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FILE ONLY

Ex-CIA Chief: Agency May Be Out of Control

By Howard Silber

World-Herald Military Affairs Editor

Adm. Stansfield Turner, former director of central intelligence, suggested Tuesday night that the CIA's sponsorship of a manual promoting political assassination in Nicaragua could mean that the agency is out of control.

Publication of the manual, Turner said in Omaha, "is clearly against a presidential order and, I believe, it is clearly against the ethical standards the people of this country want the CIA to perform under."

"We are not God. We are not there to decide who should live and who should die, other than in combat situations where the country has decided, with congressional approval, to go to war."

Turner, CIA director during the Carter administration, said it was "most surprising" that the CIA failed to edit the manual to remove advice on "neutralizing" Nicaraguan government officials.

President Reagan said in Sunday night's debate that CIA officers in the United States and Central America had edited the manual, deleting parts that violated U.S. policy.

But Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., said Monday that he and another Senate Intelligence Committee member, Sen. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., were told by other CIA officials that "the term 'neutralization' was in all the documents."

Reagan said during the debate that "neutralization" and "assassination" were synonymous.

'Something Wrong'

Said Turner:

"I'm very shook to think that people in the headquarters of the CIA would have let those offending paragraphs on assassination slip through.

"I don't understand that and I believe, if that is, in fact, the facts — and we all ought to be a little bit hesitant here until we know that this is what is the case — I believe something very serious is wrong within the control mechanisms inside the agency."

At a press conference, Turner blamed the manual on old-line CIA officers who violated presidential orders

governing covert actions of a criminal nature. These regulations originated in the Ford administration and were "reiterated" by Presidents Carter and Reagan, said Turner.

"It happened, I believe, very simply because the CIA under the Reagan administration has so emphasized covert action that they had to call back into the agency hundreds of old employees," Turner said.

Old-Timers

"Many of these are very fine people. But many of them have found it difficult to adapt to the idea that there are regulations and controls on intelligence."

Some of the "old-timers can't accommodate" to the regulations, Turner said. "How any old-timer can ignore a presidential order that's been on the books 8½ years I don't know."

Despite the case of the manual, Turner said he does not advocate tighter regulation of the CIA.

"I don't think we need more controls," he said. "Ten or 12 years ago, this thing would never have surfaced because there wouldn't have been enough visibility as to what the CIA was doing for the outside world to have found it out."

The CIA now is subjected to "more thorough oversight" than intelligence agencies are in any other democracy, he said.

'Retrenching Possible'

"It would be preferable that the CIA not have done something that brought it back to the limelight unfavorably again. That could harm the agency very considerably. But we can take satisfaction that the oversight practice did bring this out. Presumably, the manual is now discredited and will be withdrawn," he said.

Turner said that when he became CIA director in February 1978, "I found very little going on. Serious, conscientious professionals in the CIA did not want to take risks" because they were afraid that "they would do something that would damage their agency in the public mind."

If criticism over the manual "builds up too high, you may find the CIA retrenching again in human intelligence activities, and we can't afford that for the security of our country."

Turner lectured on the Creighton University campus Tuesday night and also spoke today at the Red Lion Inn at a breakfast sponsored by the Creighton College of Business Administration.



Turner

C.I.A. AIDES DISPUTE REAGAN ON PRIMER

Tell Senators Guerrilla Manual Advised on 'Neutralization'

By JOEL BRINKLEY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 — Central Intelligence Agency officials told two Senators today that no copies of the C.I.A. manual on guerrilla warfare were edited to remove advice on "neutralizing" Nicaraguan Government officials.

During the Presidential debate Sunday night, President Reagan said C.I.A. officers in Central America and in Washington had edited the manual before it was printed, deleting material that was in violation of United States policy. Only 12 copies escaped the agency's editing process "some way or other," the President said.

Today White House officials said the President had misspoken, meaning that only 12 copies of the manual had been sent to Washington. Administration officials still "don't have all the information," one White House official said.

After a briefing today by C.I.A. officials, Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said he had been told that "the term 'neutralization' was in all the documents."

