

U.S. Professor Ends Soviet Visit; Criticized as an Intelligence Aide

By PETER GROSE

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MOSCOW, Nov. 2—Marshall D. Shulman, an American expert in Soviet studies, left here today at the end of a one-month visit after the Soviet press had branded him an intelligence operative.

Professor Shulman is a research associate at Harvard University's Russian Research Center and teaches international politics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University, Medford, Mass. He denied the charges and expressed incredulity that they could have been made.

For more than three weeks in Moscow he had been warmly received by old friends and persons of high academic rank. He was studying disarmament theories.

Observers said the episode revealed what is new and what of the old remains in the Soviet policy toward Western scholars.

The affair indicated that nervousness was still present, at least in some segments of the Communist apparatus, about contacts between Soviet scholars and knowledgeable foreigners.

It further showed the pressures that could still be brought to bear against Soviet intellectuals and foreign visitors, more subtle than they once were, but apparently still effective.

The first attack against Professor Shulman appeared in Izvestia, the Soviet government newspaper, on Saturday, four days before his scheduled departure.

On Monday he received telephone calls from the three Russians with whom he had final appointments that day, each one saying he had suddenly discovered another engagement at the appointed hour and would be otherwise occupied all day.

Like many other foreigners who have received this type of call, Professor Shulman's momentary annoyance gave way to pity and depression. It appeared that sophisticated Soviet scholars, on occasion, still had to demean themselves before this kind of discipline.

However, the treatment of Professor Shulman contrasts sharply with what happened in November, 1963 to Prof. Frederick C. Barghoorn of Yale University. Mr. Barghoorn, too, was marked undesirable in Moscow.

Kennedy Obtained Release

As he returned to his Moscow hotel on Nov. 13 an unknown pedestrian thrust a packet wrapped in newspaper into his hands and the professor was immediately seized by security agents for possessing compromising documents. Only the intervention of President Kennedy obtained Professor Barghoorn's release five days later.

At no time before his departure did Professor Shulman complain of any provocation or

attempts to interfere with his movements.

The first Izvestia charges against Professor Shulman were contained at the end of a long routine article condemning "provocations against Soviet citizens" by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Yesterday, Tass, the Soviet press agency transmitted a 500-word article, beginning "American Professor Marshall Shulman is expected to leave Moscow tomorrow after certain facts of his unseemly activities were made publicly known last weekend."

Tass then repeated the earlier account of an incident in 1964 in which Mr. Shulman was alleged to have used psychological pressure to make a Soviet student defect to the United States. Mr. Shulman denied the story.

"There are more detailed evidences and proofs of his 'academic' activities under the supervision of United States special services," Tass said.

"About a month ago the American professor arrived in the U.S.S.R. as a tourist and, although he had no invitation, he persistently tried to penetrate certain academic centers."

Tass added, "For obvious reasons the uninvited guest found no understanding in Moscow"—an assertion that contrasted with Professor Shulman's earlier enthusiasm about the warmth of his reception.

In the week before his arrival in Moscow he was named in documents published by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as one considered a potential security risk for United States Government assignments.

"When one gets involved in Soviet studies," Professor Shulman said before his departure from Moscow, "I guess he has to be prepared to be bruised from both sides."

A Captain in Air Force

Professor Shulman once worked as a reporter for The Detroit News and later as a writer for the National Safety Council. In World War I, he rose from private to captain in the Air Force as a glider pilot and psychological warfare officer.

From 1949 to 1950, he worked as information officer for the United States mission to the United Nations and for the next three years was a special assistant to Secretary of State George C. Marshall.

Mr. Shulman earned his doctorate at Columbia University in 1959. He returned to the academic world in 1954 when he became associate director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard, a post he filled until 1962.

Last month, his name was in the news when President Johnson included him among members of an advisory panel for the Bureau of International Organization Affairs. The appointment of the panel was an effort by the State Department to link the academic community more closely to the Administration's foreign policy.

Professor Shulman was also among the members of an advisory group established in 1962 to study the methods used by the United States and other non-Communist nations to appoint members of the staff of the United Nations and other international organizations.

The appointees to this panel were named in a security case because they had been cleared by Otto F. Otepka before field investigations of their background had been made by the State Department's security force. Mr. Otepka was later dismissed as the department's chief security evaluator.

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P. 44