

Jack Anderson Column Is Found 'Inaccurate'

Part 46/75
NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP) — The National News Council said today a syndicated Jack Anderson column entitled "The Torture Graduates" made biased and inaccurate use of quotations from source letters.

Accuracy in Media, a Washington-based group, had filed the complaint against the column with the National News Council, a private organization that investigates allegations against the national news media.

The column, which appeared in The Washington Post Aug. 3, 1974, asserted that "students at the International Police Academy, a school run by the State Department to train foreign policemen, have developed some chilling views about torture tactics."

Accuracy in Media charged that statements from papers written by five students at the academy were taken out of context to support the assertion.

The council said members of its staff examined the five papers and "found that the quotations by Anderson do in fact misrepresent the attitude of the students toward torture as set forth in their papers." The papers were written in

1965-67, a fact that was not mentioned in the column, the council findings said.

Anderson said in a letter dated Dec. 30 that the statements in the column were supported by sources whose identity he could not reveal. The council said that if support exists, it was Anderson's responsibility to develop and publish it.

Anderson could not be reached for comment on the council's findings. However, reporter Joseph Spear, who researched the story, said, "We think they are absolutely wrong. They have not yet done a thorough job. We feel justified in what we wrote."

You Only Think You've Hidden

Post
2/6/75 By Art Buchwald

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley said last week in a speech that collecting information about private citizens is not a serious threat unless the data is misused. And there, as Hamlet's masseur would say, is the rub. What guarantees are there that the raw files will not be misused? Suppose you have a vindictive computer which has in its memory bank the files on some of our leading citizens. Director Kelley may say it can't happen, but it did just last week. I was on a tour through FBI headquarters when I fell behind and this computer started chattering on its printout.

"Would you like to hear about a senator who wears silk stockings and high heels when he's working on tax reform at home?"

I was shaken and punched back, "Of course not."

The computer's typewriter worked again. "There's a certain female movie star who takes baths in Coors beer with a well-known professional football player."

Capitol

"What's so strange about that?" I typed back.

"Nothing, except he poses for Schlitz beer commercials," the printout read, "and always says, 'When you're out of Schlitz, you're out of beer!'"

"Oh, for heaven's sakes," I typed back, "don't you have anything better to do than just print gossip about people?"

The computer seemed to ignore my message and came back with, "there's a liberal actor in 'The Towering Inferno' who sneaked off for a weekend to Lake Tahoe with a right-wing married actress from the same picture."

"Do you have proof of this?"

"No," the computer replied, "but where there's smoke there's fire."

And its lights started blinking as if it was enjoying its own joke.

All Those Skeletons in Your Closet

Punishment

I typed back, "I think this is disgraceful. You have all this material stored in you and none of it has been verified. You could do tremendous damage to innocent people."

The computer's lights turned dark red. It was angry. "There are no innocent people. There are only Americans we know things about and Americans we don't," the printout read. "I am the keeper of the skeletons in everyone's closet."

"But just because you have it in your memory bank," I protested, "doesn't make it a fact."

"That's what you think. Once the raw files are fed into a computer it becomes the gospel truth. Computers never lie. Have you heard about the Supreme Court justice who took his wife to see 'Deep Throat'?"

"What's so wrong with that?" I typed back.

"Six times?"

"Lies, all lies." I hit the keys furiously. "Your tapes are filled with rumor, innuendo and vicious gossip. Don't you have any shame at all?"

The lights turned red again. "No one has ever called me a liar before."

"You're a disgrace to IBM," I angrily typed back.

"Thomas Watson would be turning over in his grave if he knew the filth you had stored in you!"

The lights turned green. "Would you like to know what I have on you?" the printout read.

I turned white. "What could you possibly have on me?" I typed out with my fingers shaking.

The computer clicked noisily. "The Allegheny stewardess in Little Rock."

I almost broke my fingers. "I've never been in Little Rock in my life."

"Then maybe it was Kansas City."

"Allegheny doesn't fly to Kansas City," I typed back.

"Then maybe it was the Hertz Rent-A-Car girl," the computer replied. "I can't remember everything."

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Opposition Likely Over Head of House C.I.A. Inquiry

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 — House Democrats may face an internal struggle over the chairmanship of a new committee that will investigate the conduct of Government intelligence agencies.

House Speaker Carl Albert, Democrat of Oklahoma, reportedly has tentatively decided to name Representative Lucien N. Nezdi, Democrat of Michigan, to head the 10-member bipartisan select committee.

But House critics of the intelligence community are considering a move to try to block the appointment on the ground that Mr. Nezdi is too closely identified with Congressional panels that have been unable to provide close supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Since 1971, Mr. Nezdi has been Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee's subcommittee on intelligence. Mr. Nezdi said in an interview today that he did not know whether he would be appointed to direct the House inquiry into clandestine operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the C.I.A., and more than a dozen other intelligence agencies.

Mr. Nezdi said this morning that he would delay the appointment of the seven Democrats on the select committee until the House formally elected the panel later this month. The Speaker added he had "in mind" to decline to say who it would be. Mr. Nezdi said privately that Mr.

Albert defended his subcommittee and said that any opposition to his selection must be based on the assumption that someone he knows something about the problem shouldn't be involved in trying to solve it.

As yet, there is no formal opposition to Mr. Nezdi, but liberal members of the House said they were urging Representative Michael J. Harrington, a Massachusetts Democrat, to oppose the appointment.

Mr. Harrington said later today that he had not yet planned to "impede the right of the chair" to elect a chairman.

