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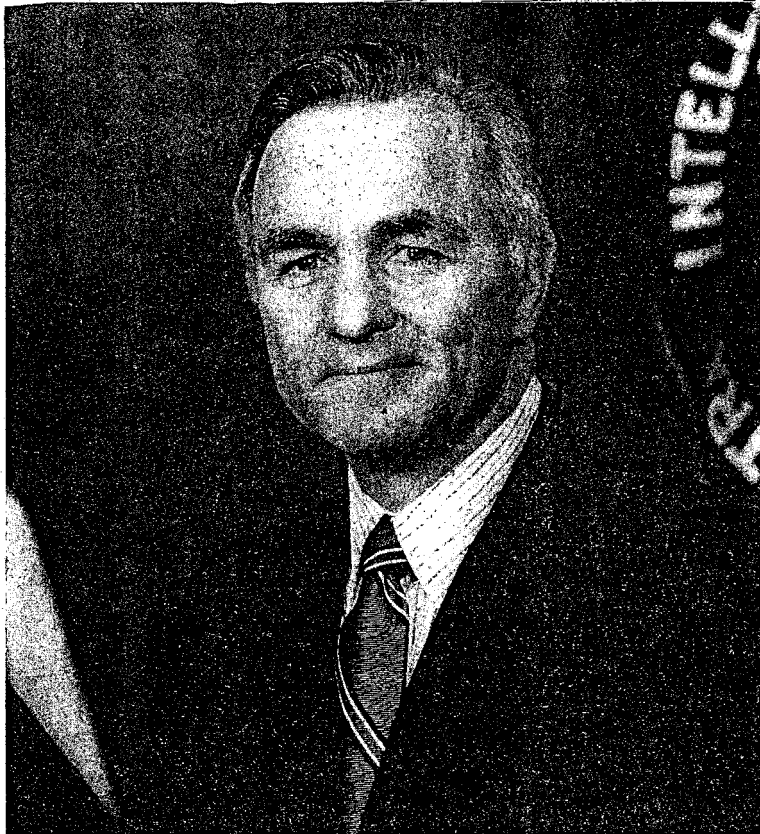
The Rising Tide

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CIA's Stansfield Turner: Controversy Old and New

Controversies Old and New Will Shape CIA's Direction for Decade

by Gerard F. Willis

Amid growing controversy centering on alleged intelligence failures and the shortcoming of Admiral Stansfield Turner as director of the intelligence community, Congress is moving toward completion of a new charter for the CIA which will determine the organization's direction for the coming decade. The bill, still in draft stage, will also bring to a close criticism which began four years ago with charges that the CIA had overstepped its authority in sponsoring special covert and domestic security operations.

The draft bill, still to be approved by President Carter before being sent to the Hill, is not as bad as opponents of the CIA had expected, nor as good as supporters of the CIA might have hoped.

An earlier Senate draft of the bill would have banned the agency from a lengthy list of activities. As the newer version now stands specific prohibitions are few.

According to the Congressional aide monitoring the bill the code is written to tell the CIA what it can do. This "Can Do" code, says a recent *Washington Post* article, reflects a shift of opinion in favor of the CIA from the vociferous criticism of recent years. Admiral Turner and other CIA officials, according to the *Post* story, see the

new code as a "blessing" in disguise, since it "legitimizes conduct" for which the agency has been criticized in the past.

Nevertheless the proposed legislation would practically eliminate almost all covert operations. Every covert project would have to pass a Cabinet-level committee as well as the president, and would have to be disclosed beforehand to eight congressional committees dealing with intelligence, foreign affairs and defense.

The Association of Former Intelligence Officers has assailed this as "an over-reaction to a few abuses in the past."

Furthermore, authority to grant a wiretap or other form of "intrusive surveillance" will be transferred from the President to the judiciary. President of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, Richard Stilwell called the proposal to require court orders to "bug" foreign powers or suspected agents of foreign powers "the act to convey Fourth Amendment rights

on the Soviet Embassy and all KGB officers..." (The Fourth Amendment protects U.S. citizens against illegal search and seizure). Procedure for obtaining court orders is cumbersome, are the judiciary is ill-equipped to rule on the "national security" merits of each case.

