

THE LONDON TIMES
17 NOVEMBER 1982

Prime's role inflated says spy chief

From Michael Hamlyn,
New York

A former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency who was also the head of the National Security Agency, America's largest intelligence operation, is playing down the impact of Geoffrey Prime's spying career.

Admiral Bobby Inman, aged 51, told *People* magazine that much of the information being published about Prime's role is disinformation.

"I believe someone is trying to weaken the cooperation between the United States and its allies," he said. "I don't know who's doing it... I just think that a substantial amount of what has been published is not only inaccurate but, judging from the number of times my phone has rung, it's been pushed to reporters."

Admiral Inman, who became deputy head of the CIA only after "the smoothest job of arm twisting I've ever encountered" from President Reagan, declared that a language translator simply would not have access to much of the information it is alleged he passed to his Russian spymasters.

"Any successful espionage operation of an intelligence agency is damaging," he said, "no matter how minor the access may be."

SECRET

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PAGE 1-A

THE WASHINGTON POST
15 NOVEMBER 1982

Stolen U.S. Technology Boosts Soviet Strength, Report Says

By Dan Morgan
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Soviet Union, in what appears to be a carefully planned program approved by the Kremlin's top leadership, has used large amounts of stolen and legally acquired U.S. technology to achieve "giant strides in military strength," according to a Senate report released yesterday.

The report by the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations was based on a declassified Central Intelligence Agency study and on testimony that disclosed, among other things, how Soviet agents set up a U.S. company that transferred \$10 million worth of sensitive microprocessor manufacturing equipment to the Soviet Union.

"The U.S. research and development establishment is viewed by the Soviets as a mother lode . . . In fact, they tap into it so frequently that one must wonder if they re-

gard U.S. R and D as their own national asset," Jack Verona of the Defense Intelligence Agency told the subcommittee in a May hearing.

Soviet efforts to obtain the technology came at a time when Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader, headed the KGB, the Soviet security police and intelligence agency.

The Senate report culminates an investigation of more than two years that was led by Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), now the subcommittee's ranking minority member.

It charges the Commerce Department with slipshod enforcement of trade controls and calls on the U.S. intelligence community and law enforcement agencies to be more aggressive in stemming the flow of microelectronic, laser, radar and precision manufacturing technology to the Soviets.

In detailing a pattern of attempted theft, bribery and other abuses by the Soviets, it appears to buttress the Reagan administration's ongoing campaign for tough restrictions on trade involving products and military application.

On Saturday, President Reagan announced that allies, including Japan, had agreed to improve the monitoring of high-technology trade with the Soviets, while lifting trade sanctions on oil and natural gas equipment with no direct military application.

Although there is broad agreement that the Soviets are engaged in a massive effort to acquire western technology by any means, the extent of the damage to national security is a subject of debate.

A declassified CIA study released in April said the Soviets have been able to obtain aircraft catapult technology, precision ball bearings needed for missile accuracy, and gyroscopes.

The study said western microelectronics know-how "has permitted the Soviets to systematically build a modern microelectronics industry which will be the critical basis for enhancing the sophistication of future Soviet military systems for decades."

Soviet Ryad computers, for example, are patterned after IBM 360 and 370 mainframe computers purchased in the West.

Nevertheless, some industry representatives have questioned whether the Soviets, given their difficulties in mastering complex manufacturing techniques, can use effectively information they have been receiving.

Former CIA deputy director Bobby R. Inman acknowledged in his testimony to the subcommittee that the agency is in the early stages of examining the problem.

As a result, the U.S. government has only piecemeal evidence of what the Soviet military has obtained from this country, the now-retired Navy admiral said.

Earlier this year, a special panel of the National Academy of Sciences concluded that there has been a "substantial transfer of U.S. technology—much of it directly relevant to military systems—to the Soviet Union from diverse sources."

But it maintained that very little technology had been transferred through universities and scientific exchanges.

Scientists had expressed fears that undue concern about loss of technology to the Soviets could result in overclassification of government documents and an end to exchanges that in some cases add to U.S. knowledge.

While the report dealt only with the Soviet Union, law enforcement officials note that U.S. firms have also been victimized by domestic competitors and other nations, such as Japan.

Thefts of electronic technology and commodities totaling \$100 million were reported in California's Silicon Valley alone over the last five years, according to Douglas K. Southard, deputy district attorney of Santa Clara County, Calif.

During five days of hearings in May, witnesses detailed several Soviet intelligence operations against U.S. "high-tech" industries.

The boldest known espionage effort involved West German Werner J. Bruchhausen, who set up a group of companies in West Germany and southern California with the help of a U.S. accomplice known as Tony Metz, a naturalized American born in the Soviet Union.

Between 1970 and 1980, Bruchhausen's companies bought computer-aided design equipment, photolithographic devices for making integrated circuits and other items needed to make quality microprocessors.

STATINTL

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE A-1

NEW YORK TIMES
15 NOVEMBER 1982

Government Restricting Flow Of Information to the Public

By DAVID BURNHAM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — In its first 21 months in office, the Reagan Administration has taken several actions that reduce the information available to the public about the operation of the Government, the economy, the environment and public health.

