

11 Nov 1972

## Garbo and Insults:

Relations between India and the United States turned sour last year when the Nixon Administration sided with Pakistan in the short-lived Indo-Pakistani War. Even so, the United States had so long supported India's "experiment in democracy" that most observers felt that after a reasonable cooling-off period, the giant of the West and the giant of South Asia would soon be smiling at each other once again.

Not so. Under the peace-loving, iron-handed rule of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, India has created a cult of anti-Americanism that would do any two-bit African or Latin American country proud. According to Indian officials, the United States is responsible for just about every ill imaginable, except perhaps the circumstance that Mrs. Gandhi was not born a boy. Leading the list of American bad guys is the Central Intelligence Agency, that fascist-loaded organization which preys on poor, defenseless nations at every opportunity.

Indeed, Indian Communists now claim that the United States will post Ambassador Carol Laise from Nepal to New Delhi as part of an expanded CIA sabotage effort. Wife of that well-known CIA operative, Ambassador to Vietnam Ellsworth Bunker, Miss Laise was described the other day as a "CIA Mata Hari," whose appointment

to New Delhi would be "another insult . . . to India"—an insult, no doubt, akin to the U.S. cutoff of aid to India following the December hostilities.

In fact, Indian anti-Americanism has grown in direct proportion to the number of days during which India has been forced to struggle on without sugar from Uncle Sam: fewer dollars, more charges of CIA interference. So all the United States needs to do is to start providing financial support again, and Miss Laise will not have to worry about being compared to Greta Garbo.

Then again, Mrs. Gandhi probably would claim, even as she stuffed her piggy bank, that the Nixon Administration was trying to insult her with money.

new  
fact  
rumor!



# The Herald of Freedom

*For God  
And Country*

BOX 3 ZAREPHATH, N. J.

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## THE KAPLANS OF THE C. I. A.

One of the most bizarre accounts of covert CIA financing, espionage, Communist activities and murder involves Jacob Merrill Kaplan or his nephew Joel David Kaplan.

Jacob M. Kaplan was born in Lowell, Mass. on December 23, 1893, the son of David Kaplan and the former Fannie Gertz (a 1938 biography refers to his mother as Fannie Levin). After attending public schools in Massachusetts, Kaplan spent ten years in semi-tropical Latin American sugar-producing countries. On June 20, 1925 he married Alice Manheim and they had four children: Joan Felice (Mrs. C. Gerard Davidson), Elizabeth (Mrs. Gonzalo Fonseca), Richard David, and Mary Ellen.

In 1920 Jacob Kaplan organized the Oldetyme Molasses Company and served as its president until it was merged with Dunbar Molasses Company in 1924. In 1928 he sold the entire company and became president of J.M. Kaplan and Brothers, Inc. and later the Kaplan Holding Corp. In 1934 he established the Molasses Products Corp. He and his half-brother, Abrim Isaac Kaplan, became millionaires known as the "molasses kings."

In the hearings known as Appendix IX of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the U.S. Congress, page 1085, it was revealed that J.M. Kaplan was affiliated with the American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Biro Bidjan (in the Soviet Union). This organization was cited as a Communist front which had its own worldwide propaganda campaign for the purpose of getting Jews to emigrate to a province of the Soviet Union. The organization was subsequently cited as subversive by an Attorney General of the U.S.

By 1932 Jacob Kaplan was president and chairman of the board of Hearn Department Stores, Inc.; he became president of the American Dry Ice Corp. the following year, and in 1945 became president of Welch Grape Juice, Inc. of New York. He was also an

official of the Ronier Corp., Jemkap Inc., and Southwestern Sugar and Molasses Co., Inc. He was a director of the New Mexico Lumber and Timber Company and president and director of the J.M. Kaplan Fund, Inc., which he originally started in 1942.

Jacob Kaplan received considerable publicity when it was disclosed that through his J.M. Kaplan Fund, Inc. of 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at least a million dollars of CIA funds were dispensed to such leftist organizations as the Institute of International Labor Research, Inc. This outfit which has also been known as Labor Research, Inc., maintains an office at 113 East 37th Street, N.Y.C. It was headed by the late Norman Thomas, Chairman of the Socialist Party of the United States, at the very time CIA turned over nearly \$1 million to it for the purpose of financing what the New York TIMES of February 22, 1967, described euphemistically as "17 left-of-center parties throughout Latin America."

Secretary-Treasurer of the Institute of Labor Research was Sacha Volman, who set up radically leftist "institutes" in Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic. According to Otilia Ulate, former President of Costa Rica, the San Jose Institute supported only those Parties which "have the characteristic features which make them identical in doctrine and homogenous in political and social attitudes with Russian Communism." Ulate said that all democratic parties opposed to the Marxist regime in Cuba were excluded from this offshoot of the Norman Thomas and Sacha Volman Institute.

Through the Dominican Institute, using CIA funds, Volman promoted political careers for such key Communists as the notorious Juan Bosch. Sacha Volman had close ties with comrades throughout Latin America and was neck-deep in the Marxist Leninist "Center of Research in Economic and Social Development" at Santo Domingo. This organization

(CIDES) was financed by the CIA, the U.S. State Department and the Ford Foundation. When his intelligence organization infiltrated CIDES, General Wessin y Wessin of the Dominican Republic found it to be a Communist training and indoctrination operation. Sacha Volman was an instructor in that operation and was the man who, with State Department and CIA direction, promoted Communist Juan Bosch all the way to the Presidency of the Dominican Republic.