Meanwhile CIA director Admiral Stansfield Turner, has come under fire for allegedly undermining the quality of the CIA's intelligence output. An article by Benjamin Schemmer in the March issue of *Arms Forces Journal*, which he edits, and adapted by the *Washington Post* on April 8, charges that Admiral Turner has destroyed the former high analytic quality of CIA output, downplayed indispensable human intelligence collection in favor of useful but insufficient mechanical collection means, and even tailored CIA reports to fit the political needs of the Carter Administration.

Schemmer cites these as the most common complaints of over two hundred and fifty "key career professionals," largely from analysis divisions, who have recently resigned. These resignations are the

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addition to eight hundreds and fifty operatives, mostly involved with the covert and counterintelligence CIA arms, whom Turner fired in 1977. Intelligence "failures" concerning Iran, as well as inaccurate estimates of the strength of the Warsaw Pacts in ground and air

forces and the size of North Korea's army, are attributed by Schemmer to Admiral Turner's willingness to substitute personal hunches for facts and analysis.

Other CIA employees, particularly middle echelon analysts tend to consider this an overstatement. While conceding that the status of human intelligence resources and CIA's analysis section need upgrading, they assert that many of those who have recently resigned were not "analysts" but a bureaucratic overlay.

Whatever the case may be, the future of the CIA is still uncertain. At a time when Soviet covert operations against the friends of the U.S. and its intelligence gatherings activities in the U.S. have increased a strong effective intelligence organization vitally needed.

It is estimated that KGB and

GRU agents operating in the United States has increased by 50% in the last seven years. In Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America KGB covert operations are growing in scope and deadliners.

The present threat to America and her allies which these activities represent can only be met by a unified, broad-ranged intelligence effort.

One may wonder whether alleged CIA abuses can reasonably be done, as CIA's opponents have done, to the contributions the CIA has made over the years to countering the activities of America's enemies. Only greater public awareness of the nature of the Communist activities and the role the CIA plays in promoting America's cause can restore the agency's former prestige and effectiveness.

Biography Adm. Turner

Admiral Stansfield Turner, USN, was sworn in as Director of Central Intelligence on 9 March 1977. In this position he heads the Intelligence Community (the foreign intelligence agencies of the United States) as well as directs the Central Intelligence Agency.

A native of Highland Park, Illinois, Admiral Turner entered Amherst College in 1941 and, two years later, was appointed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. After graduation in 1946 (Class of 1947), he served one year at sea before entering Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar for work on a master's degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics.

Following Oxford, he held a variety of sea assignments, including command of a minesweeper, a destroyer, and a guided missile frigate which he placed in commission. His shore assignments included the Politico-Military Policy Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Systems

Analysis, the Advanced Management Program at the Harvard Business School, and Executive Assistant and Naval Aide to the Secretary of the Navy.

He was selected for promotion to Rear Admiral in May 1970, and shortly thereafter assumed command of a Carrier Task Group of the Sixth Fleet while serving aboard the aircraft carrier USS Independence. After that, he directed the Systems Analysis Division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

On 30 June 1972, Admiral Turner became the 36th President of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, with the rank of Vice Admiral. During his two-year tenure there, he instituted major revisions in the curriculum to strengthen its academic content.

In August 1974, he became commander of the United States Second Fleet and NATO Striking Fleet Atlantic. He served in that capacity until August 1975, when he was named Commander in Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe (AFSOUTH), with headquarters in Naples, Italy. Upon assuming that position on 1 September 1975, he was promoted to the rank of Admiral. He held this command until his departure on 2 March 1977 to assume his present duties.

Admiral Turner and his wife, Patricia, have two married children. Their daughter, Mrs. Frank Echevarria, lives in San Diego, California, where she and her husband work in the San Diego Community College system. Their son, Lieutenant Geoffrey W. Turner, his wife and their two sons, Scott and Grant live in Monterey, California, where Geoffrey is attending the Naval Intelligence course at the Naval Postgraduate School.