The actions have included increasing the authority of Government officials to classify data, cutting back on the collection of statistics, eliminating hundreds of Government publications and reducing the staff of the National Archives.

As critics increasingly question both the actions and the motives for them, President Reagan and his aides justify them on many grounds: slashing the cost of government, meeting the requirements of law, improving national security and curbing what they view as inappropriate promotional activities by the Government. The officials also note that some of their efforts stem from developments that began long before Mr. Reagan entered the White House.

Impact of Changes Minimized

"There is no central directive to cut back on the availability of information, and the effects of the isolated events such as the reduction of publications have not been that great," said Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary.

Jonathan Rose, an Assistant Attorney General involved in the Administration's effort to reduce the scope of the Freedom of Information Act, also said there was no unified effort to restrict the flow of information.

"I believe, however, that there is an effort to balance the value of collecting and disseminating information against other values we think are important," he said. "Freedom of information is not cost free, it is not an absolute good."

Among the critics of the Administration's action is Representative Glenn English, Democrat of Oklahoma, the chairman of the House Information and Individual Rights Subcommittee, who said, "It's politics, nothing but pure and simple politics."

And Dorothy Rice, the former head of the National Center for Health Statistics, said, "I have real concerns about the reductions in the statistical programs

will affect our ability to measure the impacts of the Administration's cuts in substantive programs."

"We know that good, sound economic policy and good, sound social policy depend on good, sound statistics," said Markley Roberts, an economist with the A.F.L.-C.I.O. "Without such statistics we won't know where we are and we won't know where we are going."

Some of the actions to control information date from earlier administrations and some were mandated by Congress.

Beginning when President Carter was in the White House, for example, Adm. Bobby Inman, as director of the National Security Agency, initiated a drive to convince scientists working on information-coding methods that they should not publish their research until the reports had been reviewed by the Government. The effort succeeded; most of the nation's cryptologists are now submitting their scientific papers to the National Security Agency before publishing them.

As more and more information about individuals is stored in the computers of banks, hospitals and credit reporting companies, coding techniques to guarantee the privacy of this information are becoming increasingly important.

However, Admiral Inman, who went on to serve in the Reagan Administration as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, sought to expand the areas in which researchers would allow the Government to censor privately financed papers. Too much material, he contended, was reaching the Soviet Union, where it was helping the Communist nation to strengthen its military forces.

In a speech in March, Assistant Commerce Secretary Lawrence Brady lent his weight to Admiral Inman's argument when he contended that Soviet operatives had blanketed capitalist countries with a network "that operates like a gigantic vacuum cleaner, sucking up formulas, patents, blueprints and know-how with frightening precision."

Technology Issue Unresolved

The issue of limiting the export of unclassified technology, begun in the Carter years, is yet to be resolved. Next year, for example, the Reagan Administration is expected to propose amendments increasing the Government's power to license such exports.

But the continuing effort to impose restrictions on research that is not supported by the Government has upset many in academic circles. A subcommittee of the American Association of University Professors reported in the September-October issue of the group's magazine that the trend toward tightening controls appeared to foreshadow "a significant infringement" of "academic freedom."

Also of concern to many academics is the budget-cutting at the National Archives, where more than three billion census reports, court documents, diplomatic letters and other Government papers are stored for examination by scholars and by people attempting to trace their family histories. In the last year, a substantial cut in the number of archivists and support personnel has meant a 60 percent decline in the rate at which old Government documents are declassified.

"The entire way in which we preserve our cultural history is being undercut," said Joan Hoff-Wilson, executive secretary of the Organization of American Historians.

A drive to reduce the number of Federal statistical programs is another area where the original initiative came, at least in part, from outside the Reagan Administration. In December 1980, in the last days of the Carter Administration, the Democratic-controlled Congress passed a largely unnoticed but far-reaching bill called the Paper Work Reduction Act.

The law, which President Carter signed against the recommendations of most major Federal departments, requires the Office of Management and Budget to seek to reduce "the existing burden of Federal collection of information" by 25 percent by Oct. 1, 1983.

Last December, in its first report on the effort, the budget office said the number of hours that businesses, citizens and institutions had spent filling out Federal questionnaires had been trimmed by 13 percent since Mr. Reagan took office. A report dealing with the second year of the drive is expected shortly.

Jim Tozzi, the assistant budget director in charge of the program, acknowledged that as "we reduce the burden of information gathering, we have less data."

"Some people worried about 'Big Brother' think the reduction of data gathering is good," he said. "Other people see the Paper Work Reduction Act as considerably enlarging the power of O.M.B. My response to these criticisms is that there is openness in our decision-making, that there are checks and bal-

CONTINUED

Ex-spy goes on trial today on Libya rap

Alexandria, Va. (UPI)—in a case his lawyers say will "shake the CIA to its foundations," former CIA agent Edwin Wilson goes on trial today on charges of smuggling arms to Libyan terrorists.

Wilson, a millionaire who worked for the CIA from 1955 to 1971, is charged with illegally supplying a Libyan intelligence officer in Europe with four revolvers and a Colt M-16 automatic rifle. One of those weapons reportedly was used in the slaying of a Libyan dissident in Bonn.