Volman is suspected of being a Soviet agent assigned to Latin American Affairs. He was born in Russia, lived in Romania and came to the United States as a "refugee." He is now a U.S. citizen and has been living at 245 East 8th St., N.Y.C. In the Hearings of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on "The Communist Threat to the United States Through the Caribbean," General Wessin y Wessin testified under oath about Volman's CIA operation: (Quote)

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, you spoke of 40 Communist indoctrination centers operating in the Dominican Republic under Juan Bosch. Did these centers operate openly as a Communist operation?

General WESSIN. Openly.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did they display Communist banners or signs?

General WESSIN. One of these schools located on Caracas Street No. 54 displayed the Soviet flag.

Mr. SOURWINE. The Soviet flag? Not just a Communist banner with a hammer and sickle, but the Soviet flag?

General WESSIN. It was the red flag with the hammer and sickle.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, do you know where these centers were operated? You named the location of one. Can you tell us where others were?

General WESSIN. In the school Padre Villini Calle-Mercedes. This building, in spite of the fact that it belonged to the Government, was turned over to the Communist Dato Pagan Perdomo to install a school of political science.

There was another one, which went under the initials of CIDES located in the farm, or Finca Jaina Moza. In this school, the teachers were among the others, Juan Bosch, Angel Miolan, and Sacha Volman.

Mr. SOURWINE. One of those names has come up before. One name. Let's identify these men. Who is or was Angel Miolan?

General WESSIN. Angel Miolan is a Communist, and I say that he is a Communist because in order to be secretary of Vicente Lombardo Toledano for 10 years you have to be a Communist.

Mr. SOURWINE. Vicente Lombardo Toledano was an outstanding Communist, was he not?

General WESSIN. Yes, sir. He was, in fact, head of all Communist political activities in Mexico . . .

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, who is Sacha Volman? General WESSIN. He was a Rumanian brought there by Juan Bosch. I don't know him.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you consider him a Communist?

General WESSIN. In my country there is a saying that says tell me with whom you go, and I will tell you who you are." (End of Quote)

Also involved with the Communist-oriented CIDES organization was Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. The Parvin Foundation, of which Douglas was a member of the board of directors, joined with the National Association of Broadcasters and CIDES to produce "educational" films. According to the New York TIMES of February 22, 1967, Douglas became a member of the board of CIDES, which administered the film project in the field. The "educational" films and the CIDES Communist training school had to be abandoned when President Bosch attempted an open Communist takeover and was overthrown by a military coup late in 1963. The CIA had been financing an effort to turn the Dominican Republic into another Cuba.

In 1952 Jacob Kaplan became a trustee of the New School for Social Research on West 12th Street in New York City, well-known as a Marxist-oriented school. In 1956 Kaplan was honored, along with two others, when an 8-story annex of a new school building was named for him. A 4-story building on 11th Street was named for Albert A. List, president of the Glen Alden Corp., and the main college building on 12th Street was named for Dr. Alvin Johnson, long a professor at the New School for Social Research. Dr. Johnson was reported to be a supporter of the late Communist Congressman Vito Marcantonio, and according to published reports, was affiliated with a long list of Communist fronts.

In 1968 ground was broken in New York City for the construction of an apartment complex, originally estimated to cost \$10 million, to provide low income housing for artists, writers, sculptors, musicians, and actors. The project was a joint venture of the J.M. Kaplan Fund

and the National Council on the Arts, both of which made grants of \$750,000 toward its construction. Loans to finance the project were made by the Federal Housing Administration. The property was purchased from Bell Laboratories for \$2½ million by the Westbeth Corp., a non-profit organization formed by the Kaplan Fund. Mrs. Joan Davidson, daughter of Jacob Kaplan, told the New York TIMES "The Federal Housing Administration has been very broad-minded, helpful and reasonable and has waived their usual requirements in several areas."

Kaplan's daughter, Joan, had married Crow Girard Davidson on December 20, 1953 and they were divorced in March of 1967. Davidson was a member of the Democratic National Committee and had been Assistant Secretary of the Interior from 1946 to 1950. On page 5291 of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee hearings on the Institute of Pacific Relations, exhibit 1294 is a letter to Davidson from Edward Carter, President of the IPR, indicating a close relationship.

On May 20, 1970, the New York TIMES reported the formal opening of Westbeth, the world's largest housing project for artists which has cost \$13 million so far. Speaking on the occasion, in addition to Mayor John Lindsay, was Rev. Howard L. Moody of the Judson Memorial Church, long a supporter of leftist causes.

Jacob M. Kaplan and his half-brother, Abrim Isaac, made millions in sugar and molasses, principally in Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Abrim died in 1959 and his wife, Mrs. Ray Kempner Kaplan of N.Y., died in May, 1965. Joel David Kaplan, age 45, the son of Abrim and Ray, became a partner in the Kaplan interests in Central and South America. Kaplan had been living at 215 E. 75th St., N.Y.C., and married a New York model, Bonnie Sharie, on October 14, 1956. The marriage was a stormy one and was terminated after Bonnie charged her husband with cruelty and told N.Y. Supreme Court Justice Thomas Aurelio that in one year of married life her husband had beaten her 20 times. Eventually she was awarded \$200 a week alimony but Kaplan was constantly in arrears.