CIA Chronology

13 June 1942: President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9182, establishing the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and naming as its Director, William J. Donovan, a prominent lawyer who won the Congressional Medal of Honor as an Army Colonel in World War I. Donovan remained a civilian until 2 April 1943 when he was promoted to a Brigadier General. He advanced to the rank of Major General on 10 November 1944.

1 October 1945: President Harry S. Truman's Executive Order 9621 disbands the OSS and its functions are absorbed by the State and War Departments.

22 January 1946: President Truman signs a Presidential Directive establishing the Central Intelligence Group (CIG) to operate under the direction of the National Intelligence Authority (NIA). Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, USNR, appointed the first Director of Central Intelligence (DCI).

18 September 1947: The National Security Act of 1947 replaces the NIA with the National Security Council (NSC) and the CIG with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

20 June 1949: Congress enacts Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, supplementing the 1947 Act by specifying fiscal and administrative procedures for the Agency.

4 August 1955: President Dwight D. Eisenhower signs bill authorizing \$46 million construction of CIA headquarters building.

3 November 1959: President Eisenhower presides at laying of cornerstone of CIA headquarters building in Langley, Virginia.

20 September 1961: First employees begin to move into new headquarters from various offices in the Washington, D.C. area.

4 January 1975: President Gerald R. Ford signs Executive Order 11828 creating the Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States. Chaired by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, the Commission submitted its report on CIA domestic activities to the President on 6 June 1975.

27 January 1975: The Senate establishes its Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities under the chairmanship of Senator Frank Church (D., Idaho). The Church Committee investigated the nation's intelligence activities for 15 months and was disestablished upon submission of its final report on 26 April 1976.

19 February 1975: The House establishes its House Select Committee on Intelligence to investigate allegations of "illegal or improper" activities of federal intelligence agencies here and abroad. Its first chairman was Representative Lucien Nedzi (D., Michigan), who was later replaced by Representative Otis G. Pike (D., New York). On 29 January 1976, two days before the Committee was scheduled to conclude its activities, the House voted to withhold public dissemination of the Committee's final report.

19 February 1976: President Ford signs Executive Order 11905 which sets intelligence policy and guidelines and establishes an intelligence oversight mechanism.

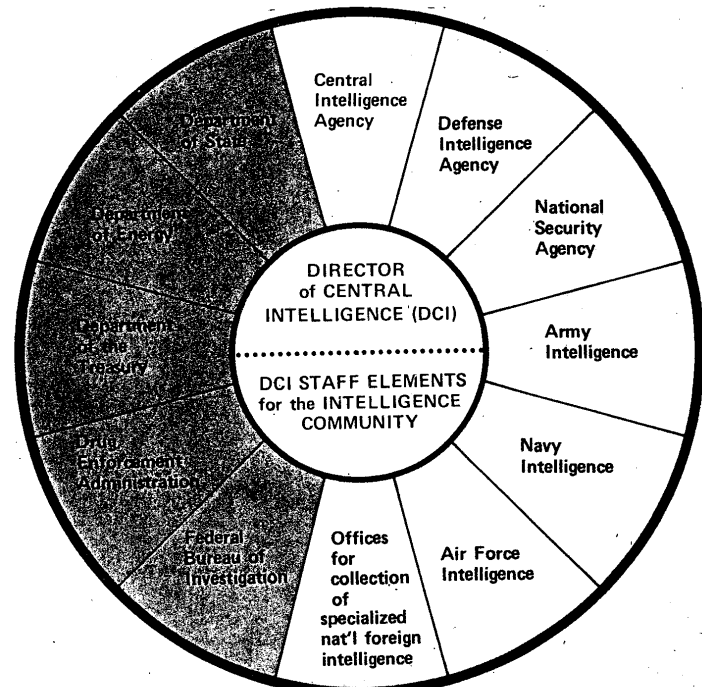
19 May 1976: The Senate establishes a permanent Senate Select Committee on Intelligence under the chairmanship of Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D., Hawaii) to carry out oversight of the nation's intelligence organizations. Senator Inouye succeeded by Birch Bayh (D., Indiana), on 27 January 1978.