Senator Nunn and Senator Malcolm Wallop, Republican of Wyoming, both of whom are members of the Senate Intelligence Committee, attended the C.I.A. briefing along with staff members.

Mr. Nunn said, "There were deletions before some printings were made and before some distributions were made." But he added that all copies of the manual "had some of what would be called questionable to some and to others offensive language, including language relating to so-called 'neutralization.'"

Both Senators said that the C.I.A.'s investigation was not complete and that many questions had not been answered.

Rebel's Account Corroborated

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the New York Democrat who is deputy chairman of the Intelligence Committee, did not attend the meeting but was briefed on the discussion. "The C.I.A.," he said, "still has not told us who ordered this manual, who wrote it and who approved it."

Also today, a Nicaraguan rebel officer, Alfonso Callejas Deshon, a senior director of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said in an interview that 2,000 copies of the manual were printed. All contained the language advising the rebels to "neutralize" Sandinista officials, he said.

Mr. Callejas corroborated the account given Saturday by Edgar Chamorro, the rebel leader who said he was in charge of publishing the manual.

"I am not aware that there were any other editions," Mr. Callejas said.

The manuals "were given to some of our officers," he said. "I saw quite a few of them" in the rebels' headquarters in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. "I was given one myself."

The only editing the manual received was by the rebels themselves, who ripped two pages from some copies, Mr. Callejas said.

Contract Employee Blamed

Also today, Stansfield Turner, who was director of the C.I.A. during the Carter Administration, said "the President is trying to distance himself from this controversy" by blaming it on "a contract employee."

The White House has said the manual was written by "a low-level contract employee" in Central America. But Mr. Turner said: "A contract employee isn't just somebody they found out on the street. It can mean a retired agent brought back in. The only difference is that he isn't on the full-time Civil Service payroll."

Congressional staff members said today that initial reports indicate the man, identified as John Kirkpatrick, was a C.I.A. employee during the Viet-

nam era who retired and was called back on contract recently.

On Sunday night, Mr. Reagan said, "We have a gentleman down in Nicaragua who is on contract to the C.I.A. advising, supposedly, on military tactics."

"He drew up this manual" and turned it over to a C.I.A. officer in the region, "and a number of pages were excised by that agency head there," Mr. Reagan said. He added that the primer was sent to C.I.A. headquarters in Washington "where more pages were excised before it was printed."

"But some way or the other there were 12 of the original copies that got down there and were not submitted for this printing process by the C.I.A."

Mr. Callejas said 2,000 copies of the manual, unedited, were printed by his own men in Honduras.

"This man came down to give us advice," Mr. Callejas added, "gave Mr. Chamorro and others a draft" of the manual "and they translated it." Mr. Chamorro was in charge of editing, "and somehow this terrible advice escaped and was printed."

Assassinations Are Disputed

After the books were printed, Mr. Callejas said, "we tore out pages 70 and 71," which included advice on hiring professional criminals. The criminals were to arrange the shooting deaths of other insurgents so that they would become martyrs.

Mr. Callejas did quarrel with Mr. Chamorro's assertion that the rebels had assassinated Nicaraguan Government officials.

On Saturday, Mr. Chamorro said in an interview: "We do believe in the assassination of tyrants. Some Sandinistas are tyrants in the small villages."

Mr. Chamorro used to be the rebels' official spokesman, but Mr. Callejas said "he has not been authorized to speak for us since May." Mr. Callejas said he was "shocked to read what Mr. Chamorro said about executions."

"That is totally against the policies of our national directorate," he said.

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CIA Ex-Chief Cites Probable 'Excesses'

Turner Discusses Covert Operations

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Staff Writer

"There are going to be excesses" in a "large-scale covert operation" such as the one the Central Intelligence Agency is conducting in Nicaragua, former CIA director Adm. Stansfield Turner said yesterday.

Adding to that probability, he said, was the Reagan administration's recall of "a lot of oldtime [CIA] employes" to run the operation. "Some of them have not been able to adapt to the [restrictions in the] new oversight process," Turner said at a breakfast with reporters.

