

From Russia with love

by Nicholas Horrock

For half a century, the Americans and the Russians have been at one another's throats or, occasionally, in one another's arms. But one factor in the relationship has remained constant—spying.

The espionage game never falters, and it is a contest that has yet to produce a clear winner. The U.S. spends more money and has more scientific equipment. But no one puts more agents in the field than the mammoth Soviet espionage establishment.

Though 105 Soviet officials were recently ejected from Britain because of spying activities, the chief target of the Russian apparatus remains the U.S. There are 214 Soviet citizens professionally employed in Washington, mostly at the Soviet Embassy, and 419 in New York where they work at the U.N. and for commercial organizations such as Amtorg, Intourist and Aeroflot.

U.S. officials consider that about 50 per cent of these Russians are engaged to greater or lesser extent in espionage. Adding in the non-working dependents of these individuals, the total of Soviet citizens legally in the U.S. comes to about 1,250. It is taken for granted that some of the wives among these dependents are also involved in espionage.

There are also short-term travelers, members of commercial, cultural and even sports delegations. These, too, are considered to have their share of spies.

"We do as a matter of common sense make certain assumptions that Soviet officials who come to the U.S. will attempt to take advantage of their assigned responsibilities to undertake extracurricular activities," says State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey. "That being so, we will exercise care and attempt to keep ourselves as well informed as we possibly can about any of these activities."

Spying pays considerably more dividends for a Soviet citizen than for his counterpart in the West. On salary alone, the espionage agent starts his career with an advantage: he is paid twice the wages of an engineer or a teacher and his pay is customarily doubled—and his standard of living notably improved—when he is assigned overseas.

"In the old days," says an American expert in the field, "Soviet agents were rather forbidding characters, chosen for ideological purity as much as for anything else. But that's been changing."

"Now they're getting a young recruit who's anxious to live abroad and enjoy the amenities of the service life. They're probably less dedicated to the Soviet ideology, more sophisticated, more aware of what's going on in the world. In a sense, this makes them more challenging adversaries."

These adversaries are also considerably more upwardly mobile than Western spies. The Soviet espionage establishment is a direct route to power in Russian life. It has huge influence—and sometimes dominance—not only in the political life of the country but in the army and even in important phases of industry.

And the intelligence apparatus has first priority. Any source, any person can be approached for aid, and it is a rare Soviet citizen who can refuse.

In contrast, the FBI and the CIA are frequently rebuffed—and sometimes insulted in the process—when they ask U.S. citizens for information about their trips abroad or about what they consider "anti-American" activities at home.

The present head of Soviet espionage, Yuri Andropov, was put in as Russian ambassador to Hungary about the time of the revolt there in the mid-'50s. His background was, it is felt, a big help in squashing the uprising.

Andropov, 57, is a suave, seemingly casual man who speaks fluent English and is very much at home at a diplomatic party. Nowadays, as boss of the KGB—for Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Besopasnosti (or State Security Committee)—he supervises the Soviet equivalents of the FBI, the CIA, the Secret Service, the Coast Guard, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Bureau of Customs.

KGB's headquarters are in offices above Moscow's infamous Lubianka prison. It is estimated that some 300,000 Russians are employed by the agency, though 150,000 of these are border guards whose only assignment is to keep people from entering—or leaving—the country.

Newsweek Feature Service

CSL advances equality proposal

In its final meeting this spring, the Council on Student Life forwarded a proposal for a Committee and Judicial Board on Equality to the chancellor with a request that it be implemented.

It is the belief of the Council that, if accepted by the Board of Regents as a system-wide proposal, each of the campuses would adopt the proposal to fit its needs.

The proposal was written by an administration-appointed committee a year ago but was never adopted. CSL student member Mike Berns, who brought the proposal to the Council, said it had the tentative approval of the chancellor.

The proposal charged the University with actively seeking "to build a community in which opportunity is equalized" and prohibits discrimination in access to participation in University activities.

The nine-member Committee on Equality, composed of faculty, administrators and students, would review University operations to identify discriminatory practices. The committee then would make recommendations to the responsible officials.

The Council voted to delete a provision which would have allowed the committee "access to any and all records necessary for carrying out such reviews and changed it to read "any unit of the University shall provide full cooperation" to the committee.

CSL member Harry Canon, interim assistant dean of student development services, said access to all records would violate the principle of confidentiality of student records.

The five-member Judicial Board of Equality would hear complaints from individuals who believe discrimination still exists after action by the Committee on Equality.

The board would hold formal hearings with written records and recognizing rights of cross-examination, presentation of witnesses and representation by counsel.

CSL deleted as being impractical the provision which would have required counsel provided at University expense.

The board's decision would be presented to the chancellor for "appropriate action consistent with the order of the board." However, CSL member John Goebel, assistant professor of business law, said he thought the Council was creating another committee whose recommendations would just be set aside.

The Council also accepted a report from its committee investigating student health facilities and delayed further action until fall. CSL passed a resolution requesting the Regents to seek student input, perhaps from CSL's health committee, when writing its report on system-wide health facilities.

Since most of CSL's members will be on campus this summer, they agreed to prepare the new disciplinary code and procedures for immediate action by the new members next fall.

New student CSL members chosen Wednesday are: Bill Crom, sophomore; David Perry, freshman; Mike Berns, junior; Chris Harper, junior; and Sherle Schwenninger, junior. Student holdovers from this year are Deb Loers, junior; and Terry Braye, junior.

CSL members Loers, John Humlicek and Meg Hall protested that no women or minority group students were chosen for CSL. Humlicek called it "poor judgment," and Loers said women and minority group members should have been sought out if enough didn't sign up for interviews.

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