14 July 1977: The House of Representatives establishes a permanent House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Chaired by Representative Edward P. Boland (D., Massachusetts), it differs from the SSCI in that it has oversight jurisdiction over the CIA but shares with several other House committees legislative oversight authority over all other intelligence agencies.

4 August 1977: President Jimmy Carter announces reorganization of the Intelligence Community, creating a high level committee chaired by the DCI to set priorities for collecting and producing intelligence, and giving the DCI full control of budget and operational tasking of intelligence collection.

24 January 1978: President Carter signs Executive Order 12036 which reshapes the intelligence structure and provides explicit guidance on all facets of intelligence activities.

The Intelligence Community



Department of Defense Elements

Departmental Intelligence Elements (Other than DoD)

Independent Agency

Our National Intelligence Organization

Presidential Executive Order No. 12036, 26 January 1978, assigns the Director of Central Intelligence the responsibility to act as the primary adviser to the President and the National Security Council on national foreign intelligence. To discharge this and other assigned duties, the Director is the appointed head of both the Central Intelligence Agency and the Intelligence Community. These relationships and the mechanisms established by the Executive Order to sustain them are discussed below.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (NSC)

The NSC was established by the National Security Act of 1947 to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security. The NSC is the highest Executive Branch entity providing review of, guidance for, and direction to the conduct of all national foreign intelligence and counterintelligence activities. The statutory members of the NSC are the President, Vice President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense. The Director of Central Intelligence and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff participate as advisers.

POLICY REVIEW COMMITTEE (PRC)

This committee of the NSC is composed of the Vice President; the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and Defense; the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Director of Central Intelligence; and other senior officials as appropriate. The PRC Chairman varies according to the meeting agenda; e.g., the Director of Central Intelligence is chairman when the body addresses intelligence matters. PRC duties in connection with national foreign intelligence require that it establish requirements and priorities, relate these requirements to budget proposals and resource allocations, review and evaluate the quality of intelligence products, and report annually on its activities to the NSC.

SPECIAL COORDINATION COMMITTEE (SCC)

This committee of the NSC is chaired by the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and is composed of the statutory members of the NSC and other senior officials as appropriate. The SCC deals with cross-cutting issues requiring coordination in the development of options and the implementation of Presidential decisions. Regarding intelligence issues, the SCC is required to consider and submit to the President policy recommendations on special activities; review and approve proposals for sensitive foreign intelligence collection operations; develop policy, standards, and doctrine for and approve U.S. counterintelligence activities; and submit annually to the President an assessment of the relative threat to U.S. interests from intelligence and security services of foreign powers and from international terrorist activities.

INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT BOARD (IOB)

The President's Intelligence Oversight Board functions within the White House. The IOB consists of three members from outside the government who are appointed by the President. The duties of the IOB include reviewing the practices and procedures of the Inspectors General and General Counsels with responsibilities for agencies within the Intelligence Community, for discovering and reporting to the IOB intelligence activities that raise questions of legality or propriety, reporting to the President any intelligence activities that raise serious questions of legality, and forwarding to the Attorney General reports on activities that raise questions of legality.

THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

While the Director of Central Intelligence is head of the CIA, he is at the same time leader of the Intelligence Community of which CIA is but one component. The Intelligence Community refers in the aggregate to those Executive Branch agencies and organizations that conduct the variety of intelligence activities which comprise the total U.S. national intelligence effort. The Community includes the Central Intelligence Agency; the National Security Agency; the Defense Intelligence Agency; offices within the Department of Defense for collection of specialized national foreign intelligence through reconnaissance programs; the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State; intelligence elements of the military services, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Energy, and the Drug Enforcement Administration; and staff elements of the Office of the Director of Central Intelligence. Members of the Intelligence Community advise the Director of Central Intelligence through their representation on a number of specialized committees that deal with intelligence matters of common concern. Chief among these groups is the National Foreign Intelligence Board which the Director chairs and which includes as an observer a representative of the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.