

Ford Plan for Changes in the CIA

By David S. Broder
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Washington

President Ford's plan for reorganizing the intelligence agencies will include a strengthened, independent inspector general, whose appointment and evaluations will not be controlled by the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, White House officials said yesterday.

The proposal is also likely to include tightened guidelines on covert operations but no flat ban on their being pursued by the CIA, these sources said.

They predicted that Mr. Ford would make his proposals public in a speech "within a short time," and said 80 per cent of the recommendations could be carried out by executive order.

Mr. Ford is not likely to name a replacement for CIA Director William Colby at the same time he makes his reorganization proposals, these sources said. But they said a search has begun for a person "of commanding presence" with a background outside the intelligence community to take over the restructured agency within the next year.

The reason for that time sequence, these sources said, is that "the President thinks it would be a disservice to both the country and to Bill (Colby) to pretend that the problems of CIA

A Vote to End GI Bill

Washington

The House voted yesterday to cut off GI education benefits to anyone who enlists in the armed services after December 31.

The measure, passed on a 286-to-106 vote and sent to the Senate, was drafted after President Ford officially declared an end to the Vietnam war last May 7. The education benefits, originally enacted after World War II, were continued for Korean war veterans and then Vietnam war personnel.

The action came despite

can be solved by replacing him."

The basic problem that has emerged from the administration's review of intelligence operations is a lack of a method to evaluate the cost and worth of information-gathering functions.

The same criticism applies perhaps even more to the FBI than to the CIA, these sources said, but the President is expected to concentrate for now on the overseas intelligence operations.

A major recommendation is likely to be a considerable expansion in the staff and independence

opposition led by Representative Robert Edgar (Dem.-Pa.) and Robert Cornell (Dem.-Wis.), who argued that the programs are just as essential for peacetime GI's as for those who fought for the nation.

Veterans qualifying under the program before the cut-off date will have until Dec. 31, 1987, to complete their education. The bill included an expansion of the training time boosting the current 36 months of education to 45, a provision that the administration opposes.

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of the inspector general of CIA, a post now held by Donald Chamberlain. The proposal drafted for the President's approval would take the appointment of that official out of the hands of the CIA director and give it to the President or his Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

The new inspector general would be ordered to report regularly to the attorney general, the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, the Office of Management and Budget, and the National Security Council, rather than funneling his routine evaluations through the CIA director.

One White House official likened the proposed arrangement to that between the outside directors of a corporation and the company's independent auditing firm.

The same independent audit would be made available to a congressional watchdog committee if Congress, as the President hopes, sets up a permanent joint committee on intelligence operations, this source said.

The White House official said the likelihood is that systematic evaluations of this kind would lead to a reshuffling of assignments between the CIA, the National Security Agency and other intelligence organizations.

Mr. Ford is not likely to recommend a shutdown of covert operations, however, because of a feeling that there are circumstances where such steps may be needed.

However, this official said that the President's basic view is that it is "dumb-ass thinking" to believe that the course of human history is likely to be changed in any predictable manner by the kind of officially encouraged assassination and disruption plans that were aimed at Cuban Premier Fidel Castro by previous administrations.

"That kind of thing is really repugnant to him," the official said, "And I think he'll make that plain."