INfiltration
OF THE MEDIA
BY THE KGB
AND
ITS FRIENDS
by
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INTRODUCTION

Psychological warfare, a form of ‘covert action’ which breaks down the opposing side’s home defenses without a shot being fired, is waged by Soviet Communism through the communications media of other countries. By this means, the target country’s perception of reality is seriously dulled, and its psychological foundations shaken. Among the methods for accomplishing this are by assaulting national traditions, accentuating natural divisions within the population, and encouraging rebellion of the young. Psychological warfare confuses, demoralizes and sows guilt. In this way the media become an extension of the battlefield.

PART I -

The Logic of Infiltration

The success of a war is not to be measured in the tallies of cities and factories destroyed, casualty statistics and body counts. A truly successful war is one in which the enemy country is taken as nearly intact as possible. The Soviet tacticians recognize this now, as have history’s great military strategists. The first of these who left a written record was Sun Tzu in fourth century B.C. China. Said Sun Tzu, “Generally in war the best policy is to take a state intact; to ruin it is inferior to this... To subdue the enemy without fighting is the acme of skill.” Sun Tzu also correctly noted that “All warfare is based on deception.” The deception does not merely involve military maneuvers but also subversion or “covert action.”

Said the Chinese master of the art of war:

Fighting is the most primitive way of making war on your enemies.
1. Cover with ridicule all of the valid traditions in your opponent’s country.
2. Implicate their leaders in criminal affairs and then, at the right time, turn them over to the scorn of their fellow countrymen.
3. Use all the means at your command to

2. Ibid., p. 66
exacerbate all of the existing divisions within your opponent’s country.

4. Agitate the young against the old.¹

Sun Tzu’s *Art of War* also contained the first known treatise on the use and recruitment of spies and agents of influence. Persons to be recruited as secret agents were to include ordinary citizens as well as high officials of the enemy country, doubled enemy spies, “expendable” spies deliberately given false information and set up for capture by the enemy, and their own “living agents” characterized by the Tang dynasty (618-905 A.D.) commentator Tu Yu as “men who are clever, talented, wise, and able to gain access to those of the enemy who are intimate with the sovereign and members of his nobility. Thus they are able to observe the enemy’s movements and to learn of his doings and plans. Having learned the true state of affairs, they return and tell us.” And as for “inside agents,” another Tang commentator wrote:

“Among the official class there are worthy men who have been deprived of office; others who have committed errors and have been punished. There are sycophants and minions who are covetous of wealth. There are those who wrongly remain in lowly office; those who have not obtained responsible positions, and those whose sole desire is to take advantage of times of trouble to extend the scope of their own abilities. There are those who are two-faced, changeable and deceitful, and who are always sitting on the fence. As far as all such are concerned you can secretly inquire after their welfare, reward them liberally with gold and silk, and so tie them to you. Then you may rely on them to seek out the real facts of the situation in their country, and to ascertain its plans directed against you. They can as well create cleavages between the sovereign and his ministers so that these are not in harmonious accord.”³

As for other deceptions and corruption, *The Art of War* suggests pretending military inferiority so as to encourage overconfidence, luring away top advisors to other posts, encouraging

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4. *The Art of War*, op. cit., p. 146

the dissipation of wealth, sending women or boys to befuddle enemy leaders, manipulating character defects by harassing the overly compassionate with constant casualties, slandering those with too sharp a sense of honor, provoking the hot-tempered into folly, confronting the cowardly with war and encouraging the prudent to forget the Chinese proverb, “When the world is at peace, a gentleman keeps his sword by his side.”

**Soviets Wage Relentless Psychological Warfare**

In this century, the war is being carried out by the Soviet Union, basing its justifications for an aggressive imperialist campaign for world domination and the imposition of a totalitarian system on the amoral pragmatism of Marxism-Leninism.

Strategists from Sun Tzu through V.I. Lenin have repeatedly emphasized the need to seize the initiative in any campaign against an opponent. Since 1917, the initiative has been increasingly in the hands of the Soviet Union’s ruling Communist Party while the Free World under the leadership, if that is the right word, of the United States has apparently abandoned even its former feeble “containment” policy for acquiescence to Soviet aggression rationalized as “tolerance of ideological diversity.”

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the communist governments and parties have waged relentless psychological warfare designed to persuade, confuse, demoralize and ultimately control the leadership and populations of the United States and the Free World. The psychological warfare is principally a propaganda war conducted not merely by the radio stations and publishing houses of the communist regimes, but by subservient communist parties in the Free World, by a complex network of fronts involving sympathizers, and by members of the Western press and communications media who have been recruited to their cause by various means.

**Need to Exploit Free World Media Seen**

In 1931, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov recognized that the propaganda distributed via
the local communist parties’ newspapers and pamphlet houses was not influencing the broad numbers of people in the non-communist world, and prepared a report for the Politburo. As paraphrased by Igor Bogolepov, a Soviet Foreign Ministry official who rose to the position of chief of the League of Nations division before he defected in the early 1940s, the report said:

Who reads the Communist papers? Only a few people who are already Communists. We don’t need to propagandize them. What is our object? Who do we have to influence? We have to influence non-Communists if we want to make them Communists or if we want to fool them. So we have to try to infiltrate in the big press, to influence millions of people, and not merely hundreds of thousands.6

The policy of infiltration of the non-communist communications media remains in effect. In his testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Igor Bogolepov revealed how assorted Western scholars and writers who went to the USSR to gather material for books were provided with manuscripts and documents specially prepared by Soviet intelligence officers and foreign ministry officials. He testified that among those given this specially prepared Soviet propaganda material for inclusion in their books were the British socialist writers Sidney and Beatrice Webb whose chapter on conditions in Soviet prisons and jails was “written by the Soviet secret police itself,” and Columbia University professor John Hazard whose documents on the Russian legal system were provided by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, translated by him, and published as the results of his own research work.7

7. Ibid., pp. 4509-4510. John N. Hazard is now a member of the Advisory Board of the Citizen Exchange Corps, founded in 1962, which operates cultural, educational and professional exchange programs that “embbody the concept of cooperation between the United States and the USSR is enriched when Soviet and American citizens begin to relate to each other as individuals.” The CEC organization states it has “cooperative relationships with the USSR-USA Association, the Soviet Peace Committee, Intourist, and a wide variety of other Soviet institutions.” The KGB’s activities within Intourist and the Soviet Peace Committee are well known.

