

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
20 August 1979

Soviet trade talks can be frustrating, CIA finds

By Lee Strobel

Chicago Tribune Press Service

DALLAS—With its unpredictable bargaining sessions that can stretch into years, negotiating with the Soviet Union can be a frustrating experience unique in international trade.

That's the conclusion of a recently declassified Central Intelligence Agency study that provides interesting insights into Soviet foibles and ploys in negotiating contracts with American firms.

CIA Director Stansfield Turner, while attending the American Bar Association convention here, released the report under a program to disclose less sensitive CIA materials.

THE STUDY says that negotiating a business transaction with Moscow is different from any other international business dealings. It's even distinct from the business practices of its Eastern European allies, which are described as

"much closer to the West's negotiating norms."

The report points out that the Soviets have a double standard on what they consider acceptable business conduct.

"For example," it says, "they fully expect that the U.S. team will both abide by precedent and exhibit predictable behavior. Yet, the U.S. businessman can depend on erratic and unpredictable behavior from the Soviets."

"They are often late for appointments or may simply cancel them without notice."

FRUSTRATION can be compounded by the "carelessness and inefficiency" of the Soviet administrative and clerical support, which is so poor that meetings often are forced to be canceled or postponed.

"The Soviet 'ability' to lose files and documents is legendary, as is their inability to provide timely and efficient typ-

ing, photocopying, and other clerical supports," the report says.

Further complicating matters is the Soviet penchant for secrecy. Sometimes they balk at giving out the minimum amount of information normally needed to prepare equipment specifications and price quotes.

PART OF THE reason for their tight-lipped nature is "a lingering suspicion of Western business motives," the report asserts.

Among the favorite bargaining ploys of Soviet negotiating teams is the "waiting game," a skill which the report says the Soviets play better than anyone.

"This tactic is based on two assumptions: (a) that the U.S. team has relatively little patience, and (b) in order to avoid returning home empty-handed, foreign businessmen eventually will agree to terms that they normally would reject."

The Soviets apparently believe that the background of American bargainers causes them to experience deep feelings of anxiety and failure if an agreement is not reached promptly, and to regard compromise as both inevitable and desirable.

SOMETIMES THE SOVIETS will hold only one or two opening bargaining sessions and then make the U.S. team wait for days, "hoping to pressure them into a departure-time decision."

Another favorite maneuver is to cause confusion by changing their team's leadership without warning or explanation, or to accept in principle the language of a document with the stipulation that "just a few words" are changed.

The report concludes that there is a reason why the Russians often agree to a major contract and then bicker incessantly over charges for items that cost just a few dollars.

"The Soviets use this tactic to impress their superiors that not even the small-

est detail has been overlooked in the negotiations," the report says.

And sometimes, the Russians will conduct negotiations in Moscow with two competing American firms at the same time to play one company off against the other.

While Western business sales often are concluded with a simple purchase order and some price discussions, the Soviets usually insist on full-fledged negotiations "in which they literally nit-pick over every detail."

And while social functions play only a minor role in commercial negotiations in Moscow, the Soviets especially appreciate American efforts to entertain them when they are in the United States.

To get on their good side, the report suggests a "typical American cookout." If that doesn't work, try a shopping center expedition, where the Russians are fond of "clearing the shelves."

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FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM All Things Considered... STATION WETA Radio
NPR Network

DATE August 10, 1979 5:00 PM CITY Washington, DC

SUBJECT Justification of New Rules and Regulations for CIA

BOB EDWARDS: CIA Director Stansfield Turner charged today that new rules and regulations aimed at preventing CIA misconduct are hamstringing the agency. Turner made his remarks at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Dallas.

A report from NPR legal affairs correspondent Nina Totenberg.

NINA TOTENBERG: Turner conceded that past misconduct by the CIA justified some new rules and regulations, but he said this transition period is, in his words, traumatic. He said that, in many ways, increased public and press interest in the CIA has been damaging to the national security.

