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GUEST: ADM. STANSFIELD TURNER
Director, Central Intelligence Agency

REPORTERS:

George Herman, CBS News

Norman Kempster, The Los Angeles Times

Fred Graham, CBS News

Producer: Mary O. Yates

Associate Producer: Joan Barone

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HERMAN: Admiral Turner, the SALT talks on strategic arms limitation are reaching a crucial point. At the same time, we're approaching a trial of a former CIA official or agent, or whatever you want to call him-- employee in any case -- who is reputed to have sold to the Soviet Union a manual on one of our major satellites which detects the movement of Soviet arms and ammunition. Is this likely to threaten the progress of the SALT talks now approaching their conclusion?

ADM. TURNER: Any loss of important intelligence information is a serious problem for our country. But at the same time, the talks are at such a delicate stage today with Secretary Vance this very day in Moscow, I think it would be inappropriate for me to talk about specific details that could be misinterpreted there, because none of us would want us on this show, in any way, to prejudice those talks. Let me say to you, however, that we in the intelligence community are very much a part of developing the United States SALT position. In short, we are asked regularly if we propose this, or we accept that, would you, the intelligence community be able to verify it. And we give very forthright and complete answers to our negotiators on that. So I believe that our verification interests are taken into account most fully by the people doing the actual negotiations.

ANNOUNCER: From CBS News, Washington, a spontaneous and unrehearsed news interview on FACE THE NATION, with the Director of Central Intelligence, Admiral Stansfield Turner. Admiral Turner will be questioned by CBS News Correspondent Fred Graham; by Norman Kempster, Washington reporter for the Los Angeles Times; and by CBS

News Correspondent, George Herman.

HERMAN: Admiral Turner, I'm not exactly sure that I understood all of your first answer about the question of giving the, selling the Soviet Union details on an American spy satellite, and how it will affect the SALT talks. But let me ask you in this form-- are you sanguine about the outcome of the SALT talks, that we will get a treaty in a reasonable time now?

ADM. TURNER: I think there's a very good prospect of that, but one can't ever be confident in something as delicate as this because both nations' vital interests are at stake.

KEMPSTER: If we could look a little bit more at the question of selling the satellite-- there is an indictment against a man who had been with the CIA for only about 8 months, had a relatively low-level job. How is it possible that someone whose loyalty and judgment have not been fully tested can come in contact with major secrets of this sort?

ADM. TURNER: The stock in trade of the ^{Central Intelligence Agency} / is highly classified information. On each of our desks, almost all the papers that pass by daily must be very highly classified. Yet, I would certainly say to you that after an accusation such as been made that somebody carried off a sensitive document, we have checked and reviewed, and tightened our security procedures. At the same time, because we have so much classified information, we can tie ourselves in knots and not be able to get our work done if we over-control. So we always are drawing a fine line between how much control we can practically exercise, and how much we absolutely must in order to ensure security.

GRAHAM: Admiral, can I ask you about classified information on another level, and that has to do with the upcoming trial of former acting FBI Director, Pat Gray, and two others. It's been in the press in the last week that the CIA and the other intelligence agencies are-- have raised a problem of so called third agency rule, information that was obtained, as I understand it, mostly from overseas. And now the judges ordered that to be released to the defense and that the trial may have to be aborted because of that. Is there any danger that the trial of Pat Gray will have to be aborted for that reason?

ADM. TURNER: The CIA is not withholding information here. The stories in the press to this end are totally incorrect. At the same time, let me assure you that I bear a responsibility any time it is necessary to release classified information in the courts, to advise the Attorney General and perhaps the President of what damage might occur to the national security interest if that information were released. You know, I am required by the law of our country to protect sensitive intelligence information. And, therefore, I would not be doing my job if I didn't make the dangers to the country known about the release of classified information.

GRAHAM: But specifically here -- isn't it true that the judge has ordered the release to the defense of certain documents, and that you have said there is an agreement with foreign nations not to release it.

