

Views and Background of Ford

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 widescale dissent and domestic unrest—unrest 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 ties 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 his 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.

"How 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 politicians. Some on the staff have old 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 Manhat-

tan 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 Organization of the dangers of Communism, rejecting "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 cailed 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 chairmen of some of

Commission Investigating C. I. A.

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 Bakersfield, 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 campus 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 bloodbath.

"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

ultimate responsibility back to top Government officials."

Edgar F. Shannon Jr.

Dr. Shannon, an expert on Tennyson, 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.L.-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.L.-C.I.O. activities overseas. He replied that he knew nothing about it and would be opposed to it.