The Soviets prepare propaganda for the media they distribute directly and, more importantly, for insertion into the communications media in democratic countries to inculcate views of world issues that are most favorable to the USSR’s present operations and long-range goals into the minds of the people. For example, if you can be convinced that the authoritarian government of South Korea, where the people in fact enjoy far more liberty than do their relatives in Communist North Korea, does not deserve American support against the Communists, the expansionist “reunification” goals of North Korea and the USSR are far more easily attained.

The influencing of Free World media is important because respect for leaders and their policies, loyalty, unity of purpose and action stem not so much from what actually happens as from what people perceive as having happened. A recent case in point was the 1968 Tet offensive of the Vietcong. The facts were that the main Vietcong attacks were not the highly publicized ones on U.S. bases in the countryside but in South Vietnam’s cities where the activated Vietcong cadres not only attacked military and civilian administrative targets, but systematically exterminated civilian leaders opposed to the Communists. Some 3,000 bodies of murdered civilians were found in mass graves in Hue, and another 2,000 missing persons were never located. The South Vietnamese counterattack in the cities not only dislodged the Vietcong, but destroyed the Vietcong military ability to the extent that the rest of the war was fought by regular North Vietnamese Army troops. The Vietcong concentrated mainly on subversion, espionage and support work. Nevertheless, in the U.S. national media, Tet was presented as a defeat and the ARVN troops were repeatedly attacked as ineffective.

Following U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam and that unhappy country’s subsequent and inevitable fall to the Communist invaders, the North Vietnamese and the Soviets credited a major part of their victory to success in turning U.S. and world public opinion against South Vietnam.
Recruiting and Manipulating Foreign Journalists

I recently conducted a particularly informative interview with Igor S. Glagolev, a resident of the U.S. since October 1976, who was chief of the Disarmament Section of the Institute of World Economic and International Relations, USSR Academy of Sciences, from 1961 to 1964. Dr. Glagolev was one of the USSR’s top political analysts. Prior to his defection one of his functions as a member of the Soviet Peace Council was to participate in arms negotiations for Southern African terrorist groups. Since his coming to the United States he has lectured on SALT, human rights issues and energy problems at Harvard, Georgetown University and at the Hudson Institute. His article, “The Soviet Decision-Making Process in Arms Control Negotiations,” was published in the Winter 1978 issue of Orbis.

Dr. Glagolev worked with the International Department of the Communist Party Soviet Union Central Committee, which is headed by Boris Ponomarev and ultimately by his Politburo boss Suslov, at the USSR Academy of Sciences. The International Department of the CPSU Central Committee has replaced the Comintern. It is responsible for coordinating aspects of Soviet foreign policy including relationships with local communist parties and support of subversion and terrorism abroad.

When I asked Dr. Glagolev which Soviet agencies were responsible for recruiting Western or Third World journalists and manipulation of the non-communist media, he replied that the KGB was heavily involved both independently and through Soviet agencies dealing with foreigners such as the press agency Novosti and the official news service TASS. He said:

Sometimes they use journalists who are in favor of Communism already; they give them materials. Sometimes they bribe them and they pay certain journalists for their stories.

He then continued:

By the way, sometimes it is very easy to see that certain journalists always support the Communist line - always. So, if you just read their articles, it is quite clear that somehow they are connected with the leadership of the Soviet

Union. Of course they try to use Western terms, Western ideas about democracy, peace, detente; but they always support the Soviet line and Soviet suggestions.

According to Dr. Glagolev, non-deviation from the Soviet line over a period of time is a good indication of Soviet behind-the-scenes influence.

Asked about the planting of disinformation stories in the Western press, Dr. Glagolev said it was “being done every day practically.” For example, he pointed out that much current information on the Soviet Union came from KGB members who invite correspondents assigned to Moscow to lunch or dinner and feed them, along with the borscht, a lot of bull which these gullible reporters automatically repeat in American newspapers.

As a specific example, the former Soviet official cited press articles describing Brezhnev and KGB chief Andropov as “liberals.” He said, “the use of psychiatric asylums for mental and physical torture is not, of course, a ‘liberal’ measure; but this is being done by these leaders who are described by American newspapers and in articles as ‘liberals.’ ”

Asked whether there was a policy of having U.S. groups or journalists publish attacks on U.S. policies first, before the Soviet propaganda groups use them, in order to give the charges more credibility, Dr. Glagolev replied:

Yes, I think this is being done very often. For instance, some American newspapers attack practically every major weapon of defense of the United States, sometimes even before the Soviet Union has the time to attack these weapons. Just enumerate all the major weapons of defense of the United States — the Trident program, MX program, B-1 program, neutron bomb — any weapon of defense is being actively attacked by certain American journalists, systematically attacked and successfully attacked because the production of some of these weapons has already been stopped and other programs have been delayed. And at the same time the Soviet Union continues to produce the same or more powerful weapons.
Local Groups Aid in Manipulation

In this context it could be noted that certain U.S. groups are constantly and repeatedly used by the Soviet agencies—TASS, Novosti and Radio Moscow—as the basis for attacks on U.S. foreign and domestic policies. These include front groups of the Communist Party, U.S.A. such as the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression. Their defense of the Wilmington 10, Joan Little, and condemned murderer John “Imani” Harris, and their broad charges of systematic race hatred and police brutality in America are given headline coverage in leading American papers.

And in the area of disarmament, new defense systems, assistance to friendly countries, overseas bases and the like, the attacks of the leftist organizations such as the Institute for Policy Studies are featured in the press.

Leading activists in these groups have long established contacts with the World Peace Council (WPC), an international Soviet-controlled front. Dr. Glagolev, who is very well informed on the Soviet section of the World Peace Council, stated the organization was controlled by the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee and by the KGB. He confirmed that the World Peace Council has two purposes: the influencing of public opinion in the democratic countries of the Free World and the provision of arms and other logistical support to the terrorist groups recognized by the Soviet Union as “national liberation movements.”

We should note that the president of the National Newspapers Publishers Association, an organization of Black newspapers, and the publisher of the San Francisco Sun Reporter, Carl-

ton Goodlet, M.D., has served on World Peace Council presidium since 1964. In this role he has traveled frequently to Moscow and other Soviet bloc capitals, and has headed the U.S. delegations to various of the WPC’s anti-American gatherings. Dr. Goodlet’s role as a publisher and leader of the NNPA has greatly enhanced his value to the Soviet Union as an instrument for influencing American public opinion.

Orlando Letelier: Agent of Influence

Orlando Letelier, Chile’s ambassador to the United States for the Marxist Allende regime and also cabinet officer in that government, was closely involved with the World Peace Council and the Institute for Policy Studies apparatus in Washington prior to his murder in September 1976.