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Albert decided yesterday to name Mr. Nezdi as chairman. One House source said Mr. Nezdi would be a suitable chairman if the committee's other Democrats included "five Harringtons"—that is, either new committee members not associated with past House supervision of the agencies.

Asked about the opposition, Mr. Nezdi said he had "respect for the judgment of those who feel a fresh outlook is desirable." But he added that a "good committee" should include both those who have had past experience in intelligence matters and those with a new viewpoint.

The sensitivity to Mr. Nezdi's prospective chairmanship was reported to be based in part on the record of the Intelligence Subcommittee in closed hearings on the conduct of the C.I.A. in the Watergate affair.

Senate Friedson, Too

The New York Times said last Sunday according to previously unpublished testimony, Richard Helms, while Director of Central Intelligence, ordered a subordinate to withhold Watergate information and deny Justice Department access to a key witness in the first six weeks after the Watergate break-in on June 17, 1972.

The subcommittee's report on the hearings did not cite Mr. Helms's personal role in withholding the information and Mr. Nezdi did not call attention to the testimony when he declassified it late last year.

The controversy over the leadership of the House inquiry reflected the friction that preceded the creation last week of a Senate select committee on intelligence operations. The Senate majority leader, Mike

Mansfield of Montana, bypassed the chairman of intelligence oversight panels and chose Senator Francis Church, Democrat of Idaho, to head the new committee. Senator Church has been sharply critical of some C.I.A. activities.

The 11-member Senate committee will hold its first meeting tomorrow. Mr. Church is expected to name William G. Miller, a Republican with wide experience in foreign affairs, as staff director of the panel.

An aide to Mr. Church said the Senator would try to keep the staff "lean"—with perhaps only 30 investigators and clerks in all—despite the breadth of the inquiry. At their peaks, the Senate and House panels that investigated the Watergate scandals had more than 100 staff members each.

House Hearings Set

A subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee will begin hearings tomorrow on several measures that would forbid Government agencies to conduct surveillance on American citizens for intelligence purposes.

In a related development today, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, introduced legislation that would require the Justice Department, including the F.B.I., to come before the committee each year to justify its budget request.

"Events of recent years dramatically demonstrate the need for closer Congressional scrutiny of the operation and activities of the Department of Justice," Mr. Rodino said.

Reagan Misses 3 Sessions Of C.I.A. Spying Inquiry

By LINDA CHARLTON

Special to The New York Times

2-6-75

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, who has missed three of the four weekly meetings of the presidential commission investigating the Central Intelligence Agency, reportedly told President Ford when he was asked to join the panel that his speaking engagements might conflict with the meetings.

According to Mr. Reagan's secretary in his Los Angeles office, President Ford told the California Republican that this "would not present a problem," presumably on the basis that Mr. Reagan could catch up by reading the transcripts of the missed sessions, which already total hundreds of pages.

Mr. Reagan, one of eight men appointed by Mr. Ford to a special commission to look into allegations of illegal domestic activities by the C.I.A., was present for the opening meeting and left before the day-long session ended.

Dillon Absent Once

The only other member to miss any of the commission's meetings, according to its public-affairs director, was former Treasury Secretary C. Douglas Dillon, who was not present for last Monday's meeting. Vice President Rockefeller, the panel's chairman, was asked about Mr. Reagan's absenteeism after last Monday's meeting. He said that he expected Mr. Reagan to be present for the Feb. 17 meeting and added: "He'll have a lot of reading to do. According to the commission staff, Mr. Reagan has not yet visited the commission headquarters, where the hundreds of pages of transcripts are kept in locked files.

The commission meets on Mondays, in a conference room in the Vice President's suite of offices in the Old Executive Office Building, next door to the White House. The meetings have followed a pattern of starting at 10.30 A.M. and continuing, with a break for lunch sent in to the conference room, until 4.30 P.M. or later. Seven witnesses, all present or former top C.I.A. officials, have testified thus far, some more than once.

Mr. Reagan could not be reached for direct comment today. He has a daily three-minute radio show, writes a news-

paper column and maintains a strenuous speaking schedule. During January, according to his secretary, he gave seven "major addresses" to such groups as the International Safari Club, in Las Vegas and the Public Forum in Richmond.

Mr. Reagan, a conservative Republican who was barred by law from seeking a third term as Governor last year, has 11 major speaking engagements scheduled for February, according to his secretary, and a like number for March.

Philip W. Buchen, counsel to the President and one of those involved in the formation of the commission, said in response to an inquiry today that he could not say what Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan had discussed in private conversations, but added, "I did understand that at one point that the duration [of Mr. Reagan's service on a commission] might be affected, that the Governor had a very heavy schedule a little later on."

He said it could be coincidental that the timing of the commission's meetings turned "no problem" into a conflict with Mr. Reagan's speaking engagements.

The commission's members receive a consultant's fee of \$138.48 for each day of meetings, as well as travel expenses and a per diem allowance. The commission, set up at the beginning of January, was supposed to complete its work within 90 days. Mr. Rockefeller, asked yesterday about the widely rumored possibility that more time might be needed, replied:

"We'll do our best and if we find that there are areas that we are not satisfied with, we might have to then seek permission from the President for some slight additional time."

It is believed that only a short extension would be needed, possibly an additional month.

Focus of Investigation

The commission is expected to concentrate on the question of whether or not the C.I.A. violated specific laws, rather than attempting to discover how much illegal activity took place. Congressional investigations, likely to be getting underway as the commission finishes its work, would pursue details of various offenses.