ADM. TURNER: We are not withholding anything from the FBI at this time.

HERMAN: Let me take you back for just a moment. I don't know

if you finished with that subject, but I was not finished with the trial of Mr. Kampiles on--or however you pronounce his name--on the sale -- if there was a sale -- of the manual on the spy satellite to the Soviet Union. Mr. Kampiles, as best I recall, was a GS-7, which is a very low rank in the government. He--that's sort of the equivalent of a clerk, although he was a watch officer. My interpretation of your answer was -- to the question -- was, this is something that happens and you have to walk a tightrope between being too careful and not careful enough. Are you saying that the CIA did nothing wrong in this case where Mr. Kampiles was able to get his hand on this highly classified -- not just classified -- but as I understand it, highly classified manual?

ADM. TURNER: I'm saying that we have reviewed our security procedures, and we have found some areas where we have since tightened up. One always finds something like this, I'm afraid, but I feel that the basic security procedures were satisfactory.

HERMAN: Satisfactory at the time that he stole this?

ADM. TURNER: Yes. I mean, I believe that his duties made it quite reasonable for him to have access to this document at that time.

KEMPSTER: How long was the manual missing before you discovered it was gone?

ADM. TURNER: I'm unable to respond to a question like that, as I'm sure you well appreciate. The case of Mr. Kampiles is coming up for trial in the courts on the 31st of this month, and for me to discuss details which are appropriate to that trial here would possibly prejudice the case in the court.

KEMPSTER: I think it not only goes to the case; it also goes to the security procedures of the CIA, which you were talking about. Is it possible that such a manual could be missing for some time without you knowing about it?

ADM. TURNER: Yes, it is possible for some time. There are certain proscribed procedures for when documents have to be inventoried and this document was within those procedures.

GRAHAM: There's been some speculation recently that there might be a hidden foreign agent within our intelligence community, and that the CIA has made some efforts to determine if that's true. Is there a hidden agency there, and are you trying to find out if that's true?

ADM. TURNER: I have no knowledge or indications that there is a mole, a secret agent, inside the Central Intelligence Agency. But for me to sit here and tell you that I was utterly confident there was none would be foolish. I must be constantly on guard to check, and to find out, and to question whether there is some penetration of our important agency. We know of none at this time, but we're constantly looking, we're constantly being vigilant. That's the only way to prevent it.

GRAHAM: Well, can I ask you about this? There was a published story lately that in the course of that, you passed out some misinformation among very high levels within our intelligence community, and later detected that it popped up in a hostile country.

ADM. TURNER: That story is one of the best cases of misinformation I know of. That's totally false.

HERMAN: In the course of Mr. Kampiles trial--this is a sort of

a legal question I think, rather than a CIA question, and perhaps you can address yourself--

ADM. TURNER: It may be difficult, but go ahead.

HERMAN: Well, my question is really sort of basic to this kind of case. If he's hideously guilty, how can the prosecution prove it without submitting some of the secret documents that are presumably under CIA control? If he's blissfully innocent, how can he prove it without access to some of the documents under your control? Aren't we sort of in a bind here in this kind of case?

ADM. TURNER: Absolutely. This is the problem we've discussed already-- as to making a judgment in each court case as to what classified information can be released. When does the interest of prosecution of a possible offender of our laws warrant releasing material that may damage our national interest? And in each case, that judgment has to be made separately. And it is not my judgment to make it--it's the Attorney General or possibly the President.

HERMAN: Has the court, or any officer of the court, in this case, called you or the CIA or asked for in discovery procedure or anywhere else, any of the documents involved?

ADM. TURNER: You're leading me back exactly to where I said I could not go in discussing the particular case before the courts.

KEMPSTER: Do you have any suggestions for the way that the government can deal with cases of people who are accused of real crimes, and who seek to--seek documents that you can't declassify and, therefore, get the cases dismissed?

