

# Ex-KGB Officer Writes of Subversion in the West

London

A former officer of the Soviet secret police said in a book published yesterday that Soviet agents have stepped up anti-Western subversion since the beginning of detente.

Alexei Myagkov, who said he served five years as a KGB (secret police) officer in East Germany before defecting in 1974, purported to show in his book some of the inner workings of Soviet intelligence at home and abroad.

Called "Inside the KGB," the book was published here by the

Foreign Affairs Publishing Co., which specializes in critical works on Soviet and eastern European subjects.

In some ways it represents a counterpart to the writing of former American agent Philip Agee and his much-discussed book on the secrets of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Myagkov said the KGB (Bureau of State Security) was under orders to extract the maximum advantage from the Kremlin's policy of detente.

When the Soviet Union signed

a treaty of friendship with Western Germany in August, 1970, Myagkov said KGB chief Yuri Andropov issued a directive requiring field officers "to make more active efforts to recruit agents in West Germany, to make more active use of double agent recruitment...."

Myagkov cited the French withdrawal from NATO in 1966 as an example of what he described as the effectiveness of KGB subversion in the West.

"Using its agents among Soviet journalists and officials of the various agencies in France, as well

as among members of the Franco-Soviet Friendship Society, it propagated actively among politicians the theme that the country's political independence suffered from the fact that it was a member of NATO...."

"France's withdrawal from NATO was seized upon as an instructive example in KGB officer courses."

Myagkov surrendered to West Berlin police in February, 1974.

With quotations from alleged KGB standing orders, training manuals and secret directives, he tells

in his book of the alleged techniques used by the organization to suppress dissenters or "internal enemies" within the Soviet Union.

The KGB had orders to exercise special control over the activities of Soviet citizens of non-Russian nationalities or Jews, the book said.

No Jew was allowed to serve abroad for any Soviet organization and the KGB was under instruction to find means of repatriating the Jewish wives of Soviet officers serving abroad, he alleged.

Reuters