

The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_ STAT  
The Washington Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The Christian Science Monitor \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
USA Today 4-A \_\_\_\_\_  
The Chicago Tribune \_\_\_\_\_

Date 27 NOV 1987

**ADVICE FOR THE CIA:** New CIA Director William Webster must rid the intelligence agency of its renegades, said ex-CIA chief Stansfield Turner. "It's clear that some of these people lied to their own inspector general and Congress" in the Iran-contra affair, said Turner, CIA head from 1977-81. Those who didn't lie hid facts, saying they couldn't remember — grounds enough "to be fired in any event."

The Washington Post  
The New York Times STAT  
The Washington Times F-2  
The Wall Street Journal  
The Christian Science Monitor  
New York Daily News  
USA Today  
The Chicago Tribune

Date 6 Nov 87

# Letters

*letter to the editor*

## Stansfield Turner scores Times 'VEIL' review

The Oct. 12 Times contains an example of writing as flagrantly irresponsible as I have ever read.

Edward Epstein, in his review of Bob Woodward's new book, "VEIL," writes, "As Mr. Woodward makes crystal clear, Adm. Turner provided him, astoundingly enough, with data about one of the most closely held secrets in American intelligence. . . . Writes Mr. Woodward, 'Turner ex-

plained in detail the submarine cable-tapping operations . . .'"

Any reader would quite naturally conclude that Mr. Woodward is saying that I explained this secret operation to him.

If you read the actual quotation on page 87 of "VEIL," Mr. Woodward is describing a briefing which he says I gave to President-elect Ronald Reagan. What he is asserting is that

I told Ronald Reagan about this secret operation. Nowhere does he claim I told him, and I did not.

"Dishonest" is the only word to describe Mr. Epstein's misuse of this quotation.

In addition, Mr. Epstein writes that I gave Mr. Woodward a "copy of a transition team memo on the CIA" which is "still classified 'code-word secret.'" I have never even seen this memo, which was prepared by the Reagan transition team, not the CIA.

It is most irresponsible to publish such misleading writing.

STANSFIELD TURNER  
McLean, Va.

The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Christian Science Monitor \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 USA Today \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Chicago Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
**BALTIMORE SUN 1**  
 Date **9 OCTOBER 87**

# Bush is said to have asked Carter to keep him at CIA

By Michael Kelly  
 and Mark Matthews  
 Washington Bureau of The Sun

WASHINGTON — The man who replaced George Bush as CIA director said yesterday he was told by President Carter that Mr. Bush had asked Mr. Carter to let him keep the job, in exchange for Mr. Bush's promise to forswear future political ambitions.

At a breakfast meeting with reporters, Stansfield Turner, the former Carter administration CIA director, said Mr. Carter told him that after the 1976 election Mr. Bush traveled to Plains, Ga., to visit Mr. Carter and that he asked to be allowed to remain as CIA director, a position he described as "the best job in town."

"Carter was approached by Bush to stay on, with Bush saying he would eschew any future political ambitions," Mr. Turner said. "Carter told me that he had nothing against

---

*“Carter was approached by Bush to stay on, with Bush saying he would eschew any future political ambitions.”*

**STANSFIELD TURNER**

---

Bush as an individual but he just could not keep that Republican an individual in that sensitive a post.”

Mr. Turner's account of the discussion between Mr. Bush and Mr. Carter during the transition between administrations seems to contradict statements by Mr. Bush in his recently published official autobiography, "Looking Forward, An Autobiography."

The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Times E-1  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Christian Science Monitor \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 USA Today \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Chicago Tribune \_\_\_\_\_

# Poet laureateship allows Wilbur 'best of all worlds'

Date 8 Oct '87

By Ann Geracimos  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

**T**he U.S. poet laureate, Richard Wilbur, stands on a balcony of the Library of Congress like Midas before treasure, seemingly reluctant to acknowledge what his power bestows.