ADM. TURNER: No I don't see any real relief to that. I really don't. I think that's part of our judicial process in this country,

and in each case, we have to weigh the values and the risks-- and we're doing that regularly, and I think that it generally comes out very well.

HERMAN: Let me get you out of the courts here.

ADM. TURNER: Fine.

HERMAN: There's a good deal of news coming into this country from Iran, which is one of our major oil suppliers. A good deal of trouble has been happening, and a good deal of conflict. The question I suppose, the first question to ask is whether the CIA detects any Soviet influence behind these, any Soviet movement to move in and take advantage of these, anything of that sort?

ADM. TURNER: I think the position of the Shah of Iran is in today is a very difficult one. He's been trying, genuinely, to liberalize, to modernize his country over quite a period of time now. In recent months, he's met considerable resistance from the conservative right wing elements of his own country. As a result, however, the left wing small nucleus of Communists has tried to take advantage of this, and to use the disturbances from the right for their own particular advantage. I'm sure there's some Soviet influence behind it in one degree or another, but I think it's an opportunism taking advantage of a genuine dissent within the country at the direction the Shah is going.

HERMAN: Specifically, do you see any Soviet--new Soviet money--any new Soviet agents, moving in to expand and to use this bridge-head.

ADM. TURNER: No, I haven't seen that, and I'm pleased that the Shah is continuing with his liberalization efforts, and as

you know, the big event will be next June when he's promised and he's sticking to his promise of free elections for his parliament. It's a very important moment for him and for us.

GRAHAM: Admiral Turner, have you had--ever since the story came out a couple of weeks ago about the Soviet defector Schevchenko living a life of wine, women and song, partly as a CIA source, have you had an upsurge of offers of defection from the Soviet Union and from other places?

ADM. TURNER: Well, I'm not--I'm not free to discuss that, Fred, but I do want to make clear that the Central Intelligence Agency in no way, directly, indirectly, provided funds for the purpose of providing female companionship for Ambassador Schevchenko. But I do want to recognize that the CIA is the agency of our government responsible for handling defectors, for helping them to transition to a normal, self-supporting life in our country. We've been doing that for the ambassador, and it's worked out very well. He's a fine man.

KEMPSTER: How does the CIA decide which defectors it's going to put on some sort of a subsidy or stipend, particularly in this case, when the man apparently had substantial means of his own?

ADM. TURNER: We look at the good old American principle of free enterprise. We reward people for their deeds, not in accordance with their needs, as is the communist slogan.

KEMPSTER: Well, then, can we--

ADM. TURNER: In short, the value of the--the value to the country of what he's doing with us and for us is our measure of remuneration.

KEMPSTER: Well, can we conclude, then, that he brought rather substantial information with him when he defected?

ADM. TURNER: You know that he is the highest level defector from the Soviet Union to our country; you know how difficult it is just to understand a country like the Soviet Union, where the borders are

closed, the communications are controlled, and therefore helping to understand and interpret that type of a difficult society is a very valuable asset to us.

GRAHAM: Sir, you spoke of misinformation a minute ago, and I think there's some more misinformation that has been published that you may help straighten out for us. It has been published that the FBI has been investigating the death of John Paisley, the former CIA--

ADM. TURNER: That's totally incorrect. I talked to the Director of the FBI as recently as yesterday on that, and he has assured me for the umpteenth time that they are not involved in the Paisley investigation.

GRAHAM: Now does that mean that you are satisfied, and the FBI is satisfied, that he was a suicide and was not murdered?

ADM. TURNER: I'm standing on the fine statement by the Maryland State Police yesterday that they see no evidence of foul play here. It's their job to investigate this, not ours.

GRAHAM: Sir, briefly taking you back into the areas of the courts, at the Justice Department, as I understand it, Attorney General Bell has a new policy, although it hasn't been openly announced-- and that is that he will prosecute any foreigner caught, as he calls, being a spy in this country, if the person is not covered by diplomatic immunity. Now as I understand it, the rules of the game in the intelligence world had always been, you usually just kick the people out of the country. Has Attorney General Bell changed the rules of the game, and is this likely to bring retaliation against some of your agents in other countries?