Letelier was head of the IPS foreign affairs section and was on the board of the Center for International Policy. This organization has said that it works through “a network of journalists, former diplomats, and international officials in the United States and abroad.”

Letelier, a suave former ambassador and cabinet officer, had excellent entrance in these circles. Papers found in his briefcase at the time of his murder revealed that he was getting $1,000 a month from Cuba to help finance his activities. He was ostensibly working for human rights in Chile, but his secret correspondence revealed that his true objective was to fasten on Chile the same kind of totalitarian Communist regime that has crushed all human rights in Cuba.

The briefcase papers also included Letelier’s address book, which listed all his important contacts. These included top Cuban intelligence officials, KGB officers, and a number of influential American journalists, for some of whom he had both office and home telephones listed.

The papers also showed that he was in close touch with the North American Congress on Latin America, a Castroite group that publishes extensively researched reports on Latin America, that can be used by leftist writers are resource material for articles that attack U.S. policy and countries friendly to us. This correspondence revealed that NACLA was
getting research assistance from an economist in the Treasury Department, Richard Feinberg, but Letelier was cautioned to keep that secret. When the word on Feinberg’s involvement got out, he left the Treasury Department, but he found another job on the Policy Planning Staff of the State Department. There his boss is Anthony Lake, one of Letelier’s associates at the Center for International Policy.

Letelier was undoubtedly very successful in getting leading American newspapers to deluge their readers with stories that pictured Chile under Pinochet as being one of the worst violators of human rights in the world. A tabulation by Accuracy in Media, published in the AIM Report of November 1977, Part I, showed that in 1976, The New York Times ran 66 articles dealing with human rights in Chile, and The Washington Post ran 58. The same newspapers were far less concerned about human rights in Cuba, where the violations were unquestionably far worse. The Times ran only 3 stories on human rights in Cuba, and The Post ran only 4 in all of 1976.

Letelier’s influence with the news media continued even after his death. The discovery from the briefcase papers that he was on the Cuban payroll, that he was in close touch with Soviet KGB agents and Cuban DGI agents, that his goal was not human rights for Chile but communism, and that he and the World Peace Council had helped finance at least one trip for a U.S. Congressman to an anti-Chile meeting in Mexico should have been big news. The news media did their best to suppress it, or to whitewash Letelier. The New York Times and the networks steadfastly refused to say anything about the contents of Letelier’s briefcase. The information got into the Washington Post via the columns of Jack Anderson and Evans and Novak. But The Post refused to print one of two Evans and Novak columns on the secret papers, and it tried to smother the Evans and Novak revelations with articles defending Letelier, one by a close Letelier associate and the other by a Post reporter, whose name was one of those found in Letelier’s address book.

Even the Associated Press went along with this game. Only after one of the member papers pestered the management for months to get them to provide a story on the briefcase contents did the AP come up with a story, and a poor one at that.

It is not that our media were not interested in Letelier. Reams of copy appeared which portrayed him as akin to a saint and a martyr. What was of no interest was his alliance with the KGB, the DGI of Cuba, and his dedication to communist goals.

Infiltration: The Communist Cadres

The efforts of the KGB and other intelligence services of Communist countries to manipulate the free world media are greatly facilitated by the existence of Communist parties in the target countries. These parties and their front groups are used to recruit and mold individuals who can be used to infiltrate a wide variety of institutions—labor unions, churches, other political parties, the news media, government agencies and even the intelligence services of the target countries.

This is one of the more ingenious inventions of the Communists. They are able to recruit thousands of agents who are nationals of the target countries and who cost the KGB little or nothing. Since they are motivated by their ideological dedication to the Communist cause, they require little in the way of material reward, and they may even be a source of income for the Communists, paying substantial dues to the local party.

For every conscious, witting agent, the Communists are able to count on scores of “friends,” individuals who are generally sympathetic to their ends and can be counted on to help them in a variety of ways even though they are not subject to the strict discipline of a witting agent or a party member. They will generally parrot the party line, although they may diverge from it at times.

Veteran newsmen and columnist, John Chamberlain, has written, "Communists don’t go around showing their party cards. Nevertheless, their work is as obvious to the initiated as the track of a mole across a well-tended lawn. You don’t have to see the mole to know where
he has been."

This is particularly true of Communist and fellow-traveling journalists, since the product of their labors is to a large extent exposed to public view. There are numerous examples of journalists who have labored for newspapers and magazines in the free world whose work was clearly designed to promote the ends of the KGB or its predecessor, the NKVD. In some of these cases it has become known that the journalist in question was a secret party member, a KGB (NKVD) agent or a strict follower of the party line.

This kind of information has become public knowledge in some cases because the journalist jettisoned his Communist faith and admitted past sins. In other cases persons who had good evidence of his allegiance to the Communist cause defected and told what they knew.

PART II -

The Comrades of the Press

Arthur Koestler, the famous novelist, has written that he was a secret member of the Communist Party in Germany while working as a journalist in his youth. He wanted to serve the party openly, but he was told that he was much more valuable to the Communists if it was not known that he was a party member.

Koestler applied for membership in the German Communist Party. He met with the head of the department of agitation and propaganda of the party, at the latter’s invitation. He was told that there were many ways by which he could influence the policy of the paper for which he was working: “for instance, by featuring more prominently the dangers to world peace which Japanese aggression against China represented.” He was told that an experienced Communist would be delegated to give him political guidance. This was also to be the channel through which Koestler was to pass on information that might be of value to the party.10

Joseph Barnes, who served as foreign editor of the New York Herald Tribune in the 1940's, was an example of a very prominent journalist whose service to the Soviet Union was revealed by the testimony of former NKVD agents. Whittaker Chambers and Hede Massing, both of whom had been involved in espionage for the Soviets, testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1951 about Barnes. Chambers, who also exposed Alger Hiss, revealed that Barnes had been a member of an underground unit of the Communist Party with close ties to Soviet intelligence.11

Hede Massing testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that in 1937, she and her husband were taken to the private NKVD tennis courts in Moscow by Peter Zubeltin, a high ranking NKVD officer. She said that when they entered the courts, she saw Joseph Barnes, whom she knew to be a newspaperman, playing on the other court. She testified: “I said to Peter, ‘You know, Peter, this is very unfortunate that you have us here being seen playing tennis with you by an American newspaperman.’ He said, ‘What do you mean?’ I said, ‘Look, there is Barnes.’ He said, ‘Barnes? Oh, you needn’t worry about Barnes.’”12

