's role in furnishing information about potential demonstrators was confirmed by a senior Justice Department official and a former assistant attorney general, whose names we agreed to omit.

Rockefeller to push CIA probe

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WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President Rockefeller promised Monday to "leave no stone unturned" in probing alleged domestic spying by the CIA, but some members of Congress remained skeptical.

One lawmaker, who asked not to be identified, said the close personal relationship between Rockefeller and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger made it a "self investigation." Rep. Lucien Nedzi, DMich., chairman of the House subcommittee on intelligence, welcomed the appointment of a presidential commission but said he was doubtful about how much the panel could accomplish in its 90-day life span.

Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, R-Pa., said

in a statement that Congress must proceed with its own inquiry in view of the makeup of the President's blue ribbon panel.

Noting that three-fourths of the eight members have served in government, Schweiker said, "I seriously question whether a panel so dominated by those oriented to government and the military-intelligence establishment can render an independent judgment."

The White House defended the makeup of the commission created by Ford over the weekend.

"All of these people have been checked," presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen said of the panel. "They would not have been picked if they had

any connection with the CIA which would hamper them."

Rockefeller, named by Ford as commission chairman, has served as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, which is responsible for overseeing governmental intelligence activities. Rockefeller also has strong personal ties to Kissinger, head of the National Security Council, which Nedzi has said probably would have been aware of any CIA domestic operations.

Kissinger once worked for the former New York governor and his wife, Nancy, was a longtime Rockefeller aide. During the congressional hearings on his vice presidential nomination, it was disclosed that Rockefeller made a gift of \$50,000 to Kissinger just prior to his taking over as head of the National Security Council.

In announcing the commission Saturday, Nessen said Ford had sought members with no previous links to the CIA. Responding to reporters questions Monday, Nessen said Rockefeller's past experience on the Intelligence Advisory Board "would be helpful" in probing CIA operations.

Nessen continued to turn aside questions on the report to Ford by CIA Director William E. Colby on past CIA domestic operations. "It raises enough questions to justify this commission investigation," Nessen said.

In addition to Rockefeller, the other commission members are former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, retired Army Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, former Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold, AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Lane Kirkland, retired University of Virginia President Edgar F. Shannon, former Commerce Secretary John T. Connor and former Treasury Secretary C. Douglas Dillon.