ADMIRAL STANSFIELD TURNER: If you are a CIA case officer overseas attempting to persuade a foreign person to spy on behalf of this country, perhaps at the risk of his or her life, you must have confidence that you can assure that person that his or her identity will not become public.

Today, while we do and can protect such information, the plethora of unauthorized leaks within our government has created a perception that we cannot hold necessary secrets. And this indeed has hurt our intelligence activities.

As a result, I have proposed a new criminal statute which would make it an offense to disclose the identity of undercover CIA persons or agents whose relationships with the Central Intelligence Agency are deliberately concealed.

TOTENBERG: Similar legislation has been proposed by past CIA Directors, but Congress, so far, has failed to act on

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it, apparently fearing that the language of the legislation might open up a Pandora's Box that would limit some American freedoms.

Turner complained today that some new rules and regulations adopted to curb CIA abuse have hurt the nation's intelligence-gathering effort. Turner addressed himself specifically to regulations aimed at protecting the privacy of American citizens.

ADMIRAL TURNER: Very often, questions of constitutional law have required both the Attorney General's staff and my legal staff to issue legal decisions in the midst of an operational crisis. Let me say that in all such instances the Attorney General and his staff have gone out of their way to give us timely advice and opinion. But still, our options have often been limited because of this.

Something over a year ago, a small foreign country was under siege. Suddenly we found that the best information coming out of that country happened to be coming from the ham radio of an American missionary. There was an Executive Order signed by the President against our conducting electronic surveillance of American persons. The issue here, then, was at what stage would the interception of these ham radio transmissions perhaps be illegal. A ruling was finally made that as long as the missionary stuck to the CB and normal ham radio bands, it was all right. But if he tried to be clandestine -- and well he might, because he was in danger for his transmissions -- that would have been an act of privacy, and we would have to have ceased learning what he was doing and whether he was safe.

TOTENBERG: Turner said he hopes some of these problems will be worked out in the CIA charter that Congress is now drafting.

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PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE
11 August 1979

CIA Chief Says U.S. Intelligence 'Unique'

By HUGH CHRISTENSEN
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

DALLAS — Espionage and the rule of law can live together in a free society, and the foundations of the coexistence are now being built, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency said here yesterday.

Admiral Stansfield Turner said a balance can be struck between the gathering of secret information and the rights of American citizens.

Turner's remarks came on the second day of the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. About 8,000 of the association's approximately 250,000 members are expected to attend the weeklong convention.

The CIA director asserted that the nation's intelligence community already is moving toward "a new model of intelligence — a uniquely American model of intelligence" — under which the need to gather strategic information is balanced with the rights of American citizens and democratic control of the country.

There is, Turner said, a natural tension between the administration of justice and the safeguarding of the information gathered by intelligence agencies. Which of the two is more important, he said, is a question that always depends on the circumstances of the particular case.

While the CIA chief repeatedly said he was not complaining about the legal rights accorded defendants in espionage trials, he also made clear that certain

features of the criminal justice system are thorns in the side of his agency.

A criminal case, Turner said, often presents the CIA with an unpalatable decision whether to prosecute the suspect and reveal government secrets or drop the prosecution and see the suspect go free.

Should a government employee be arrested while handing a classified document to a foreign agent, Turner said, present law requires proof that the document was authentic and that its release to a foreign power would be harmful to the nation.

He said the court testimony likely to be required for this will usually be just as valuable to the foreign power as would the successful delivery of the original document to its agent.

Yet, Turner said, the CIA has an interest in convicting "irresponsible individuals — I would say even treasonous individuals — who deliberately disclose classified information."

He told his luncheon audience of several hundred attorneys that it is untrue that he has power to make the Justice Department drop a prosecution. Should the attorney general refuse a CIA request not to prosecute, Turner said, the agency's only recourse is to put its case before the president.

Another legal problem, he said, is posed by defense attorneys who at the last minute demand a large number of classified documents for use in preparing their cases. Should the trial judge decide the request is proper, Turner said, the intelligence agency again will be faced with the hard choice between dropping its case or revealing classified information.