Edwin Wilson

The trial in U.S. District Court is the first of four charging Wilson with numerous criminal offenses in dealings with Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy and other Libyans. The court documents, with their tales of Swiss bank accounts, false passports and \$1 million murder contracts, are the stuff of which spy thrillers are made.

The government is expected to call to the stand a top Pentagon official—Air Force Maj. Gen. Richard Secord, deputy assistant secretary of defense for Near Eastern, African and South Asian affairs—and a former CIA deputy director and former head of the supersecret National Security Agency, retired Adm. Bobby Ray Inman, to deny Wilson's claims that he was working for the CIA while in Libya.

Wilson, who worked for the Office of Naval Intelligence from 1971 to 1976, claims he was working for the CIA while he was in Libya.

ONE OF HIS LAWYERS warned after a court appearance, "If the government makes us go to trial, my client will be forced to reveal information that will shake the CIA to its foundations."

Wilson, who the government says is worth \$14 million, has been held at an undisclosed location in Washington in lieu of an unprecedented \$60 million bail on all charges since his arrest in June in New York City.

The bizarre case was further complicated last month when the former CIA employe who first told the government of Wilson's alleged Libyan connections, Kevin Mulcahy, was found dead outside a motel in Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains. He was a key government witness.

The cause of death has not yet been determined, although authorities believe it was from natural causes.

Charges in the other pending trials include conspiracy to commit murder, illegal export of high explosives and recruitment of ex-Green Berets to train Libyan hit men and teach them how to conceal explosives in refrigerators, televisions and flower pots.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 5-A

THE WASHINGTON TIMES
15 NOVEMBER 1982

Ex-CIA agent goes on trial in arms case

BY A WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF WRITER

EX-CIA agent Edwin Wilson, charged with smuggling arms to Libyan terrorists, goes on trial today at the U.S. District Court in Alexandria in a case his lawyers say will "shake the CIA to its foundations."

The trial is the first of four charging Wilson, a millionaire, with numerous criminal offenses in dealings with Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi and other Libyans that began in 1976. Wilson claims he was working for the CIA at the time.

Wilson, who worked as a covert agent for the CIA from 1955 to 1971 and for the Office of Naval Intelligence from 1971 to 1976, is being charged with illegally supplying four revolvers and an M-16 rifle to a Libyan intelligence officer in Europe. One of those weapons reportedly was used in the slaying of a Libyan dissident in Bonn.

Two of the government witnesses expected to be called to refute Wilson's claim that he worked for the CIA while in Libya are retired Adm. Bobby Ray Inman, a former

CIA deputy director and head of the National Security Agency, and Air Force Maj. Gen. Richard Secord, deputy assistant secretary of defense for Near Eastern, African and South Asian affairs.

Court documents to be presented at the trial include Swiss bank accounts, false passports and \$1 million murder contracts.

The government estimates Wilson's wealth at \$14.1 million, including estates in Virginia and England. He had been operating out of Tripoli since 1980 when he was lured to the Dominican Republic in June by a former associate working for the government. Dominican authorities put him aboard a nonstop New York-bound airliner where he was arrested by U.S. marshals.

A former CIA agent who first told the government of Wilson's Libyan connection was found dead last month outside a motel in Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains.

The cause of death has not yet been determined, although authori-

ties believe the ex-agent, Kevin Mulcahy, who was to be a government witness, died of natural causes.

Charges in the other pending trials, two in the District of Columbia and one in Houston, include conspiracy to commit murder, illegal export of high explosives and recruitment of ex-Green Berets to train Libyan hit men and teach them how to conceal explosives in refrigerators, televisions, and gift ashtrays and flower pots.

Ex-CIA Agent's Trial Begins

By Philip Smith
Washington Post Staff Writer

Edwin P. Wilson, the tall, dour ex-CIA agent who went from deep cover to deep trouble with federal prosecutors, goes on trial today in an Alexandria courtroom on charges he conspired to smuggle weapons from Virginia to the radical Mideast regime of Libyan ruler Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

The trial is the first in a six-year investigation by U.S. authorities of the 54-year-old millionaire and former-spy. Wilson, in custody under \$60 million bond, faces later trials in Houston and Washington on separate charges related to his alleged training and supplying of Libyan terrorists.

A conviction in Virginia would increase pressure on Wilson to cooperate with the Justice Department, which is investigating extensive overseas arms and terrorist activities allegedly touched on by Wilson's globe-girdling career, according to lawyers familiar with the case.

The sensitive nature of the Virginia case was underscored earlier by a closed pretrial session before U.S. District Judge Oren R. Lewis, during which defense lawyers argued for permission to subpoena a host of U.S. intelligence and executive branch officials in Wilson's behalf.

Neither side is talking about the outcome. Prosecutors may have had an ally, however, in the 80-year-old, conservative Lewis, who mowed down a parallel string of defense motions filed in open court that challenged the legality of Wilson's indictment and arrest last summer.

Lewis wrote that he refused to believe Wilson, a

veteran agent and alumnus of Task Force 157, a secret (now-defunct) Navy intelligence organization, was "lulled into slumber" by prosecutors who succeeded in luring him out of Libya and got him aboard a plane bound for New York where he was placed in custody.