That may be because nobody else can either. The poet laureate — Mr. Wilbur is only the second, after Robert Penn Warren — invents the job as he goes along.

Right now Mr. Wilbur needs a copy of Aristotle's "Rhetoric." It wasn't on the shelves at Smith College near his home in rural western Massachusetts. He figures he won't have that trouble in the world's largest storehouse of human knowledge.

Nor does he expect trouble from outfits such as the FBI and the CIA, which have monitored writers suspected of "subversive" views, although he often has been critical of government policies. "[H]istory, that sure blunderer, ruins the unkempt web, however silver," he wrote in "Speech For the Repeal of the McCarran Act." When former Amherst fraternity brother Stansfield Turner was CIA director, he received a letter that, in effect, "reassured me that I was a loyal citizen in good standing."

Some time ago he got in trouble with the feminist sensibilities in Canada's Anglican Church about a hymn he had written. "They wanted the line 'Stony Hearts of Men' changed to 'Stony Hearts Remain.' I wrote back a militantly stodgy letter saying, in effect, that whoever

doesn't know what is meant is pretending not to know."

Mr. Wilbur is more bemused than shy. This tall, handsome master of dramatic and lyric verse has accumulated many of the great prizes for creative endeavor — Pulitzer, Guggenheim, National Book awards, to name a few. He has published or edited at least 12 books of poetry. Critics have judged his translations of Racine and Moliere to be superior to the original, and he has written words for cantatas and musicals.

Teaching at Harvard, Wesleyan, Wellesley and Smith for nearly 40 years was "hard," he says; but as a poet acclaimed early in his career, he got "a lot of time off here and there." A college journalist turned poet, he literally found his metier while under fire in a foxhole during World War II. That helped make it easy later to hold his ground against institutional busywork.

"I wanted to be a good scholar. I was drawn to Milton and to French dramatists and Baroque art in general. . . . But I felt the need to write poems. I was a scholar without it having to exhaust me."

His "ivory tower" at home is a custom-built silo 12 feet high and 24 feet round suggested to him by playwright Arthur Miller. He has a swimming pool, tennis courts and a second home in Key West, Fla., in a compound that includes writers John Hersey and Ralph Ellison. He likes such gentlemanly pursuits as tennis, gardening, walking. He has been married to the same woman for 45 years.

Royalties still roll in from his part in the 1956 musical "Candide," including the theme music from Dick Cavett's TV talk show, originally from that show. He was responsible for "83.5 percent" of the lyrics in that all-time talent blockbuster. Music was by Leonard Bernstein, script by Lillian Hellman and original lyrics were by Dorothy Parker and John Latouche. Staging was by Tyrone Guthrie.

In 1986 he was picked to write words to William Schuman's music praising the 100th birthday of the Statue of Liberty, because, he muses, "I had already sold my soul to Broadway and got well out of the ivory tower."

Like Candide, Mr. Wilbur lives in the best of all possible worlds for a contemporary poet. And like Voltaire's satiric meditation on the nature of good and evil, Mr. Wilbur is a conundrum. He eludes the commonplace while praising it. He is a traditionalist with an adventurer's soul.

In teaching, he says, "you settle for second-rate language all day . . . whichever words come to you. That

erodes the soul if one is a poet," but he always "wanted to find out things and tell things to people."

Worse, he is an optimist. He thinks poetry has the power to change things: "When it is striking, powerful, it does take possession of people. . . . I once knew a merchant of death who kept, on five-by-seven cards in his pocket, an exceptionally well-chosen anthology of largely contemporary poetry. It could have been schizophrenic behavior."

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow — "a noble kind of Dear Abby who set out to create myths for his country"

— drew sparks, but "the beat business [of the '60s] had to do with dressing. Hardly a poem came out of it you would want to read again," he asserts.

The Wilburs have three grown children and a learning-disabled teen-age son. A daughter is married to the editor of Plowshares. One son is an editor with Houghton-Mifflin publishers. A third is a computer software programmer, "inventing something for lawyers."