When the gathering of intelligence overseas comes to involve an American citizen, Turner said, CIA operatives now must worry about possibly violating federal law by invading the American's privacy.

"The initiative of an intelligence operative can be dulled, and... there can be a tendency to overcaution" in such instances, Turner said.

He said his agency is slowly recovering from the blow to its morale represented by the 1975-76 congressional investigations into its activities — investigations that "unfortunately destroyed some of the support and confidence which the American public has traditionally had in its intelligence community."

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NEWARK STAR-LEDGER (N.J.)
11 August 1979

CIA chief assures Bar parley

By HERB JAFFE

DALLAS — Adm. Stansfield Turner, director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), yesterday told the American Bar Association that the U.S. intelligence community is alive and well and is quietly undergoing an overhaul to counteract public criticism of recent years.

Turner said the constraints imposed on intelligence gathering after the Watergate years has resulted in reforms which he said will eventually result in "a new model of intelligence, suited to the goals and ideals of the American people, especially in the delicate area of prosecution vs. disclosure."

The CIA director revealed he has had "a harmonious relationship" with outgoing Attorney General Griffin Bell, both in keeping the Justice Department apprised of CIA activities and in determining when cases of persons involved in espionage activities can be prosecuted without disclosing classified data.

Referring to changes in intelligence gathering, Turner said regulations and oversight "do not weaken us." He explained that oversight of the intelligence system serves as a check against abusive practices by the CIA and 11 other U.S. intelligence gathering agencies.

"The new oversight procedures include the President himself, a special intelligence oversight force that looks into our activities and reports directly to the President, two committees of Congress and the media," which Turner characterized as "more persevering than ever in attempting to find out what we're doing."

Still, he said: "We are faced with constraints in attempting to influence certain world events." On this basis, the CIA has expanded its sphere of influence, he explained, making "foreign policy moves more subtle."

"Our sphere of interest has vastly expanded. We need to be more astute in areas of politics, economics, food needs, population growth, narcotics trafficking, terrorism — and not just military intelligence. This places more demands on us," he added.

Internally, Turner said there is increasing public attention on the CIA since the intelligence investigations of 1975-76. "Those investigations brought more focus than ever on intelligence. They destroyed some support and confidence the public once had in intelligence.

"There has been increasing suspicion of whether intelligence is invading the privacy of individuals. I can tell you it is not," Turner emphasized. "But we have to assure the public of that."

Turner asserted that "a plethora of leaks" in intelligence activities has hurt the CIA, adding that he has proposed a new criminal statute that would make it an offense to disclose the identity of an agent in any intelligence agency. He said the proposed bill is now being reviewed by the Carter Administration and that he is hopeful it will soon be law.

"There is a natural tension involving criminal justice and the safeguard of security," he said. "Sometimes it becomes a dilemma when we are asked to disclose evidence in a prosecution.

"Last winter the attorney general found it necessary, in fact, to abort the prosecution of two individuals from ITT to avoid such a dilemma. It is a dilemma involving law enforcement and the protection of the Constitution in one respect," he said.

He explained that the discovery procedure would make it mandatory to turn over evidence in cases that very often are of a classified nature, although Turner acknowledged that "there is too much classified material and too much classification in government."

"My responsibility in such areas is that the attorney general have all the necessary information. Access should not be a point of concern. The attorney general is entitled to all access.

"If the attorney general decides to prosecute where I disagree, on the basis of national security, then the President must make the decision. I can't frustrate a prosecution, but by the same token a criminal trial in the U.S. is a public event," he added, "demanding all precautions on our part in the use of evidence."

Meanwhile, the CIA has started a "pepped up" advertising campaign to recruit new agents and the results have been "tremendous," an agency spokesman said yesterday.

Suffering from a battered public image after several years of congressional investigations and freedom of information suits, the once supersecret agency has faced a dropoff in recruiting.

But with help from Madison Avenue, the agency has found 4,000 to 5,000 would-be agents in less than a month, a

A New York advertising agency has been directing a sleek new recruiting campaign for the agency in big-city

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THE WASHINGTON POST
13 August 1979

By Laura A. Kiernan
Lawyers

**Tough Talk on Help
For the Little Man**

DALLAS—CRITICS of the legal profession are never in short supply. There's always someone ready to knock the lawyers about their fees and the way they conduct their business.