Chief prosecutor Theodore S. Greenberg, citing concern that Wilson might try to "graymail" the government by threatening to reveal U.S. intelligence secrets at this week's trial, forced the closed hearing by invoking a recent federal law designed to protect classified information.

Greenberg also retaliated against Wilson's claim that he was working for the CIA in Libya in 1979, when the alleged weapons offenses occurred, by winning permission from Lewis to subpoena two senior officials who are expected to deny in court that Wilson had official agency ties at the time.

One, Adm. Bobby Ray Inman, is former deputy director of the CIA and once served as head of Task Force 157. The other is Maj. Gen. Richard V. Secord, a Wilson acquaintance and top Pentagon expert on U.S. arms deals involving the Mideast.

Wilson is charged in an eight-count indictment with conspiring to smuggle four handguns and an M-16 rifle through Dulles International Airport to Europe. Prosecutors contend one of the handguns, a Smith & Wesson .357, was later used in the May 1980 assassination of a Libyan dissident in Bonn.

Wilson, who reportedly has turned down a plea bargain arrangement that included substantial prison time, faces up to 44 years imprisonment and a \$245,000 fine if convicted this week in Alexandria.

Approved For Release 2001/03/07 : CIA-RDP91-00901R00

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC

4701 WILLARD AVENUE, CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND 20815 656-4068

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM ABC Nightline STATION WJLA-TV
ABC Network

DATE November 11, 1982 11:30 P.M. CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Panel Discussion/U.S.- Soviet Affairs

TED KOPPEL: With the cooperation of the Council on Foreign Relations, we have assembled a panel of leading and, I might add, very patient specialists on the Soviet Union to explore further the question of what lies ahead in U.S.-Soviet affairs.

Joining us live from the headquarters of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York is Dmitri Simes, Executive Director of the Soviet and East European program at Johns Hopkins Foreign Policy Institute; Admiral Bobby Inman, former Director of the CIA, now consultant to the House Select Committee on Intelligence; Winston Lord, a former State Department official who is now President of the Council on Foreign Relations; Leslie Gelb, national security correspondent for the New York Times; and Robert Legvold, Director of the Council's Soviet Project.

Admiral Inman, I'd like to begin, if I may, with you and to ask you whether indeed our intelligence community is that badly off when it comes to the issue of deciding or determining who's going to be next. Do we ever have any way of knowing?

ADMIRAL BOBBY INMAN: We do very well on military items, reasonably good on economic. And not only do we do poorly on political items, but we're likely always to do poorly against that closed society.

KOPPEL: Why is that?

ADMIRAL INMAN: Simply the enormous difficulty of trying to penetrate the Politburo itself.

Approved For Release 2001/03/07 : CIA-RDP91-00901R00500250002-7

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 1

WALL STREET JOURNAL
11 NOVEMBER 1982

American Spies Feel Left Out in the Cold, Seek Fringe Benefits

* * *

Members of Secret Task Force
Go to Court to Win Credit
For Their Years of Service

By JONATHAN KWITNY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

It may not be exactly the way Nathan Hale would have reacted but some 30 U.S. spies who were laid off four years ago are so upset at having to stay out in the cold that they have taken Uncle Sam to court over their lost pension rights and other diminished federal benefits.

The men once belonged to a super-secret Navy operation called Task Force 157 that clandestinely gathered information about maritime affairs all around the world. To facilitate their work, the Navy allowed the men to set up business fronts on their own and to recruit foreign nationals as agents.

This kind of intelligence gathering was curtailed after congressional investigations in the mid-1970s uncovered embarrassing abuses (not involving Task Force 157). But now it seems to be coming back. The Reagan administration has said that CIA Director William Casey intends to use business and commercial "cover" much more than in the past.

Says one former 157 operative: "My job was to find out what the Soviet navy was doing here, here and here (pointing to locations on a make-believe map). I had a great deal of leeway in how to go about it. If I wanted to set up a shipping company, I became president of a shipping company."

During the Vietnam War, Task Force 157 penetrated North Vietnam's transport industry, according to Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, the retired chief of naval operations. "157 gave us the exact schedules of ships entering and leaving Haiphong Harbor," he says, adding that this helped in planning how to mine the harbor.

Boon to Kissinger

Partly because it was small and self-contained, the task force developed such a secure system of coded communications that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger preferred it to standard embassy communications when he wanted to send messages to the White House while he was visiting foreign dignitaries.

In 1977, however, the nine-year-old task force was scrapped by Adm. Bobby Ray Inman, then the deputy director of the Defense Intelligence Agency. Even Adm. Inman, who later went on to become the deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency before resigning last July, praises 157's work. He says it was just a victim of federal budget cuts.

Members of the task force were furious—and still are. More than a dozen of them agreed to interviews with this reporter, although, as might be expected, almost none wanted to be quoted by name. Spying is a secret business, and Judge John McCarthy of the Merit Systems Protection Board, a federal employee appeals body, is enforcing special secrecy around 157 pending his administrative-court decision on the federal pay status and benefit issues. His ruling is expected any day. The case—heard in total secrecy—has dragged on for four years, and the former spies say that if they lose, they will sue in federal court.

