

New York Times

— NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1977 —

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C.I.A. DIRECTOR GIVEN WIDE BUDGET POWER IN CARTER PROPOSAL

Turner Would Control Funds of All U.S. Intelligence Agencies in Major Reorganization

By HEDRICK SMITH

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 — President Carter has decided to give Adm. Stansfield Turner more authority than any other Director of Central Intelligence in history by granting him explicit control over the entire national intelligence budget, including that of the Defense Department's National Security Agency and the National Reconnaissance Office.

This is the President's central decision in the overall reorganization of the intelligence community, which has been under discussion at top levels of the Carter Administration since early spring.

Admiral Turner, meanwhile, told a Senate hearing today that under a project that was most active between 1953 and 1963, the C.I.A. secretly supported research into human behavior control at 80 institutions.

Calling such tests on human beings "abhorrent," Admiral Turner said he had given Senate investigators the names of the institutions and the researchers. Newly discovered documents do not contain the names of the subjects, he said, but they do include "leads" that might enable investigators to find them. [Page 36]

The basic elements of the reorganization plan for the intelligence community were learned from senior Administration officials. These officials contended that Admiral Turner would not become "an intelligence czar," as other agencies had feared, because the other agencies would have the right to appeal to a Cabinet-level committee if they disagreed with his policy decisions.

The President's major objective, an authoritative source said, was to centralize managerial control over the sprawling intelligence community, with the fundamental direction of the intelligence effort coming from the President and his Na-

tional Security Council. "It's an upgrading for Turner," said one official. "But he's not Crown King."

Of symbolic importance, an Administration source said, the President had decided not to give Admiral Turner the new title of director of national intelligence, which he had sought. Nonetheless, officials conceded that with his new authority, the admiral would have more organizational power than any of his predecessors since Rear Adm. Roscoe Hiltner became the first head of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1947.

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Until now, the budgets of the National Security Agency and the National Reconnaissance Office have been under the control of the Secretary of Defense and then subject to review by a subcommittee of the National Security Council headed by the Director of Central Intelligence.

The National Security Agency and the National Reconnaissance Office, which produce highly sensitive and extremely valuable satellite and electronics intelligence, account for nearly three-fourths of the estimated \$5 billion that the United States spends on intelligence.

Admiral Turner's efforts to gain full and explicit control over their budgets has been strenuously opposed by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, who reportedly argued in Administration councils against overcentralization of decision-making powers in the intelligence community.

Vice President Mondale and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, fashioned a compromise whereby Admiral Turner would control the intelligence community's budget but the Secretary of Defense would retain operational control of N.S.A. and N.R.O., as well as the Defense Intelligence Agency. Their plan also proposed that if an

agency wanted to contest Admiral Turner's budget decisions, it could take the issue to an interagency Cabinet-level committee of the National Security Council.

Power to Hire Denied

The President was reported to have accepted these recommendations. Moreover, officials said, Mr. Carter rejected Admiral Turner's plea that he be given line authority, or the power to hire and dismiss the top officials of the N.S.A. and N.R.O. Mr. Carter was said to have left such authority with Secretary Brown.

Another key issue hotly debated in the last two months involved the authority for "tasking" the intelligence community, or setting its objectives. Admiral Turner had proposed that his intelligence community staff be given that function under his supervision, but the Defense Department and other agencies objected.

The ultimate compromise approved by President Carter, high officials said, was to turn over that function to a special interagency "tasking" committee, headed by the Director of Central Intelligence.

This solution, one official said, would give Admiral Turner the leading role and more authority, but decisions would still be subject to appeal by other agencies to a Cabinet-level committee of the National Security Council.

C.I.A. officials were known to feel that the President's final reorganization plan represented a victory for Admiral Turner. At the Pentagon, Secretary Brown was said to feel that it was a reasonably good compromise. "If Stan Turner doesn't try to force it all the way to the wall, we can live with it," a Pentagon official said.

Senate Demands

The President, who was scheduled to meet tomorrow with members of the Senate and House Intelligence Oversight Committees, may come under some pressure from members of the Senate Intelligence Committee to grant even more authority to Admiral Turner.

Since last year's hearings on C.I.A. activities and abuses, a number of senators have demanded more clearly centralized control of the entire intelligence community, both to prevent further abuses and to reduce duplication of some of the more exotic and expensive intelligence collection methods.

Senator Walter D. Huddleston, who heads a Senate intelligence organizational subcommittee, said that from what he had heard already, the President had "gone a long way toward what we were suggesting, with some concessions to Defense."

But the Kentucky Democrat added that in tomorrow's session, "We'll be trying to make a very strong case" for naming Admiral Turner the director of national intelligence, to emphasize his overall authority.

Under the Carter plan, Admiral Turner remains both the operational chief of the C.I.A. and the overall intelligence community manager. Some Senators had fa-

vored putting him in overall charge of the intelligence community and making the head of C.I.A. a separate deputy operating under him.

Admiral Turner has not announced his choice of deputy, but White House sources confirmed that he had been persuaded to withdraw his intended nomination of Lyman G. Kirkpatrick Jr., who served as inspector general of the C.I.A. and later as an assistant director, in the 1950's and 1960's.

Admiral Turner privately offered the job of deputy to Mr. Kirkpatrick, now a professor of political science at Brown University, in early July. But officials said that the White House later had second thoughts as new information came to light on the C.I.A.'s long program of research into mind and behavior control.

As the agency's inspector general in that era, Mr. Kirkpatrick investigated the matter. White House officials felt that he would become subject to criticism on

Capitol Hill for not having succeeded in halting objectionable programs. Rather than risk a political controversy over his nomination, White House sources said Admiral Turner decided to withdraw the offer to Mr. Kirkpatrick and to seek another deputy.