What will this year's poet laureate do to follow the standing-room-only reading he gave Monday night?

The laureate post, officially the Poet Laureate-Consultant in Poetry, offers a stipend of more than \$40,000 plus the use of an apartment. Duties entail only a fall reading and a spring program. The rest of the time he is free to answer mail, if he likes; and, under the legislative mandate, he may promote poets and poetry any way and any time he wishes.

Mr. Wilbur has scheduled talks libraries and schools in the Washington area. His next platform appearance is Oct. 20 when he introduces writer Peter Taylor for a reading. But the library isn't much concerned about how he interprets the job.

"It's good for them [poets] to have a break every once in a while," said a library spokesman.

Approved For Release 2005/12/23 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000600390001-2  
NEWSWEEK  
24 August 1987

# The Mines of August

*DK*  
The threat from Iran prompts a Western buildup in and around the Persian Gulf



Terrorism at sea: The tanker *Texaco Caribbean* lists with

**A** navy is an unwieldy weapon to use against terrorism. But that was the challenge that the American fleet in the Persian Gulf faced last week. Armed and trained for high-tech warfare, the sailors had to cope instead with Iran's primitive seaborne guerrillas, who dashed about in fishing ships and lightly armed speedboats and dropped antiquated mines into sea lanes that the U.S. Navy was pledged to keep open. So far, the result was a frustrating standoff. The Navy safely escorted one convoy to Kuwait and had another one prepared to run Iran's gantlet out of the gulf. A new scare developed, however, when mines began to bob up in previously safe waters just outside the Persian Gulf. One of them damaged an American-owned tanker, and another sank a small supply ship.

The mines of August drew a crowd of Western warships to the area. The helicopter carrier USS Guadalcanal was due on station this week with eight minesweeping Sea Stallion choppers. Also en route were the battleship Missouri and the dock ship Raleigh, which carried three small, wooden-hulled boats—among the few operational minesweepers in Ronald Reagan's 600-ship Navy. After rebuffing American calls for help all summer, Britain and France decided to send seven minesweepers to the region. The old-fashioned Iranian mines had Western naval officers thoroughly spooked. The Pentagon estimated that 50 of them had been deployed and that Iran had nearly 1,000 more in reserve. "It would take 50 minesweepers to keep the channels of navigation in the gulf open permanently," said a French admiral. "The Iranians have us at their mercy with only a few hundred mines."

**First shots:** At times, however, the U.S. Navy seemed to be its own worst enemy. The fleet was haunted by a series of snafus, including the Stark tragedy last May and the command's failure to anticipate the need for minesweeping. The Pentagon also took some flak for withholding news of op-

erations in the gulf, and when it belatedly came out that a Navy fighter had fired at an Iranian warplane on Aug. 8—the first hostile act by American forces since the gulf operation began—the Pentagon had to admit that its missiles had missed. Experts suggested a variety of ways in which the Navy could carry out its mission more effectively. "So far," conceded one U.S. official, "our competence has been questionable."

The guerrilla war against tankers spilled out of the Persian Gulf early last week. At a supposedly safe staging area in the Gulf of Oman, the American-owned Texaco Caribbean hit a mine that tore a hole in its hull, spilling oil that came, ironically, from Iran. Pentagon spokesman Robert Sims said the mines "almost certainly" had been laid by