There is outspoken bitterness among some of the men who believe that dropping the task force was a maneuver of Adm. Inman to advance his own intelligence career. Others say it represented a victory for the powerful corporate suppliers of expensive "black box" satellite and electronic systems of strategic information gathering over "humint" (an intelligence-community bureaucratic term for information systems relying on human agents). They raise the possibility that the death of 157 has left the U.S. dangerously short of important strategic intelligence.

Former Spy Indicted

Muddying the arguments both pro and con about Task Force 157 is the fact that the notorious former spy Edwin Wilson, facing trial next week on federal charges of selling high-technology war materiel to Libya and other alleged crimes, was a 157 operative after his official retirement from the CIA. Mr. Wilson joined 157 as a full-time employee in 1971, and his contract lapsed on April 30, 1976, despite his efforts to continue it. Although his 157 salary is said to have been no more than \$35,000 a year, Mr. Wilson made millions of dollars through his various dealings and established a lavish estate in Virginia.

One theory is that anticipation of the Wilson scandal by Adm. Inman may have led to his axing the task force. Adm. Inman, however, says it was just luck that 157 was cut by the budget before Mr. Wilson embarrassed the Navy.

The Navy won't even say why it won't pay the claims. Comparatively little money is believed to be involved, and the fight is making a public spectacle of a supposedly secret operation. One reason may concern the use of business cover for spies. Says one former Navy supervisor, "If these guys are allowed to collect, then you are going to

have thousands, and I mean thousands, of people (spies) who work for Lockheed and everybody else going to want to collect." (Lockheed Corp. won't comment on what it says is classified information, but it is one of many companies that are known to have provided cover for U.S. spies in the past.)

The seed of 157 was an order from President Kennedy in 1962 for the Navy to gather more information about Cuba from Cuban employees at the Navy base in Guantanamo. The Navy dispatched an egg-bald, 6-foot-4, 290-pound veteran intelligence officer named Thomas Duval to get the job done. Mr. Duval looks like Daddy Warbucks but goes by the nickname "Smoke." The name refers to the oversized stogie he usually clutches, but friends say it suits his character, too.

Pick a Number

Originally an enlisted man, Mr. Duval helped U.S. intelligence forces infiltrate European maritime unions in the 1950s and was commissioned an officer. His work in Cuba was admired enough by the Navy that in 1965 it assigned him to organize a worldwide maritime spy effort. On Aug. 7, 1968, it was designated Task Force 157 (the number was arbitrary—maybe someone's room number, one operative suggests).

About 30 Navy officers and 70 civilian intelligence officers were assigned to the new group. The Navy incorporated some commercial shipping companies in Alexandria, Va., to serve as employment cover for them. Task-force members were stationed in major ports around the world. They created still other business fronts and recruited local nationals as agents.

Eventually 157 encompassed "more than 800 reporting human sources," Sen. Strom Thurmond said in a letter protesting its demise and written at the urging of Adm. Moorer, the retired Navy boss.

Besides posting informers in most of the principal ports of the world, 157 also learned a lot by infiltrating maritime unions, its former operatives say. Adm. Moorer, a strong defender of the task force, says, "It's important to know where ships are coming from, what kind of flag they're flying, what's in the hold when they offload it. There's no way you can photograph this from satellites, or even low-flying aircraft." Along with its value during the Vietnam War, "the system was useful in the Middle East, and in the India and Pakistan war" and is missed now, he adds.

Former supervisors also note 157's cheapness, especially compared with the cost of intelligence from satellites—"a drop in the bucket," says one retired admiral. Sources familiar with 157's budget say it never exceeded \$5 million a year, not counting the salaries of 30 Navy officers and the cost of electronically outfitting some boats, which the Navy paid for. The boats, disguised as pleasure yachts, shadowed Soviet and other suspicious ships and lurked around critical

USA TODAY
11 NOVEMBER 1982ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 8A

WASHINGTON

USA TODAY'S SPECIAL REPORTS FROM THE CAPITAL

Inman to receive subpoena in Wilson case

Retired Adm. Bobby Inman and Defense Department official Richard Secord will be called as prosecution witnesses in the trial of ex-CIA agent Edwin P. Wilson, accused of training Libyan terrorists. A federal judge granted a prosecution request to subpoena the two, court clerks said Wednesday. Inman is former head of the super-secret National Security Agency and former deputy director of the CIA. Secord is deputy assistant defense secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. They may refute claims by Wilson that he was working for the CIA when he allegedly smuggled arms. Wilson's trial begins Monday.

ARTICLE
ON PAGE B-16THE WASHINGTON POST
10 NOVEMBER 1982

Top Officials to Testify At Trial of Ex-Agent

By Philip Smith
Washington Post Staff Writer

A federal judge has granted a request by prosecutors to subpoena a top Pentagon official and the CIA's former deputy director in the upcoming Alexandria trial of ex-CIA agent Edwin P. Wilson on conspiracy and firearms charges.

Prosecutors said testimony by the two—Richard V. Secord, deputy assistant secretary of Defense in charge of Mideast arms sales, and Adm. Bobby Inman, once No. 2 man at the CIA—will be used to counter Wilson's claim he was working for the CIA in the Mideast at the time of the alleged offenses.

