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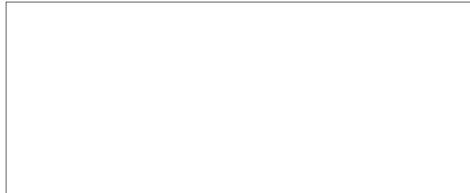
6-4-ICA-ER

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Security
FROM: Robert D. Buckley
Executive Officer
SUBJECT: Symposium on "Intelligence in the '90s"

1. According to Fred Hutchenson, Acting Chairman, NIC, the seminar hosted by Roy Godson referred to during the DCI's morning meeting was held under the auspices of the "Center for Studies in Intelligence," a Georgetown University affiliate. The symposium was held on Friday and Saturday, 4 and 5 December and covered a variety of topics. The DDCI spoke on Friday covering the "Intelligence Process."

2. The portion that was reported to be highly critical of the "CI Program" was on Saturday and was attended by Jim Geer, FBI; Rich Cinquagrana, DOJ; and Fred, among others. An individual by the name of de Coville (sic) apparently voiced criticism of the U.S. CI Program. The FBI and DOJ stated views in opposition to the criticism. Fred indicated that the discussions were being transcribed and when made available, we could obtain a copy.

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Attachment

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Poor coordination may facilitate dramatic rise in foreign spying

By Bill Gertz
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Unless radical reforms are made, the United States' poorly coordinated counterintelligence efforts could be "overwhelmed" in the next decade by a dramatic increase in foreign espionage, according to two former CIA officials.

George T. Kalaris and Leonard McCoy presented these conclusions in a paper prepared for delivery at a closed meeting Saturday of the Consortium for the Study of Intelligence, a project of the National Strategy Information Center.

At the conference, attended by senior U.S. intelligence officials, the authors agreed to release the report for quotation in *The Washington Times*.

"The whole C.I. [counterintelligence] system has proved to be inferior to the excellence of its component parts," they write. Mr. Kalaris was CIA chief of counterintelligence during the 1970s and Mr. McCoy served with him on the counterintelligence staff.

The authors describe a "cumbersome, lumbering coordination process which seldom catches up with opposition actions" and is easily outsmarted by foreign espionage agencies. They predict that the situation will get worse if nothing is done.

"With intensified activities of hos-

tile intelligence services against us expected in the 1990s, the present structure of the C.I. community, which can be judged as having been inadequate to meet the threat of the 1970s and 1980s, will find itself overwhelmed in the 1990s," they wrote.

The authors call for "radical change" in the structure of the U.S. spycatching agencies and suggest establishing a "counterintelligence czar." They recommend creating the position of deputy director of central intelligence for counterintelligence, with authority over all U.S. intelligence agencies, not just the CIA.

Spying activities by the Soviet KGB and GRU (military intelligence) are expected to increase, "spurred by our opponents' success to date and by Soviet pressure for increased effort, especially in technical areas," they write.

The former officials say recent Soviet spy cases caused national security damage which they characterized as "jeopardizing the backbone of this country's national defense" and potentially "altering the course of history."

FBI aggressiveness in pursuing foreign spies will force more spying against Americans to take place overseas, Mr. Kalaris and Mr. McCoy stated.

"During the 1990s, the Soviet intelligence services are going to be

forced by circumstances... to concentrate their recruitment activities against the American target outside the United States," they wrote.

The CIA, which conducts counter-espionage operations abroad, will be forced to devote more resources to counterintelligence to meet the challenge, the authors state.

"The present counterintelligence response to the generally recognized multi-faceted threat is fragmented, with each counterintelligence component (other than the FBI) focusing primarily on the threat to its own parent organization component or program," Mr. Kalaris and Mr. McCoy state.

"A more integrated approach is imperative for the 1990s," the authors state.

Geographical boundaries limiting the FBI and CIA "are not honored by the primary opposition services, which use them to defeat us," according to the authors.

Intelligence sources said inter-agency fragmentation contributed to a major intelligence failure last year, when former CIA case officer Edward Lee Howard defected to the Soviet Union. Before he defected, Howard met with CIA officials in Europe and expressed his intention to spy for the KGB. The contact was not reported to FBI counterintelligence agents, the sources said.

U.S. military commitments not tied to trade - Reagan

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Reducing American military forces in Japan or South Korea to retaliate for trade barriers in those countries would be against U.S. national interests, President Reagan said in a weekend interview with foreign journalists.

"It is important to keep security interests in mind and separate them from... trade concerns," Mr. Reagan told the Asian and Australian reporters.

He said his efforts to resist U.S. protectionist pressure will succeed only so long as major trading partners adjust their economies to strengthen domestic demand, dismantle barriers against U.S. goods and adopt realistic exchange rates.

Mr. Reagan also predicted the United States would work out an

He said the Kremlin under Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is showing renewed interest in the Pacific region after a period of neglect by Mr. Gorbachev's predecessors, and that this follows a historic pattern.

Soviet interest in the area "has waxed and waned through history" without meeting concrete needs of the region, Mr. Reagan said.

The United States constantly presses Moscow for resolution of "important, tangible problems" to serve the cause of Asian peace and stability, such as withdrawing military forces from Afghanistan, the president added.

The White House issued the text of the weekend interview late Tuesday on the eve of Mr. Reagan's summit discussion with Mr. Gorbachev on regional issues, including the

and most Asian countries agree "about what needs to be done on a large number of real issues, like getting Soviet troops out of Afghanistan, stopping Soviet support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, stopping the Soviet buildup... at Cam Ranh Bay [Vietnam], encouraging North Korea to talk sensibly to the South Koreans to reduce tensions on the peninsula, resolving the northern territories dispute with Japan and reducing the military threat to China."

CLARIFICATION

The headline, "Academy to give Soviets computers," over an article about the independent National Academy of Sciences in Wednesday's editions of *The Washington Times* was misleading. The academy offered to help place a million personal computers into Soviet classrooms by the early 1990s, but offered only advice, and offered nei-

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