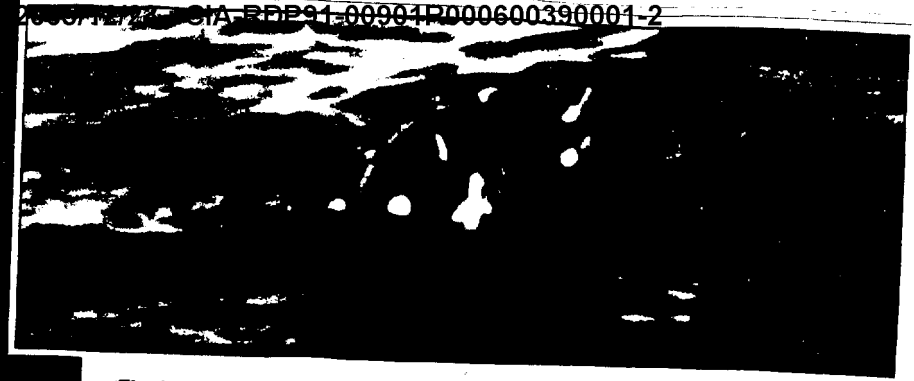
Iran. Similar mines were found off the coasts of Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. Then the Anita, a 156-foot supply ship owned by a Swedish-based company, hit a mine in the Gulf of Oman. The ship blew up and sank; one crewman was listed as dead and five others as missing.

Democratic Sen. Patrick Leahy complained that the Navy "is being brought to a virtual halt by off-the-shelf mines. I think



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
Sweeper: A Sea Stallion at work

2005 RELEASE CIA-RDP91-00901R000600390001-2



'The Iranians have us at their mercy': A mine in the Gulf of Oman

PHOTOS BY D. HUDSON—SYGMA  
hole blown in its hull, apparently by an Iranian mine

a low threshold for pain and that eventually American public opinion will force us out."

Mines may be only one form of Iranian harassment. A Pentagon official said Iranian volunteers were being trained for suicidal missions in speed-boats. Robert Lamb, a State Department security official, was quoted by the Los Angeles Times as saying that Iranian agents were casing U.S. embassies in the gulf states for possible terrorist attacks. And on

Iran would not violate international rules of navigation by placing mines in open-water channels. At best, the Navy is poorly equipped for minesweeping, a task left to its allies in the European theater. But when the British and French minesweepers arrive, they won't be much help. The French ships don't plan to enter the Persian Gulf at all, and the British will steer clear of U.S. convoys.

**Intruding warplane:** "Mining is a form of terrorism," says a White House official, "and terrorism is the hardest kind of thing to fight, particularly for the regular military." The scrape with an intruding warplane two weeks ago came a bit more naturally to the Americans. The incident began when U.S. radars detected a plane taking off from the Iranian air base at Bandar Abbas. The radar "signature" suggested that it was an American-made F-4 fighter-bomber, a judgment that later was confirmed by satellite photographs of the plane on the ground just before takeoff. The F-4 flew toward a U.S. P-3 Orion radar plane patrolling over the gulf. The Iranian was intercepted by two Navy F-14 Tomcats, one of which fired a pair of Sparrow missiles at long range. The American pilot had little hope of scoring a kill, given the distance; he may have fired early in order to be sure of protecting the Orion. The Iranian presumably was able to detect the Tomcat's radar "locking on" to him. The F-4 quickly turned and escaped.

At first the administration kept the incident secret, and even after the news leaked out it refused to publicly confirm the story. It also stopped divulging operational plans, such as the departure time for the convoy to Kuwait. There were valid security reasons for buttoning up, but critics complained that the secrecy also was designed to play down the Navy's snafus and to avoid the impression that U.S. forces were involved in a combat situation, which could force Reagan to invoke the War Powers act, giving Congress a veto over his deployments. Even some administration officials thought the secrecy had gone too far. "When something like this happens that's going to leak out anyway," said a senior

the Iranians, provided they don't overstep and fire a missile, can sit there and harass us and frustrate us almost as much as they want," said Leahy. Administration officials believed that the Iranians intended to harass the U.S. fleet, rather than confront it head-on. "Lebanon is the Iranian model," said a State Department hand, referring to Iranian-inspired attacks on Americans there. "They believe that Americans have

Saudi Arabia's Persian Gulf coast, a huge explosion damaged a natural-gas complex late in the week. Saudi officials called it an industrial accident, but to other experts, the blast looked suspiciously like sabotage. Until its minesweeping boats and helicopters arrive, the Navy's defenses against Iranian mines will be thin. In preparing for the Persian Gulf operation, Navy planners underestimated the danger, assuming that

### Battle Stations

The allies will soon have a formidable armada in or near the gulf.