Joel Kaplan established an independent molasses business in Peru and trucking firms in Texas and Oklahoma. He subsequently entered into an official partnership with Luis M. Vidal, Jr., the godson of the late General Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. Vidal, Jr. was the personal unofficial representative or business agent for the Dominican Republic during a number of years while Trujillo headed the government. Luis Melchoir Vidal, Sr., an

importer, has been a consultant to U.S. Government departments and reportedly has had influential friends both in Washington and Latin America.

During the 1950's Vidal teamed up with Joel Kaplan and, under cover of either the Paint Company of America or the American Sucrose Company, they operated throughout Latin America reportedly as agents of the CIA, supplying arms to anti-Communist governments and movements. Joel Kaplan, however, was on the left and reportedly also supplied guns for Communist guerrillas in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Cuba, while Vidal was selling arms to anti-Communists and anti-Castro Cubans. It was also reported that Kaplan had even shortchanged the guerrilla leaders by supplying less arms than were paid for. The business partnership ended abruptly with the murder of Vidal.

It is believed that Vidal learned of his partner's dealings with the Communist guerrillas and there was a falling out. On November 18, 1961 the decomposed and bullet-torn body of a man, subsequently identified as that of Luis M. Vidal, Jr., was found in a shallow grave off a lonely road between Mexico City and Cuernavaca.

Kaplan, who had been in Mexico, returned to New York where he learned that Mexican authorities wished to question him concerning the death of his partner. Kaplan left the U.S. and went to Madrid, Spain where he was arrested in the spring of 1962 by Louis Pozo, the Spanish Chief of Interpol (international police agency). After a week in a Madrid jail, Kaplan was returned to Mexico to face trial for premeditated murder. Kaplan was represented at the trial by Victor Velasquez, a prominent Mexican attorney and associate of Louis Nizer of New York. The defense claimed that the body of the murdered man was not Vidal but the Mexican authorities produced Vidal's wife who identified the deceased as her husband. Tremendous pressures were brought to bear on both sides and an attempt had allegedly been made to obtain \$200,000 from Kaplan as the price for quashing the case. It was revealed that just before the murder, Kaplan had entered Mexico with a false passport issued to Albert Richard Yates, age 30, a British seaman, and that two other men accompanied him. One was a Russian-born naturalized American, Evsai Petrushansky; the other, who claimed Israeli citizenship, had a passport issued to Earl Scott. He later identified himself as Harry Kopelson, a merchant from Tel Aviv. He also was charged with the murder but was acquitted. Petrushansky was not brought to trial. Kaplan was convicted in Mexico City of premeditated murder and was sentenced to serve 28 years in prison. A number of appeals were filed beginning in 1965, until finally his last appeal was,

turned down by the Mexican Supreme Court in 1968.

In the meantime, in May of 1965 Kaplan's lawyers had revealed to authorities that he had acquired a new wife, 25-year old Irma Vasquez Calderon, and that they were married by proxy. Under Mexican law, wives are permitted conjugal visits with prisoners.

While the appeals were fizzling out, Joel Kaplan's divorced sister, Judy Kaplan Dowis, age 40, of Sausalito, Calif., undertook a series of attempts, both legal and extra-legal, to get her brother out of the Mexican prison. These included attempting to bribe high Mexican Government officials, planning escapes and even producing a defrocked Roman Catholic priest who claimed that the murdered man, Luis Vidal, was alive and that he had married Vidal to a woman named Lucia Magana. This and numerous other plans and plots were unsuccessful. Judy then made contact with Victor D. Stadter, reportedly a big-time smuggler, who lives in a 16-room house on a 10-acre estate in Glendora, Calif. Stadter, now 52 years old, had spent five years in the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa. after being convicted in the U. S. District Court in Brooklyn in connection with a narcotics conspiracy case.

Stadter worked out a plan for Kaplan's escape. He purchased a Bell Aircraft model 47 helicopter in Casper, Wyoming for \$65,000; he also acquired a fast single engine Cessna 210 aircraft and had both of them registered in the name of M. Milandra. On August 18, 1971 at 6:37 P.M., the helicopter, piloted by Roger Guy Hershner, age 29, formerly of Glendora and now of Ontario, California, was set down in the prison courtyard. Within 20 seconds it was aloft with Kaplan and his cellmate, Carlos Antonio Contreras Castro, age 36, who was serving a sentence for counterfeiting and forgery. The helicopter flew approximately 100 miles away where a plane piloted by Stadter was waiting to take them to Brownsville, Texas where they boarded another small plane which took them to Sausalito, Calif. where sister Judy lived. Through Victor Stadter it was learned that Kaplan spent three months in Stadter's Glendora home after the escape.

In a dispatch from Mexico City, dated August 20, 1971, the U.P.I. reported that the Mexican police asked the U.S. F.B.I. to seek and arrest a New Yorker who had escaped by helicopter from the Mexican federal penitentiary. The dispatch stated that Victor Valesquez, Kaplan's defense attorney, claimed that his client was an agent of the CIA. On September 6, 1971 the New York TIMES reported that a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Justice said that Kaplan was NOT sought by the FBI and that little formal interest had been shown by the Mexican Government in obtaining the return of Kaplan even

though he was an escaped convict. It was subsequently learned that Kaplan's two friends, who entered Mexico with him prior to the murder, had been involved previously in European espionage activities (not on behalf of the U.S.). Reporters who interviewed members of the Kaplan family after his escape obtained little information. His sister, Mrs. Dowis, refused all information and referred questioners to her attorney, Vasilios Choulos of San Francisco. Kaplan and his Mexican-born second wife are reportedly living in the vicinity of Sante Fe, N.M. where the Kaplan family is said to have property and business interests.