Wilson, scheduled for trial Monday, is charged with conspiring to smuggle four handguns and an M16 rifle from Virginia to Libyan agents in 1979.

The government's request was approved Monday by District Judge Oren R. Lewis, who is expected to rule this week on similar subpoena requests by Wilson's defense lawyers.

In court documents, prosecutors also said Wilson confidant Paul Kaiser, who was assisting U.S. law enforcement officials, was paid \$250,000 by Wilson earlier this year "to help him move undetected from Libya to the Dominican Republic where he thought he would find a safe haven from arrest."

The Crippled CIA

When Adm. Bobby Inman retired last spring as deputy director of the CIA, he denied his departure was caused by policy differences with the Reagan administration.

Indeed, Adm. Inman's recent remarks before the Association of Former Intelligence Officers (AFIO) commended the president's efforts to upgrade the agency's covert capabilities — capabilities that were crippled by previous administrations. And he pinpointed some of the problems that plague the CIA.

Chief among them is that the United States is no longer the world leader in intelligence gathering.

Adm. Inman said that, while "we have some good organizations doing first-class work," 14 years of personnel reductions and spending cuts have relegated the agency to second-class status. He was especially critical of an education system that failed to produce people with the skills in linguistics that would "quickly give us the surge to deal with a whole range of burgeoning problems in the outside world."

And though he conceded that the CIA has maintained a technological edge over the Soviet Union, he believes "we're far short of the skills and trained manpower that we're going to need for the coming decade."

He was particularly concerned about the agency's ability to accurately assess the evolving power struggle within the Kremlin. Another worry is whether the new Soviet leaders will be tempted to press their military's potential for projecting their naval and air power around the globe.

Adm. Inman praised President Reagan's

long-range plan to increase the CIA's budget and hence its ranks, but he warned that sustained support for strengthening the spy agency will be difficult. He is aware of the congressional penchant for second-guessing the CIA.

Not content with their authority to oversee intelligence activities, some congressmen now charge that CIA reports are tailored to support the administration's foreign policy. The latest example occurred recently when Democratic Rep. Charles Rose of North Carolina asserted that Central American intelligence reports were rigged to fit the president's preconceptions.

This type of harassment explains, in part, why Adm. Inman decided to leave the intelligence agency. It also accounts for his resignation as a volunteer consultant to the House of Representatives Permanent Committee on Intelligence.

During an interview last summer, Adm. Inman said he had rarely seen an administration twist intelligence data to fit its foreign policy. Discretion probably prevented him from commenting on those congressmen who play their roles on oversight committees largely for political advantage.

The irony is that Congress, through its misguided attempt to reform the nation's spy network, has not only crippled the CIA, but it has driven dedicated professionals like Bobby Inman from the intelligence ranks.

The retired admiral didn't say this to the AFIO gathering. But, then, he didn't have to.

Approved For Release 2001/03/07 : CIA-RDP91-0090

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 1LOS ANGELES TIMES
7 NOVEMBER 1982

Counterspy Unification Bid Argued

Battle Brews Over Plans to Bring U.S. Efforts Together

By ROBERT C. TOTH,
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—A major fight is brewing within the government over efforts to reform U.S. counterintelligence activities after completion of a secret study ordered by President Reagan on the threat to the nation posed by Soviet spies and other foreign agents.

A central element in the developing controversy is the question of how far the United States should move toward creating a single counterintelligence agency. Some intelligence officials believe greater centralization is needed to fight foreign spying, but others believe that such a move would rekindle old fears of a Big Brother in Washington spying on private citizens.

The presidential study of U.S. capabilities and resources in counterintelligence, overseen by William J. Casey, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, made more than 100 recommendations last August, Administration officials said.

Broader Issues Ignored

And the President has ordered Casey to examine ways to implement the findings, an Administration official said.

But the study was precluded from looking into the broader, more controversial issues underlying U.S. counterintelligence performance—such as whether the various agencies in the field should be better coordinated, whether they should issue a combined analysis of collected information and, ultimately, whether they should be reorganized into a single central agency.

Instead, this broader examination has been assigned to the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, composed of 19 private citizens under the chairmanship of former Ambassador and White House counselor Anne Armstrong of Texas. It has been directed to examine all aspects of the counterintelligence picture, including possible organizational changes.

Fear of Single Agency

This has raised fears within the intelligence community that a single counterspy agency may emerge and, if given police powers and authority to keep files on Americans, would raise the specter of a national security organization to spy on U.S. citizens.

"It would become the focus not only of liberal attacks for the rest of the century, reviving ghosts of the FBI files and (former FBI chief J. Edgar) Hoover, but also a target for penetration by the Soviets," said one government official who asked not to be identified.

"Decentralization also provides a way to get competitive analyses of the threat and of other data, to avoid the government being sent off in a wrong direction without adequate review," another official said.

On the other hand, there appears to be a unanimous view in the government that improvement is needed in the present decentralized system.

As now structured, the FBI spends 80% of the nation's total

CONTINUED

STATINTL

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
2 NOVEMBER 1982

WASHINGTON

Lawyers for renegade CIA agent Edwin Wilson have filed a laundry list of subpoena requests seeking testimony at Wilson's forthcoming trial from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Vice President George Bush as well as from a series of top intelligence officers, AFL-CIO officials and a White House lawyer.