ADM. TURNER: What you call the rules of the game were the facts

of the game previously, because in most cases, people we have caught spying in this country have had diplomatic passports. Those who do not-- and in this case it was just a flagrant violation of the privilege of being in our country as employees of the United Nations that these two Soviets were spying against our country--we have no recourse. They have violated the laws of our country; they don't have special exemption from those laws, as do diplomats, and so they were prosecuted. This is not the first time we have done this. There was a man named Ivanov a number of years ago who was similarly prosecuted because he too did not have diplomatic status.

GRAHAM: And do you think that--he was exchanged--do you think these two may be exchanged?

ADM. TURNER: That's a policy matter outside of my sphere.

KEMPSTER: Do you think it's possible that the Soviets may attempt to pick up someone, an American, to prosecute in retaliation for this, either one of your people or somebody just picked up off the street?

ADM. TURNER: We certainly hope not, but we certainly believe that their efforts to take action against an American businessman, Mr. Crawford of the International Harvester Company in Moscow some months ago, was a flagrant and direct retaliation for this perfectly legal action that our country took in this instance.

HERMAN: Admiral, I'd like to ask you a little bit about the CIA's role in estimating the energy resources of the world. I refer you to the CIA report which President Carter quoted when he was discussing the energy situation, which he found very disturbing. Some of those figures have gyrated rather wildly--figures, for example, on Saudi Arabian oil capabilities went up and down by several million barrels a day over

the course of a couple of months. Where do you stand now on the world's oil production, and were these figures gyrating so wildly because you lacked good information, or because you were tailoring them to something? What was going on then?

ADM. TURNER: Well, the figures did not really gyrate. We--
Well, I

HERMAN: / could read you the various numbers that you published.

ADM. TURNER: No, but the press misunderstood a lot of that, and it was partly our fault for not making it more clear. What we have done is point out that there are two different ways of estimating what a country will produce. One is, what is their physical capacity to produce, and the second is, what will they likely produce--because they have their own interests--how much money do they need; how much oil do they want to consume in this period of time as opposed to holding it for the future. And that was a difference in the predictions, in estimating what they would or could produce; but our basic view today remains that somewhere in the 1980's--somewhere, probably, in the early 1980's--the world as a whole is going to be able to get out of the ground less oil than it will want to have in order to consume on the surface of the ground.

HERMAN: You still believe the Soviet Union will be importing massive amounts of oil in the first years of the eighties?

ADM. TURNER: We believe the Soviets will become net importers--the Soviet bloc as a whole, not just the Soviet Union, but taking into account their Eastern European satellites.

HERMAN: I'm a little puzzled about the numbers once again. I hadn't intended to read them, but I guess it's the only way to get around it. In the biweekly reports on oil supplies, in November the

CIA estimated the productive capacity of Saudi fields at eleven and a half million barrels a day, in December ten and a half, in January eight and a half, in February back to ten and a half. Now that sounds like a little more than misinterpretation between the two ways of improving--

ADM. TURNER: The eight and a half figure was actual production; the others were capacity. The newspaper--

HERMAN: Well, even the capacity figures gyrated fairly well, from eleven and a half on down--

ADM. TURNER: No, no, our estimates of their capacity have remained steady. I think you're reading a paper that has misinterpreted the facts, that's all.

GRAHAM: Admiral, on another subject, Harvard University has adopted guidelines which prohibit its professors from undertaking covert activities for the CIA, and which prohibit them from recruiting foreign students on the campus to be agents of the CIA. As I understand it, you have said that despite that, the CIA is going to continue to try and operate that way on the Harvard campus.