The CIA involvement in the death of General Trujillo has been documented. Arturo Espallat explains in "Trujillo: The Last Caesar" that "The arrival of weapons from the Government of the United States was, for the plotters, tangible evidence that the might of the United States was behind them. Without that support there would simply have been no conspiracy. Trujillo had put together a powerful political-military machine which could only have been destroyed by intervention from the outside world." And the State Department had decreed that Rafael Trujillo, our most reliable anti-Communist ally in the Caribbean, must die. The CIA did the job. Luis Vidal, godson of General Trujillo, was also murdered by the CIA.

On the other hand, Joel Kaplan lives comfortably on his inherited fortune, unmolested by the U.S. Department of Justice in spite of his involvement in supplying arms to Communist guerrillas and revolutionaries. His illegal smuggling of arms, use of false passports, murder conviction and finally his escape from the Mexican prison are seemingly of no interest to U.S. authorities. The CIA works in mysterious ways its murders to perform and its murderers to protect.

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# 'With your guns and drums and drums and Hurroo, Hurroo With your guns and drums and drums and gun Hurroo, Hurroo...'

*From Irish folk song, "Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye."*

By Kenneth P. O'Donnell

A few minutes before President Kennedy was shot in Dallas nine years ago today, two of his traveling companions, Dave Powers and myself, in the motorcade close behind his limousine, were saying how happy he seemed that morning. As longtime aides to the President, Dave and I had seen him through many memorable days but we never saw him in a better mood than on that trip to Texas.

The big worry of his first two years in the White House—the threat of nuclear war with Russia—was safely behind him. He had decided to pull out of Vietnam. A few days before we went to Texas, Dave and I were talking with him about Vietnam. We asked how he could make a military withdrawal without losing American prestige in Southeast Asia. His reply, in view of today's withdrawal pains in Saigon, was interesting.

"Easy," he said. "Put a government in there that will ask us to withdraw."

Thinking of his unserved second term, I often remember a hand-lettered sign of farewell, held up by somebody in the crowd at Shannon Airport when President Kennedy was ending his memorable visit to Ireland in 1963. The sign said, "Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye," a line from the old Irish folk song. We borrowed the title when

we wrote our memories about him.

Those memories are filled with his wry humor. We recall him being questioned by a loyal worker dismayed by his choice of Lyndon Johnson as his Vice-Presidential running-mate.

"What will I say to all my friends in Boston," the lady asked, "when they ask me why you picked Johnson?"

Kennedy smiled, and said, "Pretend you know something they don't know."

During the summit meeting in Vienna, we sat at a window in the American Embassy residence, watching Khrushchev argue with Kennedy in the garden below. Khrushchev was snapping at him like a terrier, while the President remained unperturbed.

Powers said to the President later, "You seemed pretty calm while he was giving you a hard time out there."

"What did you expect me to do?" Kennedy said. "Take off one of my shoes and hit him over the head with it?"

Kennedy, and all of the Boston Irishmen on his White House staff, were surprised when Henry Cabot Lodge, our old Yankee Brahmin political adversary from Massachusetts, was suggested by Dean Rusk for the Ambassador's post in Saigon. The President told us that he decided to approve the appointment partly because the idea of getting Lodge mixed up in such a hopeless mess as the big one in Vietnam was irresistible.

Lodge was a bit too stiffly patrician for Kennedy's taste and Richard Nixon was not classy enough. When we watched Lodge with Nixon on television, accepting the Vice-Presidential nomination at the 1960 Republican Convention, Kennedy said to us, "That's the last Nixon will see of Lodge. If Nixon ever tries to visit the Lodges at their house in Beverly, they won't let him in the door."

During the same convention, Kennedy watched Nixon accepting acclaim from the delegates, turned away from the TV screen with a grimace, and said, "If I have to stand up before a crowd and wave both of my arms above my head like that in order to become President of the United States, I'll never make it."

President Kennedy made his most courageous decision when he received the news of the failure of the C.I.A.-sponsored invasion of Cuba by a force of Cuban rebels at the Bay of Pigs. He had approved the plan with one stipulation — under no circumstances could any U.S. military forces join in combat.

Both the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the C.I.A. then urged him to send in U.S. Marines and Navy jets from the nearby carrier Essex to help the outnumbered invaders. He said that he preferred the embarrassment of defeat

to ordering a military attack by the United States against a small and independent government.

"I'll take all the blame for it," he told the generals.

Publicly the President took the full responsibility for the Bay of Pigs disaster. But later he learned that the C.I.A. had assured the Cuban rebel leaders that they would be getting strong U.S. military support. That led him to a bitter conclusion.

Dave Powers remembers the President saying at the time, while they were swimming one day in the White House pool, "They couldn't believe I wouldn't panic and try to save my own face. Well, they had me figured wrong."

The Bay of Pigs experience made President Kennedy leery of military advice for the rest of his time in office. "If it wasn't for the Bay of Pigs," he said to us later, "I might have sent Marines into Laos in 1961, as a lot of people around here wanted me to do."

