



CURRENT NEWS

PART I - EARLY BIRD EDITION - 0730



Friday, June 8, 1984

NEW YORK TIMES
DELAYED

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WASH POST 8 June 1984 Pg.1

Reagan: Allies Must Cooperate On Oil Reserves

By Michael Getler and Lou Cannon
Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, June 7—Against a back-drop of growing warfare in the Persian Gulf, President Reagan today called for more cooperation among the allies on contingency plans to coordinate oil reserves in case of any serious disruption of supplies. He indicated he would use the greatly expanded U.S. oil reserves quickly to keep the United States and western economic recoveries going.

As the six leading western industrialized nations and Japan met here to open their 10th annual economic summit meeting, there also was growing U.S. pressure on British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to expand a planned political statement on democratic values to include a reaffirmation of allied willingness to deploy intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

A senior U.S. official said that a proposed broadly worded Thatcher statement on western dedication to democratic values, which the United States has agreed to, is "boilerplate" and too general and could cause "some embarrassment" to Thatcher unless expanded to include a substantive statement on East-West political issues and arms control.

The summit conference opened tonight with a reception for leaders of the seven countries—the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan and West Germany—that was followed by a working dinner at 10 Downing St., the British prime minister's official residence. Formal sessions are to get under way Friday.

In separate talks, Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed to use the summit to press their partners for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations beginning in 1986. [Details, Page E1.]

On the oil issue, U.S. officials said the American position is that surplus capacity for producing oil elsewhere is greater than ever before and western nations must avoid any panic or actions which would curtail the current economic recovery in the West in case of a sudden shortage of gulf oil.

"Our basic message is that we are willing and intend to use our strategic petroleum reserves to the optimum advantage early in any major oil supply disruption," a U.S. official said.

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WASHINGTON TIMES 8 June 1984 Pg.4

Pentagon refuses to deny report on Soviet jamming

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Defense Department yesterday declined to deny a report that the Soviet Union has begun jamming U.S. satellites for monitoring Soviet missile tests and verifying compliance with arms control agreements.

"The information relating to that is classified. And, I regret I can't provide any more details at this time," Pentagon spokesman Michael Burch said in response to a question.

"I'm not denying the report. But, I just cannot provide you with any more details," he told reporters at the regular Pentagon briefing. In reply to another question, the spokesman also said, "I'm not confirming the report."

This week, defense sources told The Washington Times that the Soviets had begun to electronically jam the satellites in violation of the nuclear arms agreements. The sat-

ellites are used to verify compliance with the nuclear arms accords, which forbid interference with the means to verify compliance.

The satellites are used to monitor Soviet missile data telemetered to ground stations during flight tests. The data provides information on the number of warheads on a particular type of missile, and is used to set and later to verify limits in a nuclear arms agreement.

In January, President Reagan accused the Soviets of violating nuclear arms agreements by encoding or encrypting the flight test telemetry in an attempt to prevent monitoring.

Government sources said the Soviets had now gone a step further and begun jamming the satellites to prevent even the gathering of the encrypted data for possible decoding later.

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BALTIMORE SUN 8 June 1984 Pg.1

Secret commando units created by Pentagon

New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has created several secret commando units in recent years, and they have tried to rescue missing Americans in danger spots abroad, participated in the invasion of Grenada and supported CIA covert operations in Central America, according to administration officials and members of Congress.

The development of these elite units has raised concern in Congress that they might become a uniformed version of the CIA and be used to circumvent congressional restrictions and reporting requirements on intelligence activities and the use of American forces in combat operations, some law-

makers say.

But a senior intelligence official denied that such a risk existed. He said that although the new special operations forces constituted a resource for intelligence operations, any such use of them would be directed by the CIA and properly reported to the Congress.

Some of the units, the training and activities of which are highly classified, were created to combat terrorism but have acquired broadened mandates and training to conduct missions to counter insurgencies in Central America, Africa and Asia, the sources said.

The growth of the units, officials said, stemmed from a general con-

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cern at senior levels in the government that the United States needed to improve its ability to use special forms of force in situations in which the open exercise of power and the deployment of large numbers of men and weapons would be politically unacceptable.

Although in a few instances, including operations in Central America, these new units have worked in conjunction with CIA covert activities, they are not officially considered intelligence groups.

Maj. Gen. Wesley H. Rice, the director of the Joint Special Operations Agency, which provides high-level Pentagon planning and coordination for the units, told a House subcommittee in April that he did not view his organization "as an agency of interest to the intelligence oversight committee."

Senator Joseph R. Biden (D, Del.), a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said in an interview: "We are aware of the existence of the special operations units but not sufficiently informed about their activities or their connection to intelligence operations. We are trying to learn more."