ADM. TURNER: Well, I'm certainly not bound by the regulations of every college in this country, but I would like to say this, I think it's very dangerous for our country, when a particular segment of our society--in this case, the intelligence community--is singled out for discriminatory action. If Harvard or any other university wants to pass rules like that which apply across the board, to recruiting on their campus by American industry, by foreign governments, or--

GRAHAM: Surely it's not the same, is it?

ADM. TURNER: It's certainly--

GRAHAM: CIA covert operations on their campus and corporations recruiting on the campus--surely there's a difference.

ADM. TURNER: Do you think the corporations recruit openly? We recruit as openly on campuses as do private corporations.

GRAHAM: But they're talking about covert recruitment of students by professors.

HERMAN: And faculty.

GRAHAM: Yes.

HERMAN: And recruitment of faculty by--

GRAHAM: Don't you think you should abide by Harvard's rules?

ADM. TURNER: If I were required to abide by the rule of every corporation, every academic institution in this country, I--it would become impossible to do the required job for our country.

HERMAN: So the answer is no.

ADM. TURNER: The answer is no, absolutely no.

GRAHAM: You're insisting on the right to subvert their rules?

ADM. TURNER: No, I'm not subverting their rules. I am carrying out the legal responsibilities of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Harvard does not have a legal authority over us.

KEMPSTER: Admiral Turner, the--in years past, the Central Intelligence Agency has carried out activities that subvert the rules and the governments of foreign countries. Is the agency still doing this, and is the agency able to do this under the intelligence reforms that have been passed in the last couple of years?

ADM. TURNER: There are very strict rules for what you are talking about, which we call covert political action--not collecting intelligence, but attempting to influence events abroad; and they are defin-

itely controlled by a process established by the laws of this country, and we must get the approval of the President of the United States and we must notify the committees of Congress if there's any such covert political action going on. And I'd like to say that that's part of a really important development in the intelligence of our country today--and that's good oversight by the Congress; and in the last year and a half, thanks to the cooperation of the committees of Congress in this regard, the oversight mechanisms, the check for the public on what we are doing in intelligence, have become very strong, very valid, very helpful to us in the long run. I'm very pleased at this development in our intelligence capability for this country.

KEMPSTER: Have you had to pass up any covert political action that you think would be necessary for the national defense as a result of this oversight?

ADM. TURNER: That's--yes, we have.

HERMAN: Let me--

ADM. TURNER: And it's very proper that we should, when the oversight indicates that that's not in accordance with the desires of the country.

HERMAN: Let me ask you just one question on the other side of that coin. There have been reports that you were forced, you felt, to delay or not act on requests for help from the government of Italy when Prime Minister Aldo Moro was kidnapped, that you felt you could not help the West Germans when the Lufthansa plane was hijacked and taken to Somalia, because of these laws. Are those reports correct?

ADM. TURNER: Totally incorrect. There was nothing we were able to do and wanted to do that we were not capable of doing.

HERMAN: Well, wanted is a little different. Were you asked to do some--

ADM. TURNER: Nothing we were asked to do that we did not respond to.

GRAHAM: Sir, quickly, former Director Richard Helms is a registered agent of the Iranian government, and William Colby, former Director, is-- I think, represents Japanese Airlines. Do any of these by former CIA Directors--does any of this bother you?

HERMAN: You have time for a yes or no. (LAUGHTER)

GRAHAM: Is there a problem there?

ADM. TURNER: That's too complex a question for a yes or no. Thank you very much for the opportunity to be with you today.

HERMAN: Thank you for being our guest today, and we'll have a word about next week's guest in a moment.

ANNOUNCER: Today on FACE THE NATION, the Director of Central Intelligence, Admiral Stansfield Turner, was interviewed by CBS News Correspondent Fred Graham; by Norman Kempster, Washington Reporter for The Los Angeles Times; and by CBS News Correspondent George Herman.

Next week, the Secretary of the Treasury, Michael Blumenthal, will FACE THE NATION.