Nov. 22, 1963 began as a wonderful day for all of us but by 12:30 all our lives were darkened.

*Kenneth P. O'Donnell, a member of President Kennedy's staff, is co-author with David P. Powers and Joe McCarthy of "Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye."*

THE WASHINGTON POST  
B6 Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1972

LEISURE

# Play 007 for Keeps

Reviewed by  
George H. Siehl

The reviewer, who served in the intelligence community for what he calls a "brief but interesting period," writes for *Library Journal*.

It is no longer uncommon to get a glimpse past a briefly opened door at the CIA, but the workings of Soviet bloc intelligence agencies are generally more heavily veiled. Now, two promising books by former agents of those organizations—Czech and Russian—have been published. Unfortunately their revelations turn out to be fragmentary, at best.

Ladislav Bittman's "The Deception Game" is by far the better of the two. It centers on one aspect of the Czech intelligence service, the work of Department Eight, or, as it is sometimes known, the Department of Dirty Tricks. The author was deputy chief of the department from 1964 to 1966 and defected following the Soviet invasion in 1968.

Disinformation is the game and the most frequent loser is the United States which is regarded as the principal target. The aim of these special operations, according to Bittman, is "to deceive the enemy or victim by feeding him false information, the assumption being that he will then use

**THE DECEPTION GAME: Czechoslovak Intelligence in Soviet Political Warfare.** By Ladislav Bittman.

(Syracuse University Research Corp. 246 pp. \$9.95)

**NIGHTS ARE LONGEST THERE: A Memoir of the Soviet Security Services.** By A. I. Romanov. Translated by Gerald Brooke.

(Little, Brown, 256 pp. \$7.95)

it as a basis for reaching conclusions the initiator wishes him to reach." Just any old disinformation won't do. As Bittman explains, "For disinformation operations to be successful, they must at least partially correspond to reality or generally accepted views."

He cites several cases, including one in which forged documents implicated an American ambassador in a plot to overthrow the government of Tanzania. The African press had a field day in circulating and embellishing accounts of the "plot":

"The fact that the forgeries were accepted, despite obvious linguistic, administrative, and logical errors, implied that the victims—in this case the young leftist government—would be willing to go beyond rational boundaries if the deception conformed to their own political beliefs."

Bittman describes in considerable detail Operation

Neptune, the "discovery" by Czech divers of crates of Nazi documents in Black Lake near the West German border. The object was to pressure the West German government into extending the time limit for the prosecution of war crimes (it was successful; in 1965 the limit was extended to 1969).

The deception game is admitted to be one of the plodding, three-yards-and-a-cloud-of-dust variety. Seldom is any immediate spectacular result anticipated from a single operation; thus, many projects are underway at a time. Bittman estimates that about 300 to 400 are staged annually throughout the Soviet bloc.

"The Deception Game" is an intriguing book which will contribute to the climate of suspicion and disbelief which now surrounds us. It offers documentary proof that you can't believe everything you read or hear—if the book itself is genuine.

The other book, "Nights Are Longest There," describes the writer's background in World War II Soviet intelligence. "A.I. Romanov," a pseudonym, mentions names and organizational affiliations that are essentially meaningless to general readers, and he fails to provide dates for events of interest or importance, such as when "Beria was put in charge of a new Soviet industry whose job was to make an atom bomb." His clearest memories, in this generally tedious account, are of his girl friends.

"Romanov" does answer a question which holds a high place in spy lore. President Kennedy, based on his reading of the James Bond novels, is reputed to have asked Allen Dulles whether there really was a counterintelligence agency known as SMERSH. "Romanov" served in it until after the war when, through reorganization, "SMERSH as such was no more." The name had been selected by Stalin as an acronym for the Russian word "death to spies."

"Romanov" also defected (in Vienna), he says, because of growing disenchantment with postwar intelligence work and with the callousness and brutality shown to Russians repatriated from the West. Perhaps another reason for his break is found in this description of Beria:

"Two things he could not bear were wordiness and vagueness of expression on the part of his subordinates. This, by the way, went for the whole top leadership of the State Security Service..."

"Romanov's" bosses must have read his reports.

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# Keeping Up... With Youth

by Pamela Swift

Washington Post, Sunday 12 Nov. 72 "Parade Mag. Section"

## CIA Recruiting

The War in Vietnam has caused more problems than it has resolved. One of these is the problem of recruiting competent university graduates for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Despite its honorable and brilliant director Richard Helms, the CIA has suffered a tarnished reputation among some students, not only because of its past infiltration of campus groups but also

because of its clandestine operations in Southeast Asia as well as its cloak-and-dagger ambience, all of which is anathema to many young people.

Still, the agency needs recruits. How does it get them? One method is through open solicitation, and another is through covert means.

The open method is best exemplified in a recent interview in *The Daily Texan* with William B. Wood, the Southwest personnel representative for the agency.

