

The two earlier stories
are all we have ever seen on
this.

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Hoover Stops FBI Liaison With CIA

N.Y. Times Service

Washington

The Federal Bureau of Investigation broke off direct liaison with the Central Intelligence Agency a year and a half ago because the CIA would not tell J. Edgar Hoover who had leaked information from his organization, according to authoritative sources.

As a result, high officials of the intelligence community are concerned about the government's ability to control foreign espionage in this country. Their apprehension has been increased by the recent British discovery of extensive Soviet operations.

To offset some of the danger, officials of the FBI and the CIA have held private meetings, unknown to Hoover, at which they exchanged information. Authorized communication is limited to mail, telephone and infrequent special meetings.

The suspension of direct contact is one of the factors prompting leading members of the intelligence community to feel that Hoover must be deposed as director of the FBI. The feelings of these officials run so high that some of them have dropped their customary secrecy to make their views known.

Adding to the anxiety and anger of members of the intelligence community is Hoover's reputation. In their view, his personality is a compound of insecurity and authoritarianism. They fear the 70-year-old director will do nothing to repair the breakdown in liaison between the two agencies and will try to remain as long as he can at the post he has held for 46 years.

The story of the severance of FBI-CIA liaison begins with the disappearance of Professor Thomas Riha in March, 1969. Riha was a Czech-born associate professor of modern Russian history at the University of Col-

orado.

The 40-year-old professor left the university abruptly, apparently took nothing with him and left a mysterious trail.

Friends and fellow faculty

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members said they feared that Riha might be dead, but police officials in Boulder and Denver and the former president of the University, Dr. Joseph R. Smiley, insisted that he was alive.

CONFIDENTIAL

What Smiley, by then president of the University of Texas at El Paso, could not say was that he had been given the information concerning Riha in confidence by an employee of the CIA.

The agency was interested in the Riha case because of the professor's Czech origin. It wanted to know if there had been foreign interference. The FBI learned that there had been no foul play, that the professor had chosen to leave for personal reasons.

According to well-informed sources, an individual agent in the FBI's large Denver office, acting on his own, told a CIA employee in Denver. (The CIA is restricted by law from operating as an intelligence agency within the United States. The employee in Denver was involved in recruiting.)

PLEDGE

The agency then suggested that the FBI tell Smiley, who was very concerned about Riha's disappearance, what had happened on a confidential basis to quiet his and the community's fears. The Bureau refused.

After the refusal, the CIA went ahead and told Smiley, pledging him to secrecy. According to reliable sources, Smiley later inadvertently let it get out that there had been no foul play. The question

arose at FBI headquarters in Washington: How had the President of the University obtained this information?

When it was learned that an individual FBI man had told the story to a CIA man, Hoover asked the CIA which FBI agent it had been.

The CIA man in Denver was inflexible. He told his superiors that the information

had been given him in confidence and it was a matter of conscience.

The CIA man held his ground under pressure from the Bureau, saying any disclosure would be a breach of faith. The director of the CIA, Richard Helms, accepted his man's position and refused to force him to divulge the FBI man's identity.

Irritated, Hoover broke off all direct liaison with the CIA.

LIAISON MAN

Until February of last year, the FBI man who provided the personal link with the CIA was Sam Papich.

When Hoover took his action severing liaison, Papich was despondent. He is known to have beseeched the director in the strongest language to reconsider, pleading that close relationship between the two agencies was vital to controlling Communist-bloc intelligence operatives.

He is known to have told Hoover that the United States had never faced the kind of sophisticated and dangerous Soviet-bloc espionage that it did then, in 1970. He also argued that the complexity of intelligence cases, coupled with the swiftness of travel and communication, had made direct links necessary between the bureau and more than a dozen CIA officials every day.

Papich said that communications with the CIA by mail would be an impossible arrangement and warned Hoover that a continuation of the rupture might leave a dangerous gap, which enemy agents would very likely try

to exploit.

RETIREMENT

Urging a reconciliation, Papich retired from the bureau in March, 1970, expressing the hope that Hoover would appoint a new liaison officer who might more easily smooth over the difficulties between the two agencies. According to reliable sources, Hoover never responded to his pleas.

In July of last year — four months after he had severed direct liaison with the CIA — Hoover abolished the seven-man section that maintained contact with the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Office of Naval Intelligence, Army Intelligence, Air Force Intelligence, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, the National Security Agency, the State Department, the Post Office, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the United States Information Agency, the Bureau of Customs and the Immigration Service. These agencies were disappointed and distressed at the new arrangement.

Hoover is reported to have said the work of the section could be properly handled by telephone and correspondence.

JAN 19 1970

THE NEW YORK TIMES, M

Professor Vanishes at the University of Colorado

BY ANTHONY RIPLEY
Special to The New York Times

BOULDER, Colo., Jan. 18 — A Czech-born associate professor of modern Russian history has disappeared from the University of Colorado campus.

Thomas Riha, 40 years old, was last seen nine months ago. He left the university abruptly, apparently took nothing with him and left a mysterious trail.

While friends and fellow faculty members fear that Professor Riha may be dead, police officials in Boulder and Denver and the former president of the university, Dr. Joseph Smiley, all insist he is alive.

They say they have spoken to responsible persons in the Federal Government who have assured them of the professor's safety. They refused to say, either publicly or privately, who their sources were.

In Washington, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department all deny knowing anything about the case and suggest it may be a local police matter.

Professor Riha, born in Prague, came to the United States in 1947. He became a naturalized citizen, and received his bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of California at Berkeley. In 1962 he received a doctorate from Harvard University.

He taught at the University of Chicago and at Marburg University, in West Germany, before moving to the University of Colorado in 1967.