Dr. Karl Wittfogel, a noted scholar who had been a Communist party member in the 1930’s, testified that he had tried to get his friend, Joseph Barnes, to break with the Communists in 1939, after the signing of the Hitler-Stalin pact. Wittfogel told the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that Barnes defended Stalin’s policies. “He stuck by his allegiance to the Comintern,” Wittfogel said. “He didn’t care about the facts. I got the feeling the man is just a fanatic.”13

This testimony was given in 1951, after Barnes had given up journalism and had become executive editor of a big publishing house, Simon and Schuster. However, the owners of The Herald Tribune had been warned of Barnes’ Communist ties while he was


12 Ibid., Part 1, p. 244
13 Ibid., Part 1, p. 325
still in their employ. Mr. William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester (N.H.) Union-Leader, was one who gave information about Barnes to Mrs. Ogden Reid, wife of the publisher of The Herald Tribune and a friend of Loeb's family. The naivete of Mrs. Reid's response to this warning is both amusing and shocking. According to Loeb, Mrs. Reid replied that he must be mistaken "because no one was more gracious and well-dressed than Barnes, and he always did a great job of entertaining foreign ministers and others at social gatherings."

Walter Durandy, Moscow correspondent of The New York Times in the 1930's was another journalist who served the U.S.S.R. faithfully. Malcolm Muggeridge, the British author, who served as a correspondent in Moscow and knew Durandy, writes in his autobiography that no one followed the party line more closely than Walter Durandy. He said that Durandy was constantly held up to the other correspondents by the Soviet officials as an example that they should try to follow.

"It, of course, suited his material interests thus to write everything the Soviet authorities wanted him to—that collectivisation of agriculture was working well, with no famine conditions anywhere; that the purges were justified, the confessions genuine, and the judicial procedure impeccable," Muggeridge writes. Being so cooperative, Durandy never had any trouble getting a visa, interviews, a house, or whatever he wanted, Muggeridge said.

Muggeridge added: "If The New York Times went on all those years giving great prominence to Durandy's messages, building him and them up when they were so evidently nonsensically untrue, to the point that he came to be accepted as the great Russian expert in America, and played a major part in shaping President Roosevelt's policies vis-a-vis the USSR—this was not, we may be sure, because The Times was deceived. Rather, because it wanted to be so deceived, and Durandy provided the requisite deception material."

Muggeridge does not think Durandy was unique in this respect. He goes on to say: "Since his time, there have been a whole succes-

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14 Unpublished letter from William Loeb.


16 S.I.S.S., Hearings, "Strategy and Tactics of World Communism, Part 17, January 4, 5, 6, 1956, pp. 1728-57
More recently, Whitman has joined those who are trying to cast doubt on the accuracy of Allen Weinstein’s definitive study of the Hiss case, Perjury. Whitman is one of several persons who cooperated with Weinstein when they thought he was out to prove that Alger Hiss was innocent of the charge that he had lied when he denied having been involved in espionage for the Soviet Union. Since Weinstein came to the conclusion that Hiss was indeed guilty, these people have been denying statements that they earlier made to Weinstein, in an effort to undermine his credibility. Whitman had been quoted in the Nation as denying that he had supplied Weinstein with certain information. When Weinstein showed that he had the information from Whitman in writing, Whitman promptly changed the subject and charged that Weinstein was wrong in saying that he, Whitman, had ever cooperated with him. But he obviously had.

**Killing the Investigation**

The New York Times was not at all pleased by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee’s investigation of Communist penetration of the press, especially since so many employees of the Times had been subpoenaed. In an editorial on January 5, 1956, The Times professed not to question the right or propriety of “any investigation of the press by any agency of Congress.” “The press is not sacrosanct. It is as properly subject to Congressional inquiry as any other institution in American life,” The Times said. It also said that it would not knowingly employ a member of the Communist party in the news or editorial departments of the paper, “because we would not trust his ability to report the news objectively or to comment on it honestly.”

But having said that, The Times strongly attacked the investigation, charging that it appeared that The Times was being singled out for attack because of the vigor of its opposition to many of the positions favored by members of the committee.”

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17 New York Times, June 28, 1973
18 New York Times, March 2, 1970
19 Nation, June 17, 1978
20 New York Times, January 5, 1956
This attack on the committee was repeated by many other newspapers around the country. While professing no objection to being investigated, their objections to the investigation were so vigorous that the committee was scared off. The investigation petered out, with few of the subpoenaed witnesses being examined in public session.

The contention was expressed that the committee was questioning people that it knew had broken with the Communists “twenty years ago,” according to one paper. That was far from true. Alden Whitman, for example, claimed to have broken only in 1948, and the Newspaper Guild of New York had only taken action to expel Communist members in that year. The Long Island Press had refused to agree to a “Guild shop” in 1937 on the ground that the Guild was Communist controlled and that an agreement to employ only Guild members would “give the Communist party a means of contaminating the editorial content of the newspaper.”

The Comrades at Time, Inc.

The New York Times was not, of course, the only target of Communist infiltration in the media. In his recent book, *Perjury, The Hiss-Chambers Case*, Allen Weinstein, notes that during the period that Whittaker Chambers worked for Time magazine, beginning in 1939, “There were a number of Communists and close sympathizers at the magazine (enough to issue a newsletter tagged High Time that intermittently appeared on the desk of every staff member, with the subheading ‘Published by the Comrades at Time Inc.’).”

Whittaker Chambers said that when he joined Time and for a long time afterwards the Time unit of the New York Newspaper Guild was “tightly controlled by a small knot of Communists.” In his book, *Witness*, which was published in 1952, Chambers said: “There is probably no important magazine or newspaper in the country that is not Communist-penetrated to some degree. A staff member of

one of the most persistently anti-Communist dailies in the country told me recently that the Communist Party book and registration number of its city editor, a man unsuspected and trusted for years, had just been discovered. So had the party book and registration number of another editor, of even longer standing and greater trust, while a switchboard operator, spotted by one of the paper’s reporters who had been smuggled into a communist rally, turned out to be a high official in the Communist Party’s local bureaucracy. There is no defense against such infiltration except eternal editorial and personnel vigilance.”

Chambers said that once Time had “reluctantly learned the facts of Communist infiltration,” it acted and that as far as he knew there were no Communist writers on the staff in 1952. He said that one of the problems they had was that most of their people were so uninformed about communism that “they could not identify a Communist even when he was quoting Lenin.” They were perfect dupes because of their innocence.

“For me,” he said, “they seemed to know little about the forces that were shaping the history of our time. To me they seemed like little children, knowing and clever little children, but knowing and clever chiefly about trifling things, while they were extremely resistant to finding out about anything else.”