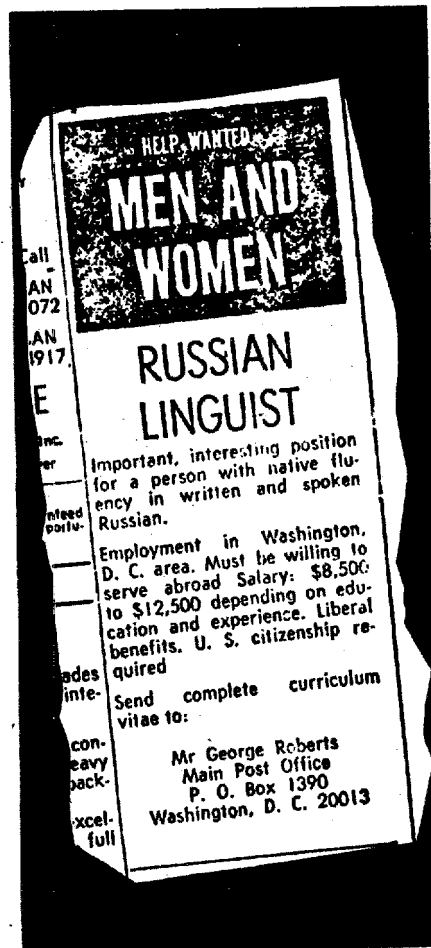
Called upon and questioned by Danny Douglas, a young University of Texas journalism student, Wood is quoted as having said: "I want to make it clear that we do not run a clandestine organization, and there is no cloak-and-dagger purpose in our hiring students."

Wood, according to the interview, then went on to point out that professional opportunities existed in the CIA for seniors and graduate students of almost any discipline—journalism, physics, political science.

"We are also interested," he explained, "in students with foreign language knowledge, especially unusual languages like Laotian and Swahili."

Wood's pitch for young recruits was frank and forthright.

Now, consider another CIA approach. It is best described in the following letter recently sent to this department.



THIS AD IN CHICAGO NEWSPAPER  
CAUGHT STUDENT'S EYE.

continued



# Keeping Up... With Youth

CONTINUED

De Pamela Swift,  
my curiosity was first aroused by cryptic advertisement in The Chicago Tribune which announced, "Russian linguist important, interesting position for a person with native fluency in written and spoken Russian." I enclose a copy of the advertisement.

In spite of the fact that I am not a fluent speaker of Russian, I did major in Russian in college, so I sent off a letter of inquiry. Within a week I received a letter of reply with the heading, "Headquarters U.S. Army Research Translation Group."

I enclose a copy of the letter, with the word "colleague" misspelled.

After reading the letter several things I inquired through many friends about the U.S. Army Research Translation Group. I looked through several Department of Defense directories. No one seemed ever to have heard of it. I wondered what it was. Again, curiosity triumphed,

and I phoned the telephone number given in the letter. A secretary connected me with Colonel Stratton. My conversation with him was relaxed and brief although it seemed to me that he spoke English with some sort of foreign accent.

Colonel Stratton warned me that the average student who majored in a Slavic language generally lacked sufficient command of the spoken language. I inquired about job details, and the colonel was rather hazy. All he would say was that the job entailed transcribing and translating Russian language tapes into English.

## Classroom meeting

We arranged to meet at a military location, and I subsequently wandered around there for a while before I found the right room. It was a classroom with fixed seats.

Colonel Stratton turned out to be a man with gray hair and rather

long sideburns, at least for a military man. He sat at the instructor's desk, and a younger man took a seat in the fifth row and off to the side. I was asked to sit in the first row.

The conversation was friendly, warm and informal. The colonel asked questions about my background and schooling, while the younger man took notes.

Colonel Stratton didn't seem terribly interested in me until at his invitation I began speaking Russian. He was surprised that I could carry on a simple Russian conversation, and that in addition I could speak other languages. He gradually grew enthusiastic.

He thereupon explained some of the job particulars. I would sign up after a training period in the U.S., for a two-year hitch overseas. If assigned to a "friendly" country such as West Germany, I would put in a 40-hour week in the U.S. Embassy translating the tapes. In a neutral country I would live incognito,

attending a university as a cover and translating tapes at home.

Although everybody would like to be stationed in Paris, Colonel Stratton explained, the odds of my being sent to Paris were very slim. Most probably, he said, I would be sent to some Latin American country because of my knowledge of Spanish. I would then be enrolled in some university and given tapes to translate at home.

## Pay was high

The job sounded glamorous, and the pay offered, about \$11,000 per year, high, plus all sorts of allowances and benefits.

I was tempted very much to sign up, but then Colonel Stratton and his colleague began speaking Russian, and I was surprised to discern the number of grammatical mistakes they made in Russian.

It was only when the interview was approaching its end that I began to think of the risks in-

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HEADQUARTERS  
U.S. ARMY RESEARCH TRANSLATION GROUP  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20310


Dear

Thank you for your letter dated and addressed to our Mr. Roberts.

Our organization is currently searching for linguists with native or near-native fluency in the Russian language for transcription, translation, and research work both here in the Washington, D.C. area and abroad. Experience indicates, however, that only a very few U.S. born and non-native speakers are able to pass our rather difficult transcription test.

You may be interested to know that a colleague and I will be in the San Francisco area during the week of to test and interview several candidates who replied to our advertisement in the San Francisco Chronicle. If you are interested in seeing me and exploring the matter further, you may call me collect at Code 202 965-0247 during the week of between the hours of 0900 and 1600 (Eastern Standard Time), so we can arrange a mutually agreeable time to meet in San Francisco.

