

FBI, State Dept. Clash on Soviet Spies

By Jack Anderson

The FBI and State Department have been squabbling behind the scenes over how to deal with Soviet espionage in this country.

The British have tipped us off that the massive espionage they have uncovered is typical of what's going on in the U.S. as well.

Their informant is a Soviet KGB agent, who rode up to the British Foreign Office in a Soviet Embassy limousine and asked for asylum. He walked in with a satchel full of secret documents, outlining the entire Soviet espionage operation in Britain.

The documents included no details about Soviet espionage in the U.S., but the defector asserted the pattern was the same.

This wasn't news to the FBI, which has been keeping close tabs on the 525 Soviet diplomats, trade officials and journalists in the U.S.

Many have been linked to direct acts of espionage. Others have encouraged racial, industrial and campus unrest through undercover contact with American activists. Soviet agents, for example, have helped to stir up the nationwide campaign in behalf of Angela Davis, the Red Joan of Arc, now in federal custody.

The British, once confronted with the documented evidence of Soviet spying, expelled 90 Russians from the country and

revoked the visas of 15 others. The U.S. during the 1960s expelled 11 Soviet Embassy officials, another 11 Soviet U.N. employees.

FBI Surveillance

The FBI has accumulated enough evidence to justify the expulsion of several more Soviets. But the State Department has opposed their ouster, particularly in recent years, for the sake of Soviet-American relations.

In order to promote the spirit of detente, the State Department has preferred to overlook what it considers to be purely routine espionage.

For instance, the FBI made a case against Oleg D. Kalugin, a handsome Soviet newsman-diplomat-agent, who tried to recruit a Greek immigrant for undercover work in the U.S. Under the assumed name of "Victor Kraknikovich," Kalugin held secret trysts with the immigrant, John Makris, in hotel lobbies, restaurants, a Greenwich Village bookstore and at various spots in the Bronx.

They discussed a number of plans. First, Makris was to infiltrate the anti-Castro movement in New York. Later he was to move to Washington and set up a business front, then travel around the country as a bagman, distributing money to Soviet agents. At one point, Kalugin instructed Makris to cultivate a secretary in the FBI's Manhattan office.

But all the while, Makris was reporting to the FBI. The evidence justified Kalugin's expulsion, but the State Department didn't want to rock the diplomatic boat.

The FBI made a similar case against Galina (Galya) Utekina, formerly the Soviet cultural attache in Washington. FBI agents soon discovered she was promoting culture at softly lit restaurants where she dated prominent figures from Capitol Hill, government agencies, Western embassies and the United Nations.

Again, the State Department refused to take action. The battle between diplomacy and security, meanwhile, is still going on.

Washington Whirl

Nixon's Movies—President Nixon takes a puritanical view of the nation's morals in public and in private, practices what he preaches. His staff has orders to review all movies before they are shown in his miniature White House theater or at his San Clemente or Camp David retreats. Those rated "R" or "X" are rejected.

Fighting Dove—Only a couple of companions noticed how Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) reacted during the recent rock-throwing attack upon the Saigon church where he was meeting with Vietnamese dissidents. As rocks ripped through the church windows and fire bombs exploded outside, McGovern began collect-

ing rocks. "What are you doing?" demanded aide Frank Mankiewicz. The peace-preaching senator explained quietly that he was gathering "ammunition" to fight back.

Slow Mail—The Navy's interoffice mail system makes even the bogged-down U.S. Postal Service look efficient. Naval inspectors, after a secret study, reported: "A recent series of tests was conducted to record times required to process mail from receipt to arrival at action desks." They found it sometimes took six days to deliver interoffice mail one block, sometimes three days to route it from one floor to another in the same building. "Several pieces (of mail) were lost" during the tests.

Medical Squeeze—The American Medical Association maintains such tight control over medical training in this country that half of the qualified applicants are turned away. The reason for this is to restrict the number of doctors so they can continue to charge high fees. Thousands of high school graduates, who want to become doctors, are forced to take up other professions. The more persistent go to foreign schools for their medical training. More than 1,000 Americans, for example, attend a medical school across the border in Guadalajara, Mexico.