

Department as CIA investigation head

and others.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER -- Rockefeller was privy to intelligence operations as early as 1955. Serving as special assistant to President Eisenhower then, "Rocky" set up top-secret seminars at the Marine Corps School in Quantico, Virginia to devise cold war tactics and strategy. One of these led to the "open skies" proposal allowing unarmed Soviet and American planes to fly over each other's territory to check on military preparations and disarmament.

He has been a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) since he was appointed in 1969 by former president Richard Nixon. The PFIAB, explained Marchetti and Marks, "is a group of 11 people who meet several times a year to evaluate the activities of the intelligence community and to make recommendations for needed change."

"The majority of its members have always been people with close ties to the Pentagon and defense contractors and it has consistently pushed for bigger (and more expensive) intelligence collection systems."

One "highly regarded" CIA alumnus, quoted in The Washington Post, said of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, "these guys are almost without exception more hawkish than the guys in the agency. The tone of these guys is, 'If there's anything wrong, blow 'em up.'"

In February 1974, other board members included Dr. William Baker, Bell Telephone Laboratories vice-president for Research; John Connally, former governor of Texas and Secretary of the Navy and Treasury; Leo Cherne, Executive Director of the Research Institute of America; Dr. John Foster, former Director of Defense Department Research and Engineering; Robert Galvin, President of Motorola; Gordon Gray, former Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Dr. Edwin Land, President of Polaroid; Claire Booth Luce, former Congresswoman and ambassador; and Dr. Edward Teller, nuclear physicist and "father" of the hydrogen bomb.)

If being a member of this board were not enough to cast doubt on Rockefeller's objectivity, the clincher is his close relationship, going back many years, with Henry Kissinger.

"Every major CIA proposal for covert action," wrote Marchetti and Marks, "including subsidies

for foreign political leaders, political parties, or publications, interference in elections, major propaganda activities and paramilitary operations, still must be approved by the president of the 40 Committee.

"The nearly ubiquitous Kissinger chairs this committee, just as he heads the three other principle White House panels which supervise the intelligence community (the PFIAB, the National Security Council and the Office of Management and Budget.)

Kissinger's record for telling the truth about the CIA has not been exemplary. Just after the 1973 coup in Chile he denied any involvement of the CIA in the bloody military takeover. However, in September, 1974, secret testimony by CIA director Colby before the House Armed Services Special Subcommittee on Intelligence revealed Kissinger had personally given the go ahead for CIA activities in Chile.

Just as it was hard to believe Richard Nixon when he denied discussing the Watergate coverup with his close aides, it's hard to believe that Rockefeller and Kissinger have not talked with each other on intelligence matters.

C. DOUGLAS DILLON -- A managing director of Dillon, Read and Co., investment bankers, Dillon was under Secretary of State in the Eisenhower Administration. Acting in this position, Dillon let his press officers put out a report in 1960 that a CIA U-2 spy plane lost over the Soviet Union was on weather reconnaissance. And as a Kennedy cabinet member he took part in planning the "Soviet missile crisis" of 1962.

According to Marchetti and Marks, Dillon also chaired off-the-record meetings of the Council of Foreign Relations in 1968 when former intelligence professionals and others discussed the CIA's role in foreign policy. CIA executive Richard M. Bissell told the group "if the agency is to be effective, it will have to make use of private institutions on an expanding scale."

In 1971 Dillon was named chairman of the board of trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation.

GENERAL LYMAN L. LEMNITZER -- Lemnitzer was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff when the CIA engineered the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961, when he retired.

Lemnitzer once described the Pentagon Papers in a 1971

newspaper interview as "nothing but a memorandum written by Joe Blow in the Pentagon. He called the release of the papers a 'traitorous act on the part of an individual who didn't know what he was doing to the security of the U.S.'"

EDGAR R. SHANNON -- Shannon retired in 1974 as president of the University of Virginia, a post he held for 15 years. He might have come to White House attention because former CIA director James Schlesinger, now Secretary of Defense, served under Shannon during part of his teaching career there from 1955-1963.

ERWIN N. GRISWOLD -- U.S. Solicitor General in the Johnson and Nixon years, Griswold has worked in private practice in Washington. During the legal arguments over the publication of the Pentagon Papers in 1971 Griswold, as the government's chief attorney, argued the articles were a threat to the president's power in foreign affairs.

In March, 1972, he argued in the Supreme Court the army's domestic surveillance of civilians from 1967 to 1970 did not violate the constitution nor federal laws.

Two days after his appointment to the committee, it was revealed Griswold was under investigation in 1974 for perjury in his Senate and grand jury testimony relating to illegal campaign contributions by International Telephone and Telegraph in exchange for favourable anti-trust actions by the Justice Department.

JOSEPH LANE KIRKLAND -- Kirkland has been secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO since 1969. CIA money has been known to flow into the AFL-CIO. In particular the union's American Institute for Free Labour Development (AIFLD) has been a repository for CIA money and activity in Latin America. The AIFLD worked hard for instance, throughout Salvador Allende's three years as president of Chile giving seminars to right-wing workers and monetarily supporting right-wing strikes. Since the coup, AIFLD union activity has been the only kind allowed by the military junta.

Kirkland was named last year to one of the study panels of Rockefeller's Commission on Critical Choices for Americans, a group set up by him after he resigned as governor of New York. Many people speculated he intended to use the organization in a 1976 presidential election bid.

RONALD REAGAN -- Departing governor of California, Reagan is one of the country's most well-known conservatives, a hawk on Vietnam with an extremely hard line on demonstrators.

JOHN T. CONNOR -- Secretary of Commerce from 1965 to 1967, Connor is chief executive officer of Allied Chemical Corporation (the Rockefeller family owns a significant portion of Allied Chemicals). In 1942 he was named general counsel of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, headed by Vannevar Bush, who mobilized scientists to build the atom bomb in deep secrecy. In 1944, Connor went to the Marines as a air combat intelligence officer and after the war served as a special assistant to Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal. As president of Merck and Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Connor helped collect millions of dollars worth of drugs to ransom the Bay of Pigs prisoners from Cuba.

Rockefeller's committee will have 90 days to find answers to two questions: Is the CIA engaged in domestic spying in violation of its charter and are there adequate safeguards to prevent activities which violate this provision against domestic spying?

Since CIA director Colby admitted in a letter to Ford the charges are true, one wonders how the committee will fill its days. But given Rockefeller's "obviously high qualifications," as Press Secretary Nessen put it, he's bound to think of something.