But at the National Conference of Bar Presidents here last week, the critics were the lawyers themselves. And they had some tough things to say about the way law is practiced and why it has to change.

Their message: Lawyers have turned their business into an industry geared to big issues and rich clients. Ordinary persons with small problems cannot get the legal help they need for a reasonable price. The lawyer's traditional role as counselor has deteriorated because lawyers are too busy putting out quality paperwork. The profession has failed to tell the public about its legal needs. And the public still sees the lawyer as an unapproach-

able authority figure in a plush office and a pinstriped suit.

The real crunch comes for the middle-class. Expensive cars and homes can be bought on installment. Lawyers, however, are tailor-made, high-priced and paid-on-delivery.

Lawyers have heard this talk before. But their response—so far, anyway—has been slow at best.

"Sometimes we take ourselves too seriously, especially when we talk about our own practice of law," said Thomas S. Johnson, the chairman of the American Bar Association's Consortium on Legal Services and the Public.

He warned the bar leaders, "The American public is running out of patience and we are running out of time."

Johnson and three other speakers put the question of what should be done to about 300 bar presidents and executives who filled a ballroom one morning for a session on economics of law practice and legal needs—part of the ABA's 101st annual meeting here.

"We are not serving a vast portion of the public with legal services," said one of the speakers, Gary C. Huckaby, chairman of the ABA's committee on delivery of legal services.

"We'd have no respect for the medical profes-

sion if they refused to treat an in-said. But the lawyers have no fordable—way to treat complaints broken refrigerators and car kinds of cases don't lend themselves to "economical solutions," Huckaby told the lawyers.

One solution, Huckaby said, would be for the organized bar to try to get lawyers to accept those kinds of cases on an "assigned risk basis" for a reduced fee. Others suggested that lawyers agree to take fees on installment plans, start group legal practices—like doctors—and support prepaid legal plans.

The lawyers also have to make contact with the public, inform them about potential legal problems and then see to it that legal services are delivered.

"The ordinary person is afraid of legal problems, afraid of conflict and afraid of lawyers," Yale Law School Professor Geoffrey C. Hazard Jr. told the lawyers.

But while the legal profession is familiar with those concerns, it is also reluctant to change its ways.

"The dominant tendency is to [maintain] the status quo so we render legal services tomorrow in the [same] form and measure as they were rendered by our forefathers," Hazard said.

The lawyers know the clients are unhappy about fees and services, said Dean David T.

Link of the University of Notre Dame Law School. And the lawyers are unhappy with the growing management tasks of their jobs. Many lawyers are "slipping," Link told the bar leaders. "They're becoming mechanics" instead of being counselors.

But the practice of law can be streamlined with sophisticated office hardware that can improve services, lower fees and make "attorneys happy to be lawyers," Link said.

"Good lawyers are concerned about quality—not time or efficiency—but they fail to realize that part of quality is reasonable price," Link said.

Maybe lawyers could make better use of fancy equipment—if they can afford to buy it—and maybe that will result in more reasonable fees.

The real question is whether the legal profession will continue to leave the business of ordinary problems to young lawyers, the solo practitioners and the legal clinics, or whether it decides that the bar as a whole should share in this unprofitable responsibility to the public.

At this point, the best the lawyers can say is that they're thinking about it.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of the

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NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK TIMES

DALLAS—DESPITE A NUMBER OF EFFECTIVE TACTICS USED BY DEFENSE LAWYERS IN NATIONAL SECURITY CASES, THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION INTENDS TO AGGRESSIVELY PROSECUTE THOSE CASES, ACCORDING TO CIA DIRECTOR STANFELD TURNER.

