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INSIDE WASHINGTON

Reagan's reply to sex-for-secrets

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PRESIDENT Reagan, increasingly angered over incidents of Soviet spying on U.S. diplomats in Moscow, is considering a fresh crackdown on Soviet diplomats in the U.S. to respond to the Marine sex-for-secrets scandal.

Reagan advisers, who described the President as "furious" over the incident, is considering a fresh round of expulsions of Soviet spies working in the U.S. under diplomatic cover.

The President is also prepared to scrap consular exchange agreements in the works for New York and Kiev, as well as the 1972 agreement to give both the U.S. and the Soviets gilty new embassy compounds.

The Soviets, in a bizarre agreement signed during the Nixon era, were given a prime piece of real estate atop a hill in northwest Washington that affords the KGB "line-of-sight vision" to the White House, the Pentagon and the State Dept.

Already top Reagan foreign policy advisers, including Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and national security adviser Frank Carlucci, have been forced to add special protective devices to the windows of their offices to block off increasingly sophisticated Soviet eavesdropping.

Reagan, sources said, has been advised that the U.S. Embassy in Moscow is "one gigantic radio antenna" as a result of an ingenious Soviet move to plant bugs inside the steel beams and concrete used for the \$190 million compound.

As a result of what one U.S. intelligence official called "a totally unacceptable situation in terms of U.S. security," Reagan is actively considering advice from the CIA and the National Security Council to tear down the structure and start over — to the tune of \$1 billion.

White House officials said Reagan is also considering blocking the Soviets from moving into their new compound until a "safe and secure working environment" for the U.S. diplomats in Moscow can be guaranteed.

These options will be presented by Secretary of State Shultz when he visits Moscow next week for what was supposed to be a trip designed to improve relations.

But now, with Shultz forced to conduct secret meetings in a specially equipped Winnebago and other U.S. diplomats forced to communicate with each other on 89-cent children's "magic pads," a State Dept. official admitted that the spying episode in Moscow "has cast a chill" on the Shultz visit.

MEANWHILE, at CIA headquarters in Langley, Va., there are a great deal of ruffled feathers among the old-boy network of intelligence professionals as **William Webster,** Reagan's nominee to become the next Director of Central Intelligence, prepares to move in.

Agency veterans are deeply disturbed that Webster, a Christian Scientist, is spending a lot of time consulting with former CIA chief Stansfield Turner — also a

Christian Scientist — on how he ought to run the CIA.

Admiral Turner is despised by agency professionals because, during his tenure under President Carter, hundreds of CIA officers were fired and many of the agency's operations severely cut back.

Agency veterans are also upset because Webster is planning to bring six close associates from the FBI to Langley to run his transition team.

U.S. military experts believe the sudden rise in Marxist guerilla activity in El Salvador may be the result of the use of submarines by the Soviet Union and Cuba to supply the rebels.

U.S. and Salvadoran intelligence agencies have received several reports from fishermen in the Pacific Coast region of Chiriqua that a large unidentified submarine drops off off arms and takes on wounded rebels.

U.S. intelligence officials say they have received similar reports of submarines being used to supply rebel groups in Peru and Chile.

CONGRESS' rebuff of President Reagan's highway bill veto prompted Sen. Daniel P. (Moynihan D-N.Y.) to end months of speculation about his future by announcing he would seek re-election.

Moynihan, for months, has been less than enthusiastic about the pros-

pects for a long — and expensive — re-election battle against the Republicans millionaires whose hats are in the ring.

But staffers say Moynihan, who was the conference chairman and the floor manager during the highway bill battle, received dozens of phone calls from supporters and colleagues praising him after the Senate voted to override Reagan's veto.

Now that his party controls the Senate, Moynihan, one of the chamber's most senior members, believes he is in a position to be at the cutting edge of national policy making — and do some good turns for New York.

The highway bill will, for instance, bring \$719 million a year in transit and highway aid to this state over the next five years. The controversial Water Bill, with which Moynihan was also involved, will bring in \$270 million a year.