Much about the units remains secret. The Pentagon refused to give information about the groups' organization, training or activities, and the officers who direct them declined to be interviewed.

However, interviews with current and former Pentagon and intelligence officials, members of Congress and staff members of key congressional committees, disclosed these details about the new units:

□ They operate under the direction of the Joint Special Operations Command, centered at Fort Bragg, N.C. The command was created to coordinate U.S. counterterrorist activities in the wake of the unsuccessful 1980 mission to rescue Americans held hostage in Iran.

The command, headed by Brig. Gen. Richard A. Scholtes, has a core force of elite troops who can be quickly supplemented with more traditional commando units, including the Army Special Forces.

□ Under the terms of a secret 1983 memo to President Reagan from Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, the Pentagon pledged to provide a wide range of logistical support and manpower to assist CIA covert operations in Central America, including support of Nicaraguan rebels.

Senate and House intelligence committees are investigating whether this Pentagon support al-

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The jamming has been electronically precise, and apparently has taken advantage of the technical data provided to the Soviets by convicted spies. Andrew Daulton Lee and Christopher John Boyce were convicted for reportedly giving the Soviets the technical specifics in 1977 on the Rhyolite and Argus telemetry monitoring satellites.

— By Walter Andrews

lowed the CIA to circumvent restrictions, including a \$24 million ceiling, on support for the rebels this year.

□ Some of the special operations command units played a key but still largely secret role in the invasion of Grenada last fall. The units, including Navy Sea Air and Land teams, SEALs, infiltrated Grenada before the landing of Marines and Army Rangers.

They successfully carried out one action, safeguarding Grenada's governor general, Sir Paul Scoon, but failed in two others, including an effort to knock the Grenada radio off the air, according to a congressional report. At least four men were killed in these operations, which remain officially classified.

□ Units tried to locate missing or captured Americans in Lebanon in the last 18 months and assisted in the 1982 search for Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, who was held hostage by Italian terrorists.

As the government's primary counterterrorist strike force, the units have been deployed in other unspecified situations around the world when American citizens were involved in airplane hijackings and attacks on American embassies or diplomats and will be involved in protecting against terrorist attacks at the Los Angeles Olympics.

□ One unit, identified as Navy SEAL Team Six, based at the Little Creek Naval Amphibious Base outside Norfolk, Va., operates amid extraordinary secrecy. Its members dress in civilian clothes and train at civilian installations, including the Pinal County Air Park near Tucson, Ariz.

When one team member was killed in a skydiving accident at the air park last year, his colleagues initially ordered doctors at St. Mary's Hospital in Tucson not to turn over the body to the county medical examiner for "national security reasons," hospital authorities said.

Intelligence officials said the Pentagon, impatient with the CIA's

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Reagan told Nakasone that "in case of an emergency, he [Reagan] believes that by utilizing part of the U.S. stockpile any emergency can be handled," according to an account provided by Nakasone's spokesman. "But at the same time, the president believes cooperation by friendly countries is needed," the spokesman said.

U.S. officials said the U.S. oil stockpile now is 400 million barrels, equivalent to about 80 days of net oil im-

ports and nearly four times the level of the reserves in early 1981.

They said the prospect that the gulf could be closed by Iran if its war with Iraq expands "is remote" and reiterated the U.S. pledge to keep the gulf sealanes open.

Nevertheless, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan told reporters that although Reagan did not bring any specific new plan here with him, he and Nakasone "agreed that some type of sharing, some type of contingency plan-
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leading role in conducting covert operations, particularly paramilitary activities, has pressed in recent years to establish its own units capable of directing and carrying out such operations.

Starting in 1980, after the failure of the mission to rescue American hostages in Iran, the Army, under the direction of Gen. Edward C. Meyer, then chief of staff, created a small, secret intelligence organization called the Intelligence Support Activity.

The group was formed without the knowledge of the Secretary of Defense, the CIA director or Congress, according to intelligence officials.

Its original mission, according to former Army officers familiar with the group's origin, was to collect intelligence to plan for special military operations such as the Iran rescue attempt.

In the last few years, the Joint Special Operations Command has evolved beyond its original mandate of countering terrorism to other kinds of special operations, according to officials.

Lawmakers and staff members said they were concerned about the somewhat ambiguous area — one staff member called it a "gray zone" — between military and intelligence operations.

The Defense Department has responded to oversight inquiries by the Intelligence Committee, but officials say the Pentagon is less cooperative than the CIA in discussing its operations.

The Pentagon's current budget request for special operations forces is about \$500 million, according to data given to Congress.