TURNER SAID FRIDAY THAT INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS ARE DEVELOPING NEW TECHNIQUES TO COUNTER DEFENSE PLOYS THAT PREVIOUSLY MADE NATIONAL SECURITY PROSECUTIONS DIFFICULT IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

SPEAKING AT THE AMERICAN BAR ASSN.'S ANNUAL CONVENTION, TURNER SAID HE STRONGLY SUPPORTED ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS TO BRING TO TRIAL NOT ONLY ESPIONAGE VIOLATIONS BUT "IRRESPONSIBLE, EVEN TRAITOROUS, INDIVIDUALS WHO WANT TO REVEAL CLASSIFIED INFORMATION."

THE LAST WAS CONSIDERED BY SOME OBSERVERS TO BE A REFERENCE TO THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTEMPT TO PREVENT THE PROGRESSIVE MAGAZINE FROM PUBLISHING AN ARTICLE ON THE WORKINGS OF THE H-BOMB.

TURNER DID NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTION THE PROGRESSIVE CASE AND WOULD NOT TAKE QUESTIONS FROM REPORTERS AFTER HIS SPEECH.

TURNER, THE NATION'S TOP INTELLIGENCE OFFICIAL, SAID THE GOVERNMENT NEEDED TO VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTE ATTEMPTS TO REVEAL WHAT HE CONSIDERED CLASSIFIED INFORMATION TO "ACT AS A DETERRENT" TO OTHERS.

"WE'RE WILLING TO BEND OVER BACKWARD TO MAKE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO FACILITATE THESE PROSECUTIONS," HE SAID.

TURNER EMPHASIZED THAT THE CRUCIAL CONCERN IN ANY NATIONAL SECURITY CASES WAS THE POSSIBILITY OF REVEALING MORE SECRET DATA DURING A PROSECUTION. HE CITED A CASE LAST FALL WHERE THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HAD TO DROP A PROSECUTION OF TWO ITT EXECUTIVES BECAUSE TO CONTINUE WOULD HAVE MEANT MAKING PUBLIC CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

HE SAID SOME DEFENSE LAWYERS HAD BECOME ADEPT AT "GREYMAILING" THE GOVERNMENT INTO STOPPING PROSECUTIONS WITH REQUESTS FOR CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

TURNER MENTIONED THE TRIAL LAST NOVEMBER IN HAMMOND, IND., OF WILLIAM KAMPFLES AS AN EXAMPLE OF DEFENSE ATTORNEYS TRYING TO "PARALYZE" THE GOVERNMENT WITH DISCOVERY REQUESTS, SOME OF WHICH MIGHT TREAD ON SECRET INFORMATION. BUT TURNER SAID THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION IN THAT CASE—IN WHICH A FEDERAL JUDGE SEALED MANY DOCUMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC—SHOWED HIM THAT CONVICTIONS ARE POSSIBLE.

TURNER, THE NATION'S TOP INTELLIGENCE OFFICIAL, SAID THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTE ATTEMPTS TO REVEAL WHAT HE CONSIDERS

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DALLAS MORNING NEWS
11 August 1979

CIA Director Turner refuses to take stand on SALT II

By CARL FREUND

CIA Director Stansfield Turner refused to say Friday whether he has reservations about the SALT II treaty, which the senate is considering for ratification.

Turner, a Navy admiral before he took over the helm of the CIA, sidestepped a straight answer when asked whether he has doubts about the treaty. Instead, Turner said approval or rejection of the treaty is a policy matter for the senate and it would be inappropriate for him to express an opinion.

Turner said he met privately with three congressional committees to brief them on techniques available for determining whether the Soviet Union would comply with the treaty.

President Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev signed the treaty, which was negotiated to curb a costly arms race. Critics, however, have said the treaty would undermine national security.

Turner spoke during a luncheon of the National Conference of Bar Presidents and National Association of Bar Executives at the Hyatt Regency. The groups met as part of the American Bar Association convention, which is drawing judges and lawyers to Dallas from throughout the nation.

Regarding the arms limitation treaty, Turner said his agency has highly sophisticated equipment for taking pictures from satellites and intercepting radio signals. He stressed, however, that it still must depend heavily on the "human spy."

