

C.I.A. Report May Mean A Major Reorganization

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By CLIFTON DANIEL JUN 12 1975

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WASHINGTON, June 11—Already censured by the Rockefeller commission for some "plainly unlawful" acts, the Central Intelligence Agency now faces a major reorganization—if the commission's recommendations are fully implemented.

President Ford has apparently not decided which recommendations he will adopt and how he will implement them, but he made it known today that he favors prompt action on them.

Ron Nessen, the President's press secretary, said that Mr. Ford was sending a memorandum to the secretaries of State, Defense and the Treasury and the Director of Central Intelligence asking for comment on the recommendations. The President wants replies "as soon as possible," Mr. Nessen said, "in a matter of weeks at least."

With the replies in hand, Mr. Ford will decide which recommendations he can apply administratively and which would require Congressional action.

"The President considers the subject matter important," Mr. Nessen said, "and I would look for quick action."

Officials examining the Rockefeller commission recommendations today found them more drastic than they appeared at first glance yesterday, wrapped as they were in the lawyerly language of the commission's report.

Among other things, the next Director of Central Intelligence very probably will not be a career intelligence officer, as the present director, William E. Colby, is and one former director, Richard Helms, was.

Recommendation number seven of the Rockefeller commission said that, in the selection of C.I.A. directors, "consideration should be given to individuals outside the career service of the C.I.A., although promotion from within should not be barred."

Colby's Future

There was no general expectation here that Mr. Colby would be dismissed. He bears no direct personal responsibility for the improper domestic activities of the C.I.A. that led to the Rockefeller commission's inquiry. On the contrary, since becoming director in 1973, Mr. Colby has been terminating various of those activities.

Presumably, he will remain in office at least until the pending Congressional investigations of the intelligence community are concluded. Then, according to a man familiar with the Rockefeller commission's intentions, a new director will be sought.

several measures recommended by the Rockefeller commission to reform the C.I.A. and bring it under stricter control.

30 Recommendations

Among the 30 recommendations of the Rockefeller commission were the following:

¶Congress should establish a joint committee on intelligence to assume oversight of the C.I.A., now exercised by the Armed Services committees.

¶Congress should consider making the C.I.A. budget public, at least to some extent, to comply with the Constitution, which requires that public expenditures be published.

¶The functions of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, a body of distinguished citizens with no powers, should be expanded to include oversight of the C.I.A., and it should have a full-time chairman and staff.

With those changes in the oversight structure, the C.I.A. should become more accountable to outside agencies, and less a power unto itself, officials said.

However, the Rockefeller commission also proposed major changes in the internal structure of the intelligence agency. In addition to favoring and independent director with a 10-year maximum term, the commission recommended the following:

¶Instead of one deputy director, who is always a high-ranking military officer, the agency should have two. One would act as administrative officer; the other would be a military officer.

¶The inspector general of the C.I.A., now Dr. Donald Frank Chamberlain, should be upgraded in status and given a larger staff and greater responsibilities. His duties would include the investigation of reports from employees that the agency was violating the law.

The Rockefeller commission's report disclosed that recently, when the C.I.A. was coming under attack for improper practices, the professional staff of the inspector general's office had been cut from 14 to five.)

¶The office of the agency's general counsel should be strengthened by occasionally bringing in outside lawyers, occasionally assigning agency lawyers to work elsewhere in the Government, and encouraging C.I.A. lawyers to participate in outside professional activities.

This last set of recommendations suggested that the commission thought that C.I.A. lawyers were out of contact with their own profession.

The commission's report disclosed that for 27 years the agency had only one general counsel, Lawrence Houston. He retired last June 29.

The reorganization proposed by the Rockefeller commission was not the most drastic proposal considered, C. Douglas Dillon, vice chairman of the commission, disclosed today.

Mr. Dillon, a former Secretary of the Treasury, said in a telephone conversation from New York that the commission had talked about cutting the agency in two, separating its intelligence-gathering and analyzing functions from its operational arm.

"The commission just didn't think that would be wise," he said.

"After all this," he said, "when we start out again, we had better start with a new man."

Friends of Mr. Colby, who is widely regarded as a cool professional and a good soldier, think he should take retirement in stride.

Of the seven directors the C.I.A. has had in its 28 years, only he and Mr. Helms have been intelligence professionals, unless Allen W. Dulles, who was director for eight years and spent 14 of his 41½ working years in intelligence, is also counted as a career man.

Choosing an outsider as a director, and limiting his term to 10 years, would be one of