Chambers says that the Communists at Time knew who he was and that he was a defector from their cause. They tried to sabotage and slander him in every way possible. Frozen out from writing about foreign news, which he wanted to do, he concentrated on book reviews, which gave him the opportunity to comment on matters of great importance. He said that the Communists recognized the importance of this, and consequently he “wrote under a barrage from them and their unwitting friends.”

The Investigators Need Investigation

Drew Pearson, a famous and influential columnist, who started the column now

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21 Ibid., January 6, 1956
23 Ibid., p. 493
produced by Jack Anderson, was revealed in the early 1950’s to have had two writers in his employ who had Communist ties.

One was David Karr. Howard Rushmore, a former editor of the Communist paper, the *Daily Worker*, testified in September 1949, that David Karr, who had been Pearson’s legman until the previous year, had written stories for the *Daily Worker*. Rushmore said that Karr had to show him his party card to get these assignments. At the time, he said Karr was employed by another, non-communist newspaper.25

Pearson issued a denial, but in his diary he wrote that “Dave, like a lot of other youngsters, might have had Communist leanings or even been a party member.” If so, he thought he had been “cured.”26 Pearson, according to his diary, continued to maintain close contact with Karr over the next ten years and defended him in his column when Karr lost his job as president of Fairbanks-Whitney Corporation.27

Pearson was less charitable with the other employee who was exposed as having been a party member, Andrew Older. Testimony that Older was a Communist Party member was released by the House Un-American Activities Committee in July 1951. Pearson wrote in his diary that he fired Older when he found out about his party membership. He said he felt that it was a little unfair, because he believed Older “was trying to force himself from his Communist surroundings.” But he also wrote that “the public will generally not know the truth, which is that once a man joins the Communist party it is hard for him to get away from it. Comrades threaten to expose him if he leaves.”28

Staffers such as Karr and Older undoubtedly left their imprint on Pearson’s column, which frequently contained material of great help to the Soviet propaganda machine, including leaked secrets.

One of Pearson’s consistent characteristics was his antagonism to strong anti-communists, not only Senator Joseph McCarthy, but also Senator Thomas Dodd and members of the House Un-American Activities Committee. His opposition to the anti-communists won his praise from the *Daily Worker* and from Nikita Khrushchev. Khrushchev once paid Pearson the compliment of quoting him a length in one of his speeches. He quoted Pearson as having written that Abraham Lincoln might paraphrase his famous closing line of the Gettysburg address, saying: “The rule of the rich is by the will of the rich and for the rich.”

“This is true,” said Khrushchev. “This is really well said, truthfully said.”29

**The Reds Claim Their Dead**

Since the press was singularly successful in warding off the threatened Congressional investigation of Communist penetration of the media in 1956, we do not have the volume of sworn testimony identifying the infiltrators that we have in other areas. Most of them escaped public exposure, and undoubtedly many continued to pursue their careers without the public being aware of the fact that they were manipulating the news in the interests of a foreign power.

However, from time to time there have been revelations about particular individuals. One source of information has been the obituary pages of the Communist paper, the *Daily World*. While it would not do to blow the cover of a living journalist in the bourgeois media, dead heroes can be given their due. For example, in 1971, *The Daily World* revealed that Richard Greenleaf, who had been editorial page editor of the *Jacksonville Florida Journal* from 1944 to 1948, had long been one of the comrades. Greenleaf had subsequently gone to work for a paper in Daytona, Florida, and he also served on the staffs of several politicians. For example, he was Senator Vance Hartke’s research director in 1958.30

27 Kluckhohn and Franklin, loc. cit.
28 Pearson, op. cit., p. 173
29 Kluckhohn and Franklin, op. cit., p. 127
Obituaries have also recently revealed that Cedric Parker, city editor of The Capital Times of Madison, Wisconsin for 20 years and managing editor for six years, was a Communist.

Mr. Parker died on May 18, 1978, and obituaries in two papers, the Daily World (official organ of the Communist Party) and The Press Connection (a paper being published in Madison in support of a lengthy strike against The Capital Times) revealed this.\(^{31}\)

The Press Connection, in a glowing tribute to Mr. Parker, put it bluntly, saying: "Joe McCarthy was right: he was a Communist." It pointed out that while at The Capital Times, Parker sometimes worked in "a Mao cap with a red star affixed to the crown." This obituary also praised him as a dedicated supporter of the strike against the paper that had employed Parker for 43 years and had entrusted him with important editorial responsibilities. He had helped man the picket lines and had even attended the annual shareholders' meeting of The Capital Times to denounce the management. He was free to do this since he had retired in 1972.

The Daily World described Parker in its obituary as a "veteran journalist, militant unionist, and Daily World correspondent." The Communist organ said that "writing for the Daily World—for which he would not take a penny—was his great love."

"Capitalist" Papers Keep the Secret

Madison's two "capitalist" papers, The Capital Times and The Wisconsin State Journal were silent about Cedric Parker's Communist affiliation, even in their obituaries.

The Capital Times noted that Senator Joseph McCarthy had "indirectly" accused Parker and the newspaper of being "linked with the Communists," but it said that owner William T. Evjue "could not be intimidated by the McCarthy innuendo."\(^{32}\) Evjue had promoted Parker, knowing of his "rumored political affiliations," according to Robert Malone, the present managing editor of the paper.

Beyond Propaganda

There is evidence that some of the Communist infiltrators into our media had assignments that went beyond influencing what went out as news and comment.

According to the testimony of KGB defector Yuri Krotkov before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, Australian journalist Wilfred "Peter" Burchett began by volunteering information to the Soviets about Western intelligence contacts with newsmen, following a trip to the Nazi rocket center at Peenemunde.\(^{33}\) Krotkov saw that Burchett clearly wanted to "sell himself" as an intelligence agent and passed the information along to his superiors.

Nine years later, in 1956, Krotkov again met with Burchett, but this time in Moscow during the Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. Krotkov testified that Burchett told him he was a secret member of the Australian Communist party, and that during the time he had been working in North Korea, and the People's Republic of China, he had been paid by the Chinese Communist Party. Then when he went to North Vietnam, he was paid by the Vietnamese Communist Party. Burchett wanted to base himself in Moscow and asked to be paid via the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. To facilitate his proposal, Burchett asked for the Australian Communist Party leaders in Moscow for the Party Congress to intercede for him. Burchett quickly was given special privileges including a luxury apartment.\(^{34}\)

It is significant that Burchett has always insisted on being paid and having his expenses picked up by the various Communist parties rather than via the intelligence agencies or by other governmental agencies. It has enabled him to make denials of being an agent for the Red Chinese, North Korean, North Vietnamese

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32 The Capital Times, May 19, 1978
34 SISS, IBID., Part II, Nov. 6, 10, 1969, pp. 158-59
or Soviet governments, and it is the fault of unperceptive cross-examiners that he has gotten away with it.