Disappeared Suddenly

Professor Riha disappeared so suddenly that, though normally a neat and precise man, he left personal papers scattered on his university desk where he had been preparing his income tax.

Only one person has maintained that he has been seen since his disappearance the weekend of March 15-16. That is Mrs. Galya Tannenbaum of Denver, an ex-convict who says she has spoken to him and that he is in Montreal.

A number of letters and credit cards signed "Thomas Riha" have turned up, and much of his personal property



Prof. Thomas Riha

Mrs. Galya Tannenbaum

United Press International

has been sold or given away.

Professor Riha's lawyer, Richard E. Hopkins, of Boulder, says he is suspicious of the signatures and the letters.

Though Mr. Hopkins has received letters signed by "Thomas Riha," he said, "I simply don't know whether I've heard from him."

Dr. Smiley, now president of the University of Texas at El Paso, said he was assured of the professor's safety "by what I consider reliable sources" in Washington.

"I repeat my real regret that I can't go beyond what I have said," he said in a telephone interview. "A confidence is still a confidence."

Professor Riha's former wife lives in Brooklyn. The former Hana Hruskova was also born in Czechoslovakia and is 15 years younger than the professor.

At the time of his disappearance she had been gone from their home for a week after a stormy scene in which a neighbor said she fled to him, with her clothes smelling

of ether, shouting she was afraid acquaintances were trying to kill her.

At the time, Professor Riha had already filed divorce papers to end their five-month marriage.

Judgment Still Unpaid

Following his disappearance, Mrs. Riha filed a counter-suit. She won it on Sept. 30 and received a \$5,000 judgment.

Her husband did not appear in court, and the judgment is still unpaid.

The professor's nephew, Zed-

nek Cerveny, of Lyons, Colo., came to the United States from Czechoslovakia following the Russian invasion in 1968.

Following his uncle's disappearance, Mr. Cerveny said Mrs. Galya Tannenbaum of Denver, whom he had met through Professor Riha, called him and said that the professor would not be back. He said she asked them to dispose of his personal effects.

In the following weeks, the professor's car and house were sold and his furniture and papers transferred to Mrs. Tannenbaum's house in Denver. She turned over \$19,000 worth of his small art collection to the Denver Art Museum.

Mrs. Tannenbaum, who spent more than two years in the State Penitentiary at Dwight, Ill., after pleading guilty to forgery and embezzlement in 1959, presented Mr. Cerveny with two pistols and said she was a brigadier general in military intelligence.

She is now awaiting trial Feb. 9 in Denver District Court on charges of forging a will following the death of Gustav F. Ingwersen, 78, a friend who died of potassium cyanide poisoning June 16.

The will was witnessed by Mr. Cerveny, who later repudiated it in Denver probate court.

Another friend of Mrs. Tannenbaum's, Mrs. Barbara Egbert, 51, died Sept. 13 of sodium cyanide poisoning.

Both deaths are listed as suspicious by the Denver police and are under investigation.

10 MAR 71
THE NEW YORK TIMES, W1

Figure in 2 Colorado Mysteries an Apparent Suicide

Special to The New York Times

DENVER, March 9—Mrs. Gloria Tannenbaum, the central figure in two unsolved Colorado mysteries, has died sane, apparently a suicide.

Mrs. Tannenbaum, 39 years old, once regarded as a suspect in two poisoning deaths and in the disappearance of a University of Colorado professor of Russian history, died Sunday at the Colorado State Hospital in Pueblo.

The hospital authorities confirmed today, after earlier denials, that a suicide note had been found in a pocket of Mrs. Tannenbaum's dress.

Protests Her Innocence

Although an autopsy report will not be available until Thursday, the cause of death was believed to have been cyanide, the poison that killed two of Mrs. Tannenbaum's neighbors in Denver in 1969.

The woman, who once claimed to be a general doing intelligence work and bragged of her friendships in influential places, gave some of her possessions to fellow patients and wrote farewell letters to friends and family before she died.

In her suicide note and a letter to her lawyer, John Kokish of Denver, Mrs. Tannenbaum again protested her innocence in the disappearance of Dr. Thomas Riha, 40, and the deaths of Gustav F. Ingwersen, 78, and Mrs. Barbara Egbert, 51.

The letter to Mr. Kokish said, "It doesn't matter really, but I will tell you this. I didn't do Tom or Gus or Barb in. I went nuts with hurt over losing them."

Dr. Riha, who lived near the university campus in Boulder, disappeared March 14, 1969, and Mrs. Tannenbaum was subsequently charged in both Boulder and Denver in four separate felonies involving the disposal of his property.

As a result of one of those charges, that she had forged Dr. Riha's name to a \$300 check, Mrs. Tannenbaum was found by a Boulder District Court jury to be legally insane and was ordered confined.

Search Is Unsuccessful

In the following months, the police in the Denver-Boulder area made a wide search for his body. They looked into abandoned mountain mine shafts and along isolated roads, and dug up the basement of

an East Denver home once occupied by Mrs. Tannenbaum. But the missing professor has never been found. In the poisoning deaths, no evidence was developed that could support charges against Mrs. Tannenbaum.

Mr. Kokish said here today that a grand jury should be asked to investigate how Mrs. Tannenbaum obtained the poison that killed her. He said that the grand jury should also

investigate complaints made to him in letters from Mrs. Tannenbaum that she had been mistreated and persecuted by the hospital staff.

Mr. Kokish said that his client was apparently looked upon at Pueblo "as a kind of the witch of the ward."

He quoted her final letter to him as saying, "Everything that has made me feel good about myself has been taken away. Life is very cheap."