And, he said, it is difficult to enlist and keep undercover agents in foreign nations if they can lose their covers through unauthorized leaks.

The CIA director renewed his call for a law providing strong penalties for "traitorous individuals" who hamper U.S. intelligence activities and endanger undercover agents by disclosing secrets. He said the work of his agency has been hampered by legal requirements designed to protect privacy of individuals.

To get rid of the "informational sieve" which hampers his agency, Turner suggested congress provide prison terms for persons who identify agents involved in intelligence activities.

Turner conceded intelligence agencies abused their power and violated constitutional rights of privacy before a 1975-76 investigation. But, he said, rules designed to protect this constitutional privacy resulted in agents becoming overly cautious because they were not sure exactly what such rights included.

"We had one case that involved our efforts to gain information about a small nation," Turner recalled. "It turned out that our best source was the ham-radio transmissions of a missionary who was stationed there. A question arose whether the CIA legally could intercept these transmissions without violating the missionary's right of privacy. It was held that we could . . . as long as he used the normal ham-radio channels, but (we) could not if he shifted to another channel."

Turner said other dilemmas arise when the federal government seeks to prosecute individuals accused of selling or giving away highly sensitive information.

He said defense lawyers in many cases can attempt to force prosecutors to make the sensitive information public and, in effect, try to "graymail" the CIA by filing requests that judges order it to provide additional information. As a result, Turner said, prosecutors sometimes find themselves forced to drop espionage cases to keep information confidential.

A proposed law, which Turner said he supports, would give federal judges more power to decide before a trial how much data they will require the prosecution to disclose.

Turner said he worked closely with former Atty. Gen. Griffin Bell and never has withheld intelligence information that would help the U.S. Justice Department decide whether it should prosecute or drop a case when caught in the dilemma. He added, however, that officials still are seeking a middle ground.

"We (the CIA) are undergoing a major change, but we are strong and capable," he said.

Turner did say the nation's leaders realize the United States cannot — and should not — take sides in all international disputes.

Turner reminded lawyers at the luncheon that, in addition to carrying out "spy missions," the CIA must analyze a wide spectrum of information ranging from the location of missile sites to crop failures behind the Iron Curtain. And he conceded the CIA failed to predict the Iranian revolution, which led to the a government overthrow and a cutback in Middle-East oil shipments to the United States.

"We predicted there would be a lot of problems in Iran, but we did not foresee that all of the dissident activities would come together with sufficient intensity to topple the shah and his highly trained army," Turner said.

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DALLAS TIMES HERALD
11 August 1979

Turner says CIA failed in Iran

By FRANK CLIFFORD

Staff Writer

Central Intelligence Agency Director Adm. Stansfield Turner told an audience of several hundred lawyers here Friday that the government can keep its spies honest without restricting their effectiveness.

Turner described the CIA agent of the future as a person whose "forte" would be "deducing the intentions of foreign powers," as someone who would be an expert on a country's economy and culture as well as military intelligence.

But Turner admitted the CIA had failed in just that way in Iran.

"We predicted lots of problems with political dissidents and economic unrest and religious opposition," he said. "What we didn't see was that under the aegis of a 78-year-old exiled religious leader, a revolutionary movement could become so strong that the Shah with his police force could not control it."

The CIA director was the first of several prominent government officials, including three U. S. Supreme Court justices, scheduled to speak in Dallas during the American Bar Association's annual convention under way through next Wednesday.

In an optimistic, if tepid, speech about the future of U. S. intelligence gathering, Turner said a society that asks its spies to be legally accountable does not force them to be ineffective.

At the same time, Turner urged the prosecution of "irresponsible . . . traitorous" people who deliberately disclose classified information. He said he has proposed a new criminal statute to be used against people who reveal the identities of undercover intelligence agents, and he said he supported pending legislation to limit the scope of what can be revealed under the Freedom of Information Act.

Turner said there are times when the interests of national security are so vital that the government must forego prosecution of people accused of espionage against the United States, if putting them on trial means

exposing the secrets they are accused of trying to steal.

