

## INTELLIGENCE IN RECENT PUBLIC LITERATURE

STA JE CIA? (WHAT IS CIA?) By *Milovose J. Levkov*. (Belgrade; Sedma Sila. Dokumenti Današnjice, Issue No. 178. 1967. 78 pp. 2 n. din).

The author of this pamphlet received his law degree from the University of Belgrade in 1958 and his doctorate in 1965, choosing as his thesis topic international law as it pertains to espionage, with special attention to the espionage practices of various countries following World War II. The publishers mention that Mr. Levkov has previously contributed several articles to the same journal on espionage and international law.

The present article contains no startling revelations about CIA. The author's sources are basically overt, ranging from Allen Dulles' "The Craft of Intelligence," (the dust jacket of which the author or publisher has reproduced on the cover of this book) to numerous quotations from "The Invisible Government." The author also refers to other foreign authors such as Soviet Brigadier General V. A. Viktorov, who wrote "Espionage Under the Mask of Tourism" in 1963; G. Zhukov's "Plan of Cosmic Espionage and International Law" in 1960, and F. N. Chistyakov's "The Secret Front War" in 1965, to name but a few. Levkov claims that some of his information comes from "other sources" not further identified.

What Levkov writes is in fact much less interesting than the question of why he (or we should say the Yugoslav government) wanted to publish at all, unless mainly for internal consumption in connection with the revelations made at the time concerning the plans and activities of Alexander Rankovich. The author's major object, it appears, is to attempt to prove that espionage is contrary to all forms of international law. The reader is supposed to infer from his slanted statements that *only* CIA is engaged in international espionage.

Levkov delves into the history of CIA and mentions its early beginnings, including the role of the OSS, which he says was engaged in a variety of special intelligence missions and supported underground anti-Nazi groups deep in occupied territory. In addition, the author comments on the role of OSS in the invasions of Normandy and North Africa. For reasons best known to himself, the

author chose to ignore the fact that OSS was in the mountains of Yugoslavia helping Marshal Tito in his struggle against the Axis powers.

Levkov refers to most of the other US intelligence agencies, all of which we are to understand are under the control of CIA. He believes that CIA has some 20,000 staff employees and approximately 200,000 agents throughout the world. As far as he is concerned, the US government cannot do anything in the realm of global strategy and politics without the approval of CIA. He pictures CIA as an organization beyond any real control. He apparently wishes to amuse his readers by giving a literal translation of the Watchdog Committee, i.e., that they are "dog watchers," implying that CIA is an organization of dogs that must be watched carefully. He attempts to explain the role of the National Security Agency (CIA-controlled) mostly from excerpts of the 1960 press conference given in Moscow by defectors Martin and Mitchell. In presenting the readers with an idea of how CIA operates (against international law), he makes references to the Berlin tunnel of 1958, CIA's activities in Iran (1952), Guatemala (1954), Indonesia (1958), Cambodia (1960), Laos, Vietnam, the U-2 affair, the use of Samos and Midas as spy satellites, the Bay of Pigs episode, British Gulana (1963), the National Students Association, penetration of Western European labor unions, purchases of news media, political assassinations, psychological warfare in Vietnam, Camelot, Svetlana Alliluyeva, and Colonel Oleg Penkovskiy.

Despite the western literature presumably available in Yugoslavia, the author chooses to side with the Soviets in the Penkovskiy case. He makes no reference to Penkovskiy's having been a GRU officer and points out that Penkovskiy was a mere reserve officer in the Red Army. He debunks the information given by Penkovskiy and implies that he became an agent for money and no other reason. It is interesting to note that the author, who, we have been told, is an expert at international law, defends the right of the Soviets to arrest Greville Wynne in Budapest "due to a legal agreement between the USSR and Hungary." Then we learn that Wynne was "traded for Gordon Lonsdale (alias Konon Molody), a Soviet citizen arrested in Great Britain for espionage.

Levkov depicts the defection of Stalin's daughter as a CIA operation timed to embarrass the USSR during the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Revolution. According to Levkov, Svetlana Al-

liluyeva is "two million dollars richer thanks to the actions of CIA." Levkov claims that CIA prepared her book of 80,000 words from CIA archives in Frankfurt. Levkov refuses to believe that she wrote her book three years prior to her defection, apparently because he does not believe her story that she found little difficulty getting her manuscript out of the Soviet Union.

Levkov seeks to leave the reader with the impression that the US government revolves around the CIA. He presents a chart showing all US intelligence agencies (CIA, NSA, FBI, and the Department of State's INR) as being under the control of CIA. When the author comments on psychological warfare, the reader is to understand that the numerous organizations overseas he refers to are really CIA organizations, including the Voice of America.

The author appears to be very frustrated because international law does not seem to be able to cope or curtail espionage, i.e., CIA activities. In his final paragraph he warns nations to look after their individual security and to defend themselves from the "dangerous acts of CIA." In order to strengthen his point, the publishers have a cartoon (drawn by D. Savich but of the type usually found in Soviet periodicals) on the back cover showing a man with CIA written on his chest and sitting on the globe so that he can cover the entire world. In addition to the usual capitalistic cigar in his mouth, the CIA operator has six hands. They hold a telephone, microphone, hand grenade, pistol, and dollar bills.

Unfortunately, Mr. Levkov does not give us any references to his doctoral work in which he allegedly wrote about more than one country. In this article he appears to accept the fact that no country has admitted to being engaged in international espionage and he, therefore, comes to the conclusion that the US is the only country involved because CIA admitted to such activity in 1960 during the U-2 affair.