Wilson, accused of aiding Libya in the training of terrorists, is to stand trial Nov. 15 in nearby Alexandria, Va., on charges involving the alleged shipment to Libya of four revolvers and an M-16. One of the handguns allegedly was used in the assassination of a Libyan dissident living in Bonn.

Wilson and associate Frank Terpil face a variety of charges involving training Libyan terrorists and shipping weapons and explosives to Libya in the late 1970s. Wilson, 54, was lured back into the United States earlier this year. Terpil remains at large and was last reported seen in Beirut.

Lawyers for Wilson also filed late Monday with U.S. District Court Judge Oren Lewis a lengthy list of CIA and other documents. Lewis will rule on which witnesses with flag-rank or Cabinet status will be called and what classified documents will be allowed. The government's document list was filed in a sealed envelope.

In addition to Mubarak and Bush, who once ran the CIA, those sought by Wilson's lawyers included Adm. Bobby Inman, former deputy CIA director and former head of the super-secret National Security Agency; Maj. Gen. Richard Secord, deputy assistant secretary of defense for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, AFL-CIO officials including President Lane Kirkland; several CIA figures and Egypt's assistant military attache in Washington.

Also on the list are White House lawyer Fred Fielding, former presidential national security adviser Richard Allen and his successor, William Clark.

The documents defense lawyers Harold Fahringer and John Keats asked for include all CIA documents dealing with Wilson's collection of intelligence information in Libya, the Middle East and elsewhere, the "book cable" on Wilson sent to all CIA stations by Adm. Stansfield Turner, a CIA chief, in 1976 and 1977, all information on the Glomar Explorer, a vessel involved in an attempt to salvage a sunken Soviet submarine in the Pacific.

The two attorneys said they wanted the AFL-CIO to be asked to provide data on labor problems and information on what was described as Wilson's cooperation and work with the labor group concerning CIA operations.

They also sought from various agencies any documents on Wilson's relationship with an intelligence operation known as Task Force 157.

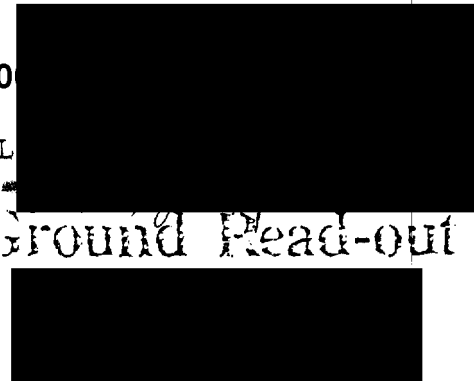
The Defense Department was asked for data on Wilson's collection of intelligence data in Libya, the Middle East and elsewhere, documents on an arms pact between the United States and Egypt, and all records on an enterprise called EATSCO.