And what was the talented writer doing for the Communist parties who were picking up his expenses? U.S. and British former prisoners of war have testified that they were interrogated and subjected to propaganda lectures by Burchett during their captivity in North Korea. Burchett was also writing up questions for Red Chinese interrogators to use on the POWs as former U.S. Air Force Lt. Paul Kniss discovered when one of his interrogators accidentally dropped a paper containing a list of questions signed “W. Burchett.”

Derek Kinne, a British POW, met Burchett at a Chong Song prison camp lecture where he got into an argument with Burchett. The Australian writer responded, “It would be a good thing if I had you shot; I think I will have you shot.” Following this Kinne was tortured by Red Chinese guards and kept in solitary confinement for 13 months with daily beatings “while they tried to get me to sign a confession. One of the parts of the confession was that I had a hostile attitude to Comrade Burchett.”

Burchett combined his career as a propagandist for the Communists with his penchant for interrogation again in Vietnam. He was allowed into this country on several occasions to “cover” the United Nations and had a visa restricting him to a 25-mile radius of Manhattan. In 1971, Burchett illegally visited Washington, D.C. at the instigation of a “Dick Barnett” to meet with National Security adviser Henry Kissinger to discuss what the North Vietnamese response might be to the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam. His most recent book notes with great satisfaction the “total defeat—by superior intelligence and morale of the United States in every field: military, political, diplomatic, and psychological” in Vietnam.

In the fall of 1977, Burchett was granted a special waiver by the Department of State to permit him to enter the United States and make a protracted speaking tour around the country. The major media organs were not at all interested in telling their readers the facts about Burchett, with the exception of The New York Post, which is owned by an Australian who presumably knew the facts well. The Post ran a series of four articles exposing Burchett, and some other papers and several specialized magazines such as the Review of the News, AIM Report, Tactics, Washington Weekly, and Human Events carried good exposes.

The New York Times was not only silent, but it even paid Burchett for an article for its op-ed page, identifying him only as “a left-wing journalist living in Paris.” Harper’s magazine followed up by publishing a review by Burchett of Frank Snepp’s book on the CIA, Decent Interval, in its March 1978 issue. Harper’s identified him only as “a left-wing journalist” and “a personal friend of Ho Chi Minh.” This is rather like identifying Ethel Rosenberg, the convicted atom spy, as “a New York housewife.”

The Case of Winston Burdett

Winston Burdett, who became well-known as a CBS correspondent in Europe, testified in 1955, that when he was a reporter for the Brooklyn Eagle in 1940, Nat Einhorn, a fellow reporter, introduced him to Joseph North, a prominent official of the Communist party. He said that North introduced him to Jacob Golos, who was one of the top Soviet espionage agents in the United States. Golos, he said, instructed him to go to Finland, which was fighting against a Soviet invasion, as a correspondent. The Soviet espionage contacts he met in Scandinavia had Burdett report on morale and the willingness of the Finnish army and people to continue the battle.

Burdett’s dual career as Soviet agent and correspondent for U.S. news media ended after his

36 loc. cit.
37 Wilfred Burchett, Grasshoppers and Elephants, Urizen Books, 1977, pp. 149-150 Richard (“Dick”) Barnett is co-director of the Institute for Policy Studies
38 Ibid., p. 16
first wife, Lea Schiavi, an Italian journalist, was assassinated in the Soviet-controlled sector of Iran in 1942. Burdett learned from U.S. intelligence sources that his wife had been killed at the instigation of the Soviets. It seems that she had come across information that the Soviets did not want divulged about their training of guerrillas and terrorists for Tito.

Charles Grutzner: The Gray Area

During the Vietnam war, and with the publication of top secret government documents such as the Pentagon Papers, it became recognized that one of the safest ways for agents to transmit secret information to foreign powers was simply to get it published in the press. This saved and danger and expense of older forms of transmission, such as use of couriers and secret radio communications. During World War II, when the Chicago Tribune published a story that might have tipped the Japanese off to the fact that we had broken their secret code, this was widely condemned as almost treasonous. When The New York Times, The Washington Post and other papers published the top secret Pentagon Papers, there were many who hailed this as a great journalistic coup and a public service. Thus the line between espionage and journalism has become fuzzy at best.

During the Korean War, voluntary censorship was in effect in the war zone. Charles Grutzner, a reporter for The New York Times in South Korea, in 1950, attended the debriefing of U.S. pilots who had just flown their first combat mission against Soviet MIGs. He heard about all the tactical and technical details which gave the U.S. pilots superiority in that fight.

Grutzner submitted a story based on this, but clearance was denied by the Air Force in Korea. Grutzner nevertheless cabled his story to New York, and the Pentagon reporter for The Times succeeded in getting clearance from his contacts in the Pentagon. The story was featured on the front page of The New York Times on Sunday morning, two days after the engagement. It revealed hitherto classified information about the capabilities of the F-86 Sabrejet and our tactics.40

Three U.S. generals, Stratemeyer, Bush, and Craigie, protested the publication of this story and asked that Grutzner’s accreditation to the Korean War theater be revoked. The request was rejected by Clayton Fritchey, who was then the Defense Department’s director of information.

Grutzner had also produced an article on GI abuse of Korean civilians—shootings, brawls in dance halls, and three murders. The Communist party paper, The Daily Worker, cited and used these at length.

We can only guess at Grutzner’s motives, but it is perhaps relevant that he admitted to having been a Communist party member from 1937 to 1940 while he worked as a reporter for the Brooklyn Eagle. He claimed that he had attended party meetings only sporadically, but he did remain a member for a full year after the Hitler-Stalin pact was signed in 1939. He claimed to have had no Communist links after 1940, but he did admit to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that in 1953, he had renewed his friendship with Nat Einhorn, who had been in the Communist party with him when they both worked for the Brooklyn Eagle. In 1953, Einhorn was an employee of the Government of Poland, which, of course, is communist. This was the same Einhorn who had provided the introduction that started Winston Burdett on his espionage career. Grutzner conceded that his friendship with Einhorn had continued up to the time he received a subpoena to testify before the subcommittee in 1955.

PART III - KGB, The Home Office

The present Soviet propaganda and psychological warfare campaign is coordinated by “Directorate A” of the KGB.