On the other hand, Turner told the lawyers he believed the government has treated too much information as secret.

"There has been far too much classification by the government," he said. And while he described it as "an almost intractable problem," he said the CIA is trying to counteract the trend by deliberately publishing more and more of the information it gathers.

As an example, Turner pointed to several crates containing CIA research papers on such topics as "USSR: Trends and Prospects in Educational Attainment" and "Soviet Strategy and Tactics in Economic and Commercial Negotiations with the United States," all of which was made available to the audience.

During a question-and-answer session after his speech, Turner said CIA recruiting efforts, especially on college campuses, have been highly successful during the past few years, even though the period has been marked by unprecedented criticism of the CIA's often provocative conduct in foreign countries such as Vietnam, Angola and Chile.

President Carter appointed Turner to the CIA job in March 1977. Prior to his appointment, Turner served as head of the Naval War College in Newport, R. I. He held the rank of Vice Admiral before his retirement last year from the Navy. After he was appointed to the job he now holds, Turner weathered early criticism

from both in and outside the CIA that he was damaging the agency's effectiveness by dismissing too many valuable veteran officials.

Turner devoted most of his remarks to a discussion of the CIA's ability to protect state secrets against its obligation to account for its conduct.

"A great deal of publicity toward the agency can only be destructive," he said. "The impact of high visibility has a substantial and traumatic effect.

"The plethora of unauthorized leaks has created a perception that we cannot keep secrets."

Yet, Turner said he applauded recent reforms that have given both the White House and Congress better means of ensuring "the legality and propriety" of the CIA's activities.

"We must continually reassure the American public that invasions of their right to privacy will not occur."



Stansfield Turner

16 Aug 79

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DALLAS (UPI) - THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SAID TODAY NEW LEGAL CONSTRAINTS, ESPECIALLY THOSE RECOGNIZING AMERICAN CITIZENS' RIGHT TO PRIVACY, HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGED THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AND RESULTED IN A TEMPTATION TO BE TOO CAUTIOUS.

ADMIRAL STANFIELD TURNER TOLD MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION THAT NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH THE AGENCY MUST OPERATE HAVE HAD A "HEAVY IMPACT ON THE SPEED AND FLEXIBILITY WITH WHICH WE TRADITIONALLY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ACT."

"THE ISSUES ARE VERY COMPLEX, AND MUST BE EVALUATED AND UNDERSTOOD BY OUR PEOPLE IN THE FIELD, WHO ARE NOT ATTORNEYS," HE SAID. "(AN AGENT'S) INITIATIVE MAY BE DULLED. THERE IS A TEMPTATION TO OVER CAUTION."

TURNER SAID HE HOPED MANY OF THE CURRENT DILEMMAS HE SAYS THE AGENCY FACES MIGHT BE RESOLVED BY LEGISLATION PENDING IN CONGRESS THAT WOULD PROVIDE CHARTERS FOR THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ESTABLISHING BOTH ITS AUTHORITY AND BOUNDARIES FOR INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS.

MEANWHILE, HE TOLD ABA MEMBERS AT THEIR CONVENTION, U.S. INTELLIGENCE WAS UNDERGOING FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES.

"WE ARE MOVING FROM AN ACTIVIST-INTERVENTIONIST POSITION TO ONE THAT RECOGNIZES LIMITATIONS," HE SAID.

"WE HAVE A MORE BALANCED VIEW OF WHERE AND WHAT WE CAN DO. THE U.S. CANNOT TAKE SIDES ON ALL INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS, BUT WE NEED GOOD INTELLIGENCE TO TELL US WHEN AND WHERE IT IS IN OUR INTERESTS IN THE LONG RUN TO INTERVENE."

TURNER SAID THE CIA'S SPHERE OF INTEREST ALSO HAS VASTLY EXPANDED. HE SAID THE AGENCY WAS NO LONGER RESPONSIBLE ONLY FOR MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, BUT ALSO HAD TO BE AWARE OF SUCH AREAS AS POLITICS, ECONOMICS, FOOD SHORTAGES AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST GROUPS.