STATINTL

STATINTL

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 70

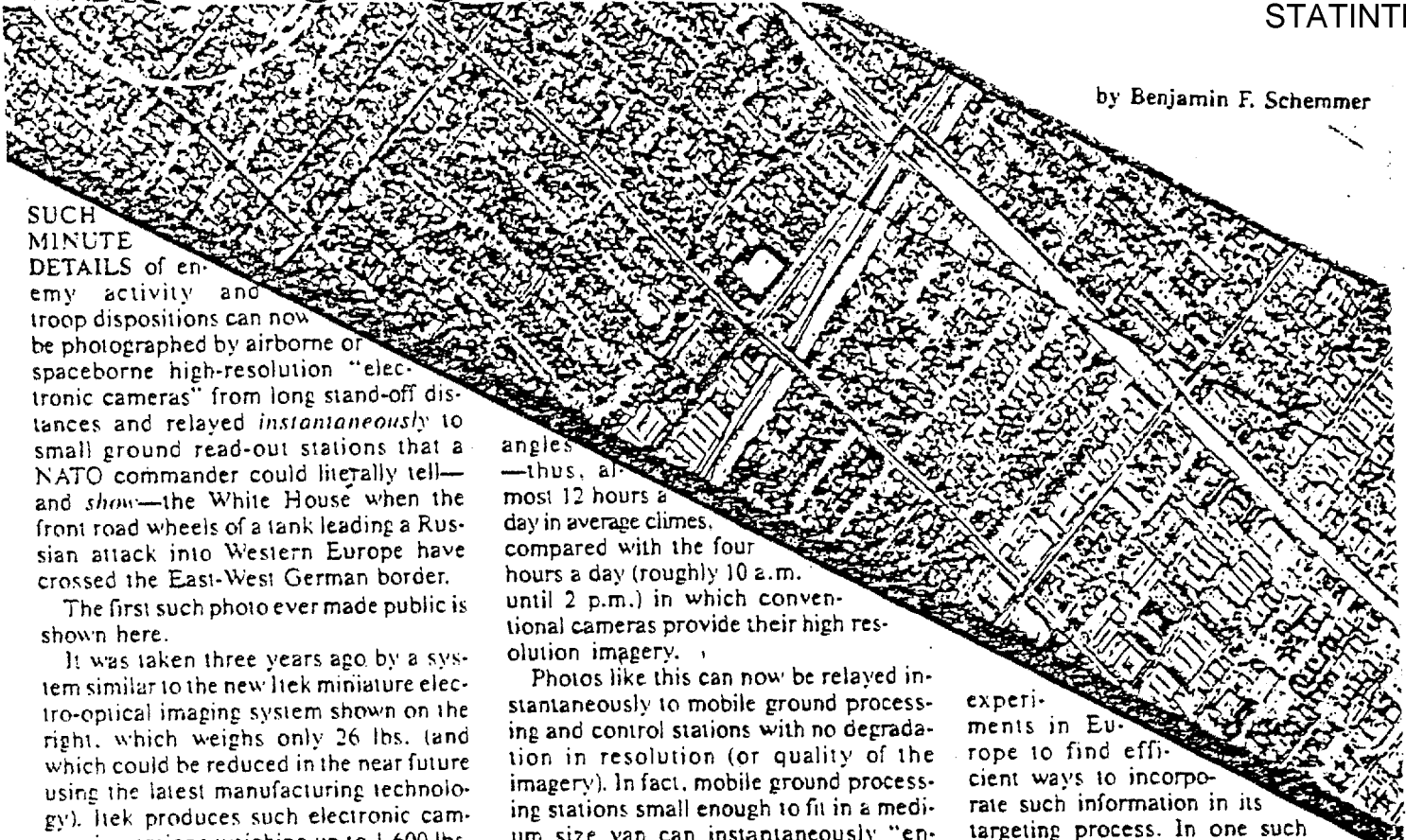
ARMED FORCES JOURNAL INTERNATIONAL
NOVEMBER 1982



"Electronic Cameras" with Instantaneous Ground Read-out Now Make Real-time, Precision Tactical Targeting Operationally-Feasible

STATINTL

by Benjamin F. Schemmer



SUCH MINUTE DETAILS of enemy activity and troop dispositions can now be photographed by airborne or spaceborne high-resolution "electronic cameras" from long stand-off distances and relayed *instantaneously* to small ground read-out stations that a NATO commander could literally tell—and *show*—the White House when the front road wheels of a tank leading a Russian attack into Western Europe have crossed the East-West German border.

angles—thus, almost 12 hours a day in average climates, compared with the four hours a day (roughly 10 a.m. until 2 p.m.) in which conventional cameras provide their high resolution imagery.

Photos like this can now be relayed instantaneously to mobile ground processing and control stations with no degradation in resolution (or quality of the imagery). In fact, mobile ground processing stations small enough to fit in a medium size van can instantaneously "enhance" the digital imagery using many different algorithms to provide even *greater* detail than what is apparent here—making the photos brighter, lighter, or darker; sharpening the contrast so that edges show up better; and filtering out smoke, haze, or smog.

An operator in the same station can zoom the camera in for a closer look at any particular area; focus the camera more precisely; and cause it to roam over other target areas. He can "freeze" portions of the image and project individual frames on separate displays for closer scrutiny; enlarge them from two to 15 times (with no degradation in resolution up to about 10 times magnification); and obtain an immediate hard-copy, film print-out of equal clarity. Using even a commercial telephone line, he can instantaneously transmit the imagery to distant, mobile read-out stations (or more sophisticated processing centers), again

experiments in Europe to find efficient ways to incorporate such information in its targeting process. In one such field experiment, the BDM Corporation is using off-the-shelf equipment to bring the chip revolution into division and corps operation centers without waiting 15 years.

The imagery is transmitted and processed in digital form, and stored on magnetic tape for post-flight analysis and comparison with earlier or subsequent imagery, or for correlation with data from other sensors.

The imagery shown here is comparable to that produced by a prototype of Itek's model 2KL "mini-EOIS"—miniaturized electro-optical imaging system. The 2KL was designed for extended border surveillance and real time tactical battle management, and can be mounted in a small aircraft such as the OV-10 Bronco used by USAF forward air controllers in Europe.

Quality of the tactical imagery varies, of course, but does not degrade significantly, as a function of distance or slant angle and visibility conditions.

The unique two-dimensional arrangement of Itek's charged-coupled device

The first such photo ever made public is shown here. It was taken three years ago by a system similar to the new Itek miniature electro-optical imaging system shown on the right, which weighs only 26 lbs. (and which could be reduced in the near future using the latest manufacturing technology). Itek produces such electronic cameras in versions weighing up to 1,600 lbs. The film strip on this page was taken from a 12-mile slant range over the center of Los Angeles and covers an area about three miles wide by 22 miles. There is a power station toward the lower right; in the original film from which this half-tone was printed, the number of wires or power lines emanating from it are clearly visible without further magnification, as are the condensers on those lines. (Some of that detail inevitably is lost in even the most precise commercial printing process available, which *AFJ* uses.) Toward the upper left is a football stadium and sports field on which one can count the number of people playing soccer, again with the naked eye or a small magnifying glass. Elsewhere throughout the photo, one can distinguish between Volkswagen sedans and Ford coupes, whether parked in a driveway or moving along a freeway at 55 miles per hour.

The photo printed here appeared at a ground read-out station 100 miles away from the sensor platform within thousandths of a second after being