Directorate A was formed by the current KGB chairman, General Yuri Andropov, following his appointment in 1967. The old “Department D” disinformation section was expanded into an independent directorate and

40 Ibid., part 15, pp. 1402-1438
its current boss, Major General Sergei Kondrashev, was given the rank of Deputy Chief of the First Chief Directorate. The KGB's First Chief Directorate is responsible for all foreign intelligence operations.

**Directorate A and the Cult of Disinformation**

Overt propaganda via official Soviet publications and over Radio Moscow are the least effective vehicles. Disinformation distributed in the Western press and originating from duped, protest groups, and the like are far more effective. The official "Great Soviet Encyclopedia" defines "disinformation" as "The dissemination (in the press, radio, etc.) of false information with the intention to deceive public opinion."

The Soviets call deception operations "active measures" and Directorate A is estimated to be handling over 500 deception operations each year. These include: (1) planting material in the Western media via their journalist contacts, (2) ghost-writing books and articles, (3) circulating forged documents designed to deceive Western governments and their intelligence services, (4) launching smear campaigns against Western political and social leaders and Soviet dissenters, and (5) organizing demonstrations and petition drives to give a false picture of public opinion.

Louis Budenz, who was managing editor of the Daily Worker from 1940 to 1945, when he left the Communist Party, has cited many examples of the success that the Communists had in insinuating their propaganda into the American mass media and molding American public opinion.

For example, he notes that during the war many newspapers were full of praise of the Soviet dictator, Stalin, for his "progressive views." He writes: "The St. Louis Post Dispatch, for example, went all-out on Stalin's writings about the self-determination of nations and the right of nationalities in the Soviet Union to secede. These statements had been exploded long ago by the repressive acts of the Soviet dictatorship in the Ukraine and in other places. They had been caricatured by the Soviet invasions of Poland, in connivance with Hitler, and the "liberation" of the Baltic states by their forcible incorporation into Soviet Russia. The Post Dispatch nevertheless cited with approval the following pledge by Stalin with regard to Soviet war aims in 1941, which received wide and favorable publicity in this country:

"We have no war aims of imposing our regime, Slav or otherwise, on the enslaved peoples of the world who are waiting for our help, nor can we have such aims. Our aim is to help these people, to liberate them from the Hitlerite tyranny, and then to leave them free to live on their own lands as they wish. There can be no interference in the affairs of other people.""

Budenz notes that the strategy of winning greater American support for the Chinese Communists by presenting them as "agrarian reformers" was hatched by the Communist Party in 1937. He says that at a secret meeting in that year, Earl Browder stated that the old line that the Communists were out to Sovietize China was to be abandoned. The Chinese Reds were henceforth to be pictured as simple agrarian reformers. Budenz writes:

"This scheme came to full fruition in 1944 and 1945 when publishers were deluged with books and magazines with articles extolling the 'democratic Chinese agrarian reformers.' One of the 'experts' who carried on this work was Maxwell L. Stewart, editor of the Public Affairs Pamphlets, and closely connected with the IPR (Institute for Pacific Relations)."

Budenz notes that in making the point that the Chinese Communists were similar to the "grass roots" populist movements that have figured in American history, Stewart quoted a popular radio commentator, Raymond Gram Swing, as saying the Communists were "agrarian radicals trying to establish democratic practices.""

Swing was one of many journalists who aided that campaign.

Budenz said that Communist "peace of-

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42 Ibid., p. 43
fensives" had been among the more successful propaganda campaigns. Their objective has been to disarm and defeat the U.S., befuddling American opinion. They have been supported by many prominent men and women, from actors to professors. Budenz writes: "These prominent people infect others. They influence newspapers of large circulation. Their influence extends far out into the American community, causing bewilderment and hesitation at best and at worst, organized aid to Soviet aggression. They contribute to the general vacillation which has marked American policy."43

These are the types of campaigns Directorate A masterminds.

Oversight responsibility for Directorate A's active measures" is divided between the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Soviet Union headed by Boris Ponomarev, and the KGB. Since KGB chairman Andropov is also a Central Committee member and several other Central Committee members have overt and covert ties to the KGB and varying responsibilities over its operations, it is difficult to determine how much the one controls the other.

Directorate A serves as a coordinating body, working closely with Ponomarev's International Department, to implement the long range Soviet disinformation plan formed in 1968 and since revised. Directorate A uses the operational departments of the KGB to provide it with agents and contacts to carry out its projects. The Directorate A staff under Kondrashev are assigned to specific target areas based on geography, topics and special institutions. For example, Southern Africa, the Middle East, NATO, disarmament, human rights, all have their specialists.

Since Directorate A has to obtain its agents from other KGB sections, there is doubtless some bureaucratic in-fighting. However, it is known that throughout the KGB, agents whose value as intelligence sources has been lost, particularly due to retirement or permanent loss of government position, are to be given to Directorate A as agents for propaganda campaigns against their governments. They are particularly valuable in cases where the former espionage agent was an official of the government's foreign affairs ministry—or State Department or of an intelligence agency.

The Farther Shores of Disinformation

The intelligence services of Soviet satellites such as the Czech STB, the Cuban DGI, and the Polish UB play notable auxiliary roles. However, it is important to remember that the various Communist parties, ultimately answerable to Boris Ponomarev, have their own disinformation and propaganda networks. When one comes upon a disinformation operation, it may be difficult to determine just who controls it. In the case of the old Institute of Pacific Relations, the NKVD, the military GRU, and the Comintern all had their agents in the operation.

For example, on disarmament, the Communist Party, U.S.A. operates the National Center to Slash Military Spending. The two women who operate it, Pauline Royce Rosen and Frances Bordos, are not only Communist Party members but also run the U.S. section of the World Peace Council. The Center's sponsors include Carlton Goodlett from the WPC presidium. The WPC works directly with a lobbying group called the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy and the related Fund for Peace groups mentioned earlier. On the academic level, Soviet institutions such as Georgi Arbatov's U.S.A. Institute cultivate U.S. arms control and disarmament experts and Arbatov himself made a recent U.S. tour. Recently I learned that Earl C. Ravenal of the Institute for the Policy Studies and Center for Defense Information may accept an invitation to spend the summer in Moscow at the U.S.A. Institute.

Some intelligence sources believe that units of Ponomarev's International Department staff operate inside the Soviet embassies in the major Western countries, where in some instances its chief outranks the KGB resident.

One such unit was set up in the Soviet

43 Ibid., p. 97
they state that the real human rights are only to be found under Communist systems, and those rights are the rights of government housing, a job, food and medical care, all provided by the state.