Sincerely yours,

  
ALEXANDER STRATTON  
Lieutenant Colonel, Inf.  
Commanding, Detachment 5

APPOINTMENT LETTER CAME FROM "ARMY RESEARCH TRANSLATION GROUP."  
NAME, ADDRESS, AND DATES HAVE BEEN DELETED TO CONCEAL IDENTITY.

involved in the work. Suppose I was sent to some South American country like Bolivia and given Russian voice tapes to translate? Where would the tapes come from? How were they obtained? Was someone tapping someone else's telephone line? Did the Soviet Embassy in Buenos Aires regularly tap the U.S. Embassy telephone lines? Did the U.S. Embassy in turn tap the Soviet Embassy telephones?

Suppose, I asked myself, I was apprehended transcribing Russian tapes in Buenos Aires? Who would protect me? Who would acknowledge me? Who would take the responsibility for me? Ironically enough, Colonel Stratton, a most perceptive man,

must have read my mind, because it was he who raised the question of the morality of the work. He said he didn't know how I felt about it, but he could very well understand why many young people under the circumstances would not consider working for the U.S. Government in that particular job.

He asked me to give it some thought and to phone him any time I wanted exam tapes mailed to me.

I decided after a few days that I didn't want that type of job. Later, I learned that Colonel Stratton represented the Central Intelligence Agency.

I only wish he had told me so at first.

MILWAUKEE, WISC.  
JOURNAL

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## CIA Reporting Urged

Journal Washington Bureau  
Washington, D. C. - Legislation that would require the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and other government intelligence operations to report to congressional committees was recommended last week by a House foreign affairs subcommittee.

The recommendation, intended to help Congress reaffirm its role in developing American foreign policy, was among several that stemmed from a series of hearings and symposiums held last summer by the subcommittee on national security policy and scientific developments. Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.) is the subcommittee chairman.

The subcommittee's report stated that an imbalance existed between the executive branch of the government and

Congress in the formulation of foreign policy.

This imbalance, according to the subcommittee, "threatens the development of a truly successful national security policy for the United States in the seventies."

The report noted that the United States no longer possessed a national consensus on foreign policy which, it said, had always been a source of strength.

"For the Congress to reaffirm its influence in the foreign policy area and to help form public opinion on the issue would probably also go far in offsetting rising neo-isolationist feelings in the United States," the report said.

Changes in world power relationships have resulted in the development of five key centers of power — the US, the Soviet Union, China, Western

Europe and Japan, the report said.

It said this had decreased the danger of major nuclear confrontations but had not reduced the prospect for what it called "smaller scale proxy wars."

8 Oct 1972

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# Spies in sky keep two big powers in balance

By DONALD R. MORRIS  
Post News Analyst

All that has kept the world from self-destructing this last quarter of a century has been the precarious nuclear balance between the United States and the Soviet Union.

For a few short years America had an overwhelming preponderance of power. We were certain we would never resort to it, but our mere possession of such nightmarish power drove the Russians to distraction. Then they in their turn achieved an edge—and regained a measure of stability—and it was our turn to taste the fear in the phrase "missile gap."

A decade ago the balance was regained and has since been maintained. The number of missiles, their megatonnage and their guidance systems are largely irrelevant; what counts is that neither power can launch a preemptive strike with any hope of survival, and on this balance hangs the peace of the world.

## Tiger by the tail

The balance, however, is far from static. Both powers hold a fearsome tiger by the tail. Research and development must continue lest one side or the other achieve a breakthrough in delivery or defense, which might destroy the balance. The expense of such a breakthrough—indeed the expense of maintaining the current balance—is so hideous that both powers would like to avoid it. They are committed to a continuing arms race not by the need to achieve a breakthrough but only by the imperative of not permitting the other to do so.

Both sides recognize the need for a mutual effort to scale down their arsenals. In the past, negotiations over disarmament foundered on a single element—trust. The issues at stake were so overriding that neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union could afford to accept the other's word that an agreement would be adhered to.

The recent SALT talks, however, have achieved initial and encouraging successes, and the key to the progress can be found in an innocuous euphemism the treaties employ: "National technical means of verification". The phrase refers to a program which supplies an acceptable substitute for the missing ingredient of trust, and on that program rests all hope of reversing the arms race.

The "national technical means of verification" are the photographic reconnaissance satellites employed by both America and the Soviet Union. The U.S. satellites are

referred to as SAMOS (for "satellite and missile-observation system"); the Soviet satellites are referred to as COSMOS, and while neither country will discuss their details, they do, as the re-

sult of a 1962 agreement, report each launch and its orbital characteristic to the UN.

The programs give both countries a positive check on the nuclear activities of the other. Neither nation can test or deploy a major new weapons system without timely—and highly detailed—warning accruing to the other.

The United States launches four or five "search-and-find" SAMOS missiles annually from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. They remain in orbit about a month, covering the entire surface of the globe twice a day, once at night (when infra-red photography, sensitive to heat emissions, gives almost as much information as daytime passes) and once during the day.

The photographic results are radioed back, and despite the loss in resolution, construction work of any description is at once apparent when photos taken a few days apart are superimposed.

Each search-and-find satellite is followed a month or two later by a "close-look" satellite, which photographs the specific areas of interest its predecessor has spotted. These photographs are not transmitted electronically. Instead the satellite ejects the film capsule itself, which is recovered in mid-air by specially equipped planes based in Hawaii.

## What photos show

The pictures are analyzed at the National Photographic Interpretation Center (known as "En-pick" to the intelligence community), a little-known joint project located in Washington under the aegis of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The sophisticated interpretation of these photographs provides the vast bulk of what America knows about the Soviet Union, the Eastern bloc countries and the People's Republic of China.

