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## NEW CIA HEAD A CAREER INTELLIGENCE STAFFER

WASHINGTON (AP) Robert M. Gates, selected today to become the director of central intelligence, is a career intelligence official who is an expert on the Soviet Union.

Gates, 43, was named deputy director of the CIA last summer, and has been acting director during the illness of William J. Casey, whose resignation was announced today.

As deputy director, Gates has also served as chairman of the National Intelligence Council, directing the preparation of national intelligence estimates put together in cooperation with the various national security agencies.

Although Gates first joined the CIA in 1966, his service at that agency was interrupted for six years, when he served on the staff of the National Security Council from 1974 to 1980, under presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter.

Gates, who holds a doctorate in Soviet history from Georgetown University in Washington, became the CIA's intelligence officer for Soviet affairs for two years after returning to the agency.

He then was named deputy director for intelligence, in charge of analytical studies.

During his first years at the CIA, Gates served as a specialist in strategic arms limitation issues, advising officials during the negotiations of the 1970s.

A native of Kansas, he is married and has two children.

Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., characterized the new director as "an extremely professional member of our intelligence community," during Gates' confirmation hearings as deputy director last year.

During those hearings, Gates defended the agency's use of covert activities and vowed to work to curtail leaks of information to the news media.

During his confirmation hearings last year, Gates said that covert actions is "an appropriate instrument of foreign policy, as long as it is taken within a broader context."

Questioned about leaks to the news media, Gates told the Senate Intelligence Committee that he thought they resulted from a "lack of discipline" by people with access to sensitive information.

Gates declined to discuss specific instances of leaks or covert actions, however.

In the case of large-scale paramilitary activities, it is difficult to keep American involvement secret, he admitted.

But, Gates told the committee, even when a program becomes widely known, official involvement can still be denied and that provides "a fig leaf" for the United States in international circles.

Gates threw himself into the job of deputy director at the agency, pushing improved communications methods and looking ahead to the needs of coming years, reports John Ranelagh in his book "The Agency: The Rise and Decline of the CIA."

In his book, Ranelagh quoted colleagues as saying that Gates took on deputy's job "with all of Casey's energy plus a little bit more."

Gates, Ranelagh wrote, has focused on a series of areas he considers to be crucial to the future.

These include new methods of communicating with policy makers, increasing difficulty in obtaining information on other nations, problems recruiting people who meet the agency's standards, changing relations with Congress, increasing use of intelligence information for public education, a dramatic increase in the type of information that must be collected and a growing emphasis on preparing for the future.