Although he believes that under his successor, William J. Casey, the CIA has become "politicized" in its intelligence analyses and has "over-emphasized" covert operations, Turner said he does not "think it is out of control that much" compared with the past. He recalled that in the 1950s and 1960s, agents running CIA covert operations sometimes "deliberately" misled the director about their activities.

Turner began his discussion of "excesses" with the recently disclosed CIA pamphlet for guerrilla operations in Nicaragua. The booklet calls for kidnaping officials of the Sandinista government and arranging the deaths of guerrilla members to create martyrs.

"At least one [CIA contract employe] did not understand the rule change" that says "don't do assassinations," Turner said. He added that he doubted that approval for the pamphlet was taken very high in

the agency, saying it was "conceivable the director did not know of the manual."

He also described the situation in Nicaragua as "an overt covert operation" because of all the publicity surrounding it. "You should operate differently when you are under

scrutiny," Turner said, indicating that he thought that the administration had not learned that lesson.

"You can't keep an operation covert," he added, "when it is controversial in the body politic."

In a broader sense, Turner said the administration has "overemphasized" covert operations, promoting some "that were not important to national security."

When he took office in 1977, Turner said, "there was no meaningful covert action under way" because of the backlash from earlier publicized CIA failures in Cuba and in Chile.

"We had a substantial number of covert actions under way before we quit," Turner said, but he criticized the Reagan administration for adding to that number.

In explaining the present trend, Turner said: "To the degree that the country has gone to the right, there is a greater acceptance . . . that we should do dirty tricks around the world to preserve our position."

He noted published reports that covert operations had been undertaken in Mauritius and Suriname. Turner said he "had surveyed," while CIA director, "some of the places where [this administration] has gone in." He said he had decided

not to attempt some operations because the need was not that great or "the chances of success were not overwhelming."

Turner backed up his criticism of Casey's supposed "politicization" of the CIA by citing the recent resignations of two analysts who maintained that their findings had not been accepted because they went against administration policies.

On the other hand, he said he has "sympathy" for Casey on this issue because "sometimes analysts don't understand" that the director does not have to accept the opinions of analysts.

Adm. Turner sees U.S. plot in Nica

By BARBARA REHM

Washington (News Bureau)—Adm. Stansfield Turner, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, yesterday said he believes that the Reagan administration is trying to overthrow the Marxist government of Nicaragua.

"I don't believe the majority (of Americans) want to have the CIA overthrow the government of Nicaragua, and there's no way you can justify it (the administration's not-so-secret war) in any other terms . . . not only is it unjustifiable, it's illegal," he said.

Turner spoke amid a growing controversy over the Reagan administration's policies in Central America. In the last several days, the White House has sought to defuse two potentially embarrassing incidents that could bear on the election: Disclosure of a CIA-written manual for the anti-Nicaraguan rebels that advocates political assassination and the crash of a small U.S. plane carrying four CIA employes in the mountains outside San Salvador, near the border with Nicaragua.

THE PRESIDENT himself, in a gaffe during Sunday night's televised debate with Walter Mondale, admitted publicly for the first time the CIA's involvement in the region's wars.

Turner denounced the rebel manual as a "stupid" document. "It's almost inevitable that in a covert action of this scale, there are going to be excesses and the excesses are going to be uncovered," he said.

He said he believed the administration had called back "a lot of old-time" CIA employes, purged in the 1970s, to direct the covert war to topple the Sandinista government.

UNDER THE Carter administration, 172 CIA employes were fired or retired. Turner said he wanted to "rid" the agency of employes who could not make the transition from secret to open operations under the

oversight committees of Congress.

Originally, the Reagan administration told Congress the U.S. supported the rebels as a way to halt the passing of weapons from Nicaragua to rebels in El Salvador fighting to overthrow the U.S.-backed government. But Turner insisted that in September 1982 there was "so little evidence" of arms flow to the guerrillas that Secretary of State Shultz told Congress the purpose of U.S. aid to the rebels was simply to contain the Nicaraguan revolution within its own borders.