The photos reveal not only major construction — from transportation nets through shipyard activity to all manner of missile facilities — but an astonishing wealth of technical detail as well.

While the U.S. will not talk about the SAMOS program any more than the Soviet Union will discuss the details of COSMOS, the general details of both programs are more or less open secrets.

America's most closely guarded secret, however, is the exact resolution of the photographic systems employed by SAMOS. The U.S. has its own security classification system, and a "Top Secret" clearance from any other

organization won't get you past the front door.)

The first generation of satellite cameras a decade ago were lucky to pick up objects six feet across. The third generation in current use will pick up objects less than two feet across, and the resolu-

tion may some day be measured in inches. In terms of analysis, this means that not only can new missile sites, or changes in old ones, be recorded, but the precise technical construction of the missile can be reconstructed in fair detail as well.

The Soviets launch perhaps four times as many satellites as America does, partially because theirs do not last as long, and also because the Soviets are given to "tactical" missions — sending a satellite for a special "look-see" when something of interest is going on.

The U.S. prefers to wait for its regularly scheduled shots, and has sent only one tactical satellite aloft — to check Israeli claims that the Soviets were violating the truce by installing missile sites on the banks of the Suez Canal. Soviet photography is good enough to allay their fears that the U.S. is installing new weapons systems, although the resolution of their cameras is not nearly as good as ours.

High-altitude coverage of the Soviet Union started in the early 1950s when balloon-mounted cameras were launched in Europe to drift across Eurasia before being recovered in the Pacific.

From such crude beginnings we advanced to the U-2 aircraft, which worked like a charm until the Soviets finally developed a missile that could bring it down — with disastrous results for American diplomacy. President Eisenhower had approved the U-2 program only after Premier Nikita Khrushchev had rejected his suggestion of "open skies" inspections. The gap between the U-2 flights and the inception of the SAMOS program was fortunately a short one.

continued

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Now that the Soviets have their own COSMOS program, they are, apparently, willing to reconsider "open skies". To begin with, there isn't much they could do about the satellites, and, if they do have a "killer" satellite which can destroy SAMOS satellites, the U.S. undoubtedly has something up its sleeve to destroy COSMOS shots.

Both countries, however, prefer to leave the other's program alone. The Soviets even wrote into the SALT treaty a clause barring attempts to hide activities from "national technical means of verification"—a long way from Khrushchev's original attitude toward "open skies."

For both America and the Soviet Union, "national technical means of verification" insure that the balance will be kept, and enable negotiators to get on with the complicated task of dismantling the nuclear arsenals with a greatly reduced risk of detonating the world in the process.

# India Seeking Resumption Of U.S. Surveillance Project

By Lewis M. Simons

Washington Post Foreign Service

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13—The United States and India are discussing the possibility of resuming a project for an electronic surveillance system along the China border, informed Indian government sources said today.

The project, dubbed "peace indigo," was being carried out by the Indian government and private American companies and involved electronic detection components manufactured in the United States. When India and Pakistan went to war last December, the Nixon administration sus-

pended arms sales to both countries. This embargo included so-called nonlethal military equipment, including devices of the type being used in "peace indigo."

According to informed government sources, however, India had contracts with dynamics corp. of America, of New York City, as well as several other American companies, and the U.S. government was therefore breaking a legitimate business agreement.

These sources disclosed that discussions were under way between American diplomats in New Delhi and officials of the foreign ministry. "We have made no threats," one of the sources said. "But we have told the Americans that by their actions they have caused the contract to be violated."

However, the sources indicated that the fact that talks between the two governments were going on was a cause for some optimism.

The sources refused to disclose the amount of money involved in the contracts. However, it was understood they call for payment in U.S. dollars, precious to India because it is short of foreign exchange.

U.S. embassy sources refused to comment when asked about the "peace indigo" project. They did not even admit that such a project existed.

## Deny Termination

Indian sources denied a new agency report which stated that India was threatening to terminate the agreement if the United States did not resume its arms sales. "We do not fool ourselves," said one highly informed source. "We are not in a position to twist the arm of Mr. Nixon on this matter. And by terminating the contract we would be cutting off our nose to spite our face."

According to these sources, the contract with Dynamics was for radar equipment and "certain services." None of the radar gear has arrived in India, although the contract was signed on March 18, 1971. "But we have received some of the services," one source stated.

It is understood that the radar equipment would provide an electronic link between India's existing forward surveillance system among its northern frontier with China and inland military command areas, perhaps as far away as New Delhi.

## Broader Implications

Whether the current talks between U.S. and Indian officials result in "peace indigo" being resumed or not could

have implications for Indo-American relations—now at low ebb—as well as for a broader sphere on the entire Subcontinent.

Many Indians have expressed bitter irony over what they call the "new friendship" between the United States and China. Many believe, in fact, that President Nixon has willingly sacrificed U.S. relations with India in order to gain detente with China.

Therefore, if the United States blocked resumption of the project one conclusion almost certain to be drawn in New Delhi would be that the Nixon administration did not want to strengthen India's ability to spy on America's "new friend."

On the other hand, by allowing even "nonlethal" military communications equipment into India, the United States would surely be inviting protests and demands from Pakistan.

The Indian government is well aware of the U.S. position and as a result seems to be going out of its way to irritate the Nixon administration and place the "peace indigo" project in further jeopardy.