#### Ships

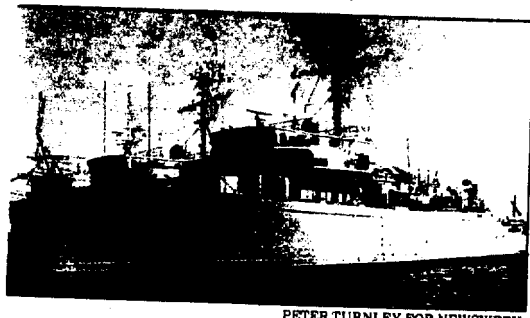
- U.S.:** Over 30 vessels, including the 9-ship Middle East Force, USS Guadalcanal, USS Raleigh with 3 minesweepers in the gulf; USS Constellation, plus 6-ship battle group in the Arabian Sea
- Britain:** 2 warships, 1 fleet tanker, 4 minesweepers and a supply ship
- France:** 3 minesweepers, 3 escorts, 1 antisub ship, aircraft carrier Clemenceau, 2 frigates all in the Gulf of Oman

#### Aircraft

- U.S.:** Over 100 on the 2 carriers, including 24 F-14s and 8 Sea Stallions
- Britain:** None
- France:** 40 warplanes aboard Clemenceau, including 12 Super Etendards



U.S. NAVY  
Air cover: An F-14 firing off a missile



PETER TURNLEY FOR NEWSWEEK  
Reinforcement: A French minesweeper

Continued

The gag order came from Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who on Aug. 5 circulated a memo reminding his subordinates that "loose lips sink ships." Some Navy men complained privately that decisions by a snarled and top-heavy chain of command were causing them trouble. They griped that the commander responsible for operations in the gulf is a Marine Corps general based in Florida. They complained that the Navy never wanted to get involved in the gulf and that the decision to do so was driven by Weinberger and Adm. William Crowe, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for political reasons, such as keeping the Soviets out of the region. The operational confusion may reflect badly on Crowe, who is supposed to be expert at blending military needs with political imperatives.

'No fingerprints': Some critics of the administration complained that Washington wasn't being tough enough. Former CIA director Stansfield Turner, a retired admiral, wrote in *The New York Times* that the Navy should ignore Iran's "exclusion zone" in the gulf, to give itself more room to maneuver around the mines. "Then, if Iran persists on interfering with the ships we are protecting," Turner wrote, "we should mine Iran's harbors." Rep. Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, wanted to match Iran's "no fingerprints" mining campaign. "If an 'invisible hand' lays mines on the western side of the gulf and hits our ships," he said, "then another 'invisible hand' could certainly lay mines—and many more of them—on the eastern side of the gulf."

Actually, American mines might damage neutral or friendly ships, and they certainly would clash with the stated purpose of the U.S. presence in the gulf: to preserve freedom of navigation. American diplomats also fear that harsh retaliation against Iran would drive Teheran into Moscow's embrace. Some critics charge that the Navy already is resorting to overkill in the gulf. "I don't think the Navy should be there," says Norman Polmar, a private naval analyst in Washington. "We should send in the Coast Guard," he adds, explaining that "the Coast Guard, with smaller, more nimble and less aggressive forces, might be a more viable option." Of course, the Pentagon is not about to withdraw the Navy and replace it with a peacetime agency of the Transportation Department. The crux of the argument is that if the United States is going to deal effectively with the threat of Iranian terrorism on the waters of the gulf, it may have to get down to the terrorists' level, fighting a low-tech war with limited aims and modest means.

RUSSELL WATSON with RICHARD SANDZA,  
TIMOTHY NOAH, MARGARET GARRARD  
WARNER and DAVID NEWELL in Washington,  
CHRISTOPHER DICKEY in the gulf  
and bureau reports