To Americans and others living in the Free World, human rights are the freedoms guaranteed under our Constitution or implied in it. These are the rights to freedom of assembly, speech and the press; freedom to worship as one pleases; freedom to own property that cannot be confiscated without just compensation; the right to a prompt and open trial; protections against cruel punishments; rights to travel or emigrate; and so forth. According to Radio Moscow, these “bourgeois rights” are “irrelevant” under Soviet socialism.

Evocation of guilt is a major propaganda ploy in the assault on the Free World. Americans are encouraged to feel guilty because thanks to generations of political freedom and hard work they have a higher standard of living than any other nation in the world. They are expected to feel guilty about alleged “massive violations of human rights” because ten convicted arsonists are serving long jail terms in North Carolina; because a convicted murder of a prison guard is facing the death penalty in Alabama; because a man who stomped a police officer to death during a race riot has been sentenced to life imprisonment in Plainfield, New Jersey.

Most recently the Soviets directly and various U.S. groups who work with the World Peace Council such as the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, Mobilization for Survival, and Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy have attacked development of the neutron bomb. They presented a picture of a bomb being used to wipe out whole cities full of Soviet civilians but leaving the buildings intact when actually the neutron bomb was designed to be used in small local areas primarily in Western Europe behind our allies’ own lines to counter a massive Soviet and Warsaw Pact tank invasion. Many editorialists and columnists also took up this line, and of course, as you know, President Carter decided to halt
or delay production of this defensive weapon.

As Lenin said, “to speak the truth is a petty bourgeois prejudice. To lie, on the other hand, is often justified by its ends.”

The KGB Press Bureau

One of the agencies intimately involved with KGB Directorate is the Novosti press agency. When Harold A.R. “Kim” Philby, the Soviet agent who had held a very high post in British intelligence, fled to the Soviet Union to escape arrest, he joined his former colleague Donald MacLean in Novosti’s tenth section.

According to recent reliable intelligence estimates, currently some 60 percent of all personnel overseas with the Soviet official news agency TASS and the allegedly unofficial Novosti press agency have intelligence assignments either for the KGB or for the GRU military intelligence. These include not only Soviet intelligence personnel but Novosti and TASS employees co-opted for intelligence operations.

All overseas Soviet personnel are informed of their duty to report on their contacts with foreigners whether or not they are involved in intelligence work. The activities of Novosti, which pretends to be the voice of Soviet public opinion, are worth an examination.

Novosti was formed in 1961 after the involvement of TASS in decades of Soviet espionage and intelligence operations had become well publicized in the Free World and TASS could no longer readily provide a “cover” for intelligence operatives.

Nevertheless, a large proportion of Novosti’s principal officers were identified as intelligence officers at an early date, particularly those who handled foreign visitors to Moscow. Overseas, Novosti reporters have diligently cultivated contacts with journalists, labor and political leaders, student activists and government officials in the countries to which they are assigned.

Shortly after its formation, Novosti’s intelligence officers were particularly active in Africa. In 1963, the Novosti correspondent and two Soviet diplomats were expelled from the Congo; in 1966, the Novosti correspondent and three Soviet diplomats were expelled for plotting the overthrow of the government of Kenya; in 1967, the Novosti correspondent and a reporter for Pravda were expelled for plotting the overthrow of the government of Kenya; in 1967, the Novosti correspondent and a reporter for Pravda were expelled for plotting the restoration of Kwame Nkrumah to power. According to the Ghanian government, the Novosti representative not only was involved in espionage but was also conducting black propaganda campaigns against the government by spreading malicious rumors to discredit leaders.

The 1962 Cuban missile crisis provided an example of Novosti involvement in disinformation and deception operations. At that time the editor of the Novosti magazine, USSR, (now Soviet Life,) in the Soviet Embassy was Georgi Bolchakov, identified by former Soviet intelligence officers as a colonel in the GRU military intelligence. On his 1959 to 1962 U.S. tour, Bolchakov made a number of contacts with highly placed U.S. officials and other persons of influence. In October 1962, Khrushchev had Bolchakov use his Washington contacts to relay to President Kennedy the Soviet Premier’s assurances that Soviet offensive missiles would never be placed in Cuba. Bolchakov’s status as a “journalist” and his personal acquaintance with influential Washington figures was thought to make him a more believable messenger than the official diplomats. The ploy did not work since the U.S. Government already had documentary proof that Soviet missiles were then in Cuba.

Novosti’s involvement in terrorism was revealed in 1967 when the Colombian government arrested one of its nationals employed by the local Novosti office who was in possession of a number of validated passports being taken to Cuba so that Colombian revolutionaries then receiving terrorist training from the Castro regime could return surreptitiously to Bogota.

Novosti’s director is Ivan Udaltsov, a KGB officer who when assigned as minister counselor at the Soviet embassy in Prague helped plan the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia.
The public record of TASS is equally revealing of Soviet use of this “news agency” as a cover for intelligence operations. TASS has claimed to be an independent journalistic agency not under Soviet government control. However, after the British expelled 105 Soviet KGB and GRU agents for espionage, the Soviet retaliation included circulation by TASS of articles by Kim Philby accusing three prominent Lebanese citizens of being British spies. The three promptly sued and won large amounts in damages against TASS. TASS then sought to have the judgments set aside on the grounds that it was an official agency of the Soviet government and therefore immune from libel laws. At this admission, some foreign correspondents challenged the right of TASS correspondents to belong to press associations and clubs reserved for genuine journalists.44

A TASS representative currently holds the post of vice-chairman of the United Nations correspondents association. And last year TASS correspondent Vladimir N. Matyash held the post of chairman of the membership committee. It is almost amusing that an official arm of this totalitarian government has power over who shall be admitted to the United Nations reporters organization.

America’s Answer

The United States Central Intelligence Agency, of course, under regulations imposed by Stansfield Turner in February 1977 and expanded in November, can no longer use journalism as a cover for any CIA officer. It may no longer use any member of our communications media as an agent to gather information otherwise unavailable.

Under questioning by Rep. John Ashbrook before a House Intelligence Subcommittee on April 19, 1978, CIA Director Turner admitted that he was aware of KGB use of the media and commented, perhaps in jest, that members of the U.S. media can legally work with the KGB but not with the CIA.

Clearly there are two steps that must be taken. In house investigation by the communications media where possible, and public investigation of KGB disinformation and propaganda operations by the Congress. Obviously here is where a reconstituted House Internal Security Committee could be immensely effective. We also need increased investigations by the FBI at home and the CIA overseas, since that is the only agency with the capability for reporting on contacts between U.S. foreign correspondents and agents of hostile intelligence services.

Ultimately, however the responsibility remains with the media to assure that a free press is not corrupted and perverted by the intelligence services of those communist dictatorships that have made our media one of their prime targets.