TURNER SAID THERE WAS A "LINGERING SUSPICION" ON THE PART OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT U.S. INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATIONS MIGHT BE INVADING THE PRIVACY OF CITIZENS.

"THEY ARE NOT," TURNER SAID.

HE SAID THE AGENCY ALSO FACED SERIOUS QUESTIONS POSED BY THE INHERENTLY SECRET NATURE OF INTELLIGENCE GATHERING, AND THE POTENTIAL IMPACT FOR PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OFTEN NECESSITATED BY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

HE GAVE AS AN EXAMPLE THE ARREST AND TRIAL OF A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE WHO WAS TRYING TO DELIVER SECRETS TO A FOREIGN AGENT. BECAUSE OF THE PUBLIC NATURE OF U.S. TRIALS, TURNER SAID, PROSECUTION OF THE DEFENDANT "MIGHT HAVE SUCCEEDED IN DOING WHAT THE DEFENDANT TRIED BUT FAILED TO DO" - MAKING PUBLIC SECRET INFORMATION.

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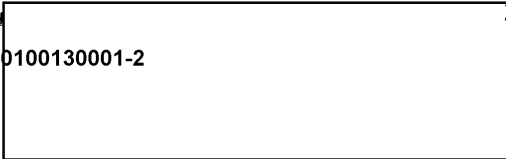
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SUBJECT CIA Dealings

NEWSMAN: Central intelligence Director Stansfield Turner told the American Bar Association in Dallas today that new legal constraints, especially with those dealing with rights to privacy, have significantly changed the U.S. intelligence community, resulting in a temptation to be too cautious.

Over objections voiced by Turner, a federal judge has given the CIA till October 1st to release or reclassify names of professional people and institutions involved in the agency's drug and mind-control experiments.

An advertising agency spokesman says the results of a campaign to recruit new agents for the image-battered CIA has met with tremendous results, bringing in between 4000 and 5000 new applications in less than one month.

CIA chief wants help in keeping spy secrets

By BARBARA JOHNSON
Star-Telegram Writer

DALLAS — Sounding much like the reporters with whom he's never been too friendly, CIA Director Starsfield Turner told some of the nation's leading lawyers Friday that his sources need protection during court proceedings.

Turner, a Rhodes scholar and retired admiral, flew from Washington Friday morning to address a luncheon group at the American Bar Association annual meeting.

Turner, a non-lawyer who generally does not seek publicity, quickly made his purpose clear: Lawyers and judges, like spies-turned-authors and those who leak sensitive information to the news media, can do much to expose information the CIA wants to keep confidential.

Turner opened his remarks by saying that spying and the law can be compatible.

He said a more balanced view of the U.S. role in world affairs has evolved since "the post-Vietnam paranoia." He said congressional committees established to oversee the CIA will do much to prevent repetition of past abuses.

Nonetheless, he said, the interests of law enforcement and those of the intelligence community sometimes are at odds, and there are no easy answers to the dilemmas.

Turner talked specifically about CIA problems with espionage cases.

The agency might, for example, rec-

ommend against prosecuting an American caught handing over classified information to a foreign government.

Taking such a person to trial, he said, would make public the secrets the agency was trying to protect in the first place.

"In that case, the prosecution of espionage would exact an extraordinary price," he said. "The effect would be to do what the defendant attempted to do unsuccessfully."

Like his predecessors, Turner, who has held the top job at the CIA for 2½ years, said the trust of friendly foreign governments in the CIA has been undermined by news media leaks in this country.

He urged support for a bill introduced by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, to outlaw revealing identities of undercover agents whose names the government wants kept secret.

Turner said questions of such constitutional law as privacy rights have had a heavy impact on the CIA's functioning, sometimes in the midst of a crisis.

Often, the agency's options have been limited by rulings from the U.S. attorney general about the legality of its operations.

During a question-and-answer period after his address, Turner said the government has "far too much classified material" that need not be secret.

He said the CIA has begun making public some of its reports with the thought that "if